SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LV.--NO. 148. SACRAMENTO, THUSRDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1886. WHOLE NO. 11,017.

OUR RECEPTION.

The Grand Army with Us Yesterday and To-Day.

How It Was Received—The Banquet—The Speeches—The Activities.

Reception at the Crocker Art Gallery.

Reception at Committee Headquarters, Aztec Club Rooms.

Receptions To-Day, and the Excursion to Natoma Vineyard.

The Fruit and Cereal Display at the Pavilion.

Music—Speeches—Decorations—Souvenirs and Presentations—To-Day's Programme.

Sacramento yesterday received 1,000 delegates of the Grand Army of the Republic and 500 guests accompanying them. She entertained, besides, 2,000 guests from sections adjacent to Sacramento.

At this late hour, and in the unwonted press of matter upon our columns, we are compelled to be exceeding brief. But it is only necessary to say that Sacramento's effort to entertain—if we are to judge by the expressions of our guests—was an eminent success. Before we enter upon any detailed account of yesterday's proceedings we deem it best to announce

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

From 8 A. M., all day, reception at the State Library.

At 10 A. M., all members of the Citizens' Reception Committee are to report to Chairman Mayor Brown in the rotunda of the Capitol. Guests are requested to meet the committee there, and they will be directed and escorted to various points of interest, the public buildings, parks, mechanical works, etc. Any information desired will be there furnished gladly, and a general "Welcome again" and a "God bless you, every one," extended. Committeemen should be prompt at the hour, and remain until the last guest has called.

At 9 A. M. an excursion train will be run to Natoma vineyard. Tickets have been issued, and will be issued, to the visiting Grand Army guests from the East, and their accompanying friends, sufficient to fill the train provided. These excursionists to one of the chief vineyards of the world will be returned to the city by 12:30 P. M., so that they will have time to attend all other receptions. On the return of this train it will stop at the foot of O street, one block distant from the

CROCKER ART GALLERY,

So that guests on the train who may then wish to visit that famous building will have but one block to walk.

Reception at the Crocker Art Gallery will begin at 9 A. M. and last all day.

Special trains for San Francisco will leave at 4 and 6 P. M., so that all our guests can spend the day with us and reach San Francisco early in the evening.

YESTERDAY.

The Kansas delegation, with the splendid military band and drum corps, arrived in Sacramento Tuesday evening. All day yesterday they were entertained, and, they say, right royally.

Grand Army delegates arrived yesterday on all regular trains, so that fully 500 were in the city by 2 P. M., and were received at headquarters and at the Crocker Art Gallery, and provided with ample refreshment. At about 6:30 P. M. the

SPECIAL TRAIN

Arrived with the great mass of the guests, swelling the total number in the city to about 1,500. Many of these took conveyances at once to the Pavilion, because they were tired, but the bulk of the party were formed in line by Grand Marshal McNasser, and escorted by the First Artillery Regiment and Band, Sacramento Hussars, local Posts of the Grand Army, the Topeka Band, the Capital Band and the Lincoln Post Drum Corps to the Pavilion.

THERE WAS A GREAT CRUSH

There, of course, but order was presently brought out of what threatened to be confusion, and all went well. The Vice-Chairman found a great mass of people suddenly thrust upon him to dispose in line, whom he expected to arrive in an orderly line, this being due to the number who came independently; but he succeeded presently admirably in getting all seated, and then formed the line of special guests, who, to the music of the Artillery Band, marched to the central table, amidst the applause of the people.

AT THE PAVILION.

The exposition building never looked gayer than it did last night, when two thousand people were seated at the seventeen long rows of tables. The immense amphitheater was brilliantly illuminated by a large number of electric lights, and fully 6,000 people looked down upon the busy scene from the galleries. The tables were not of the picnic style, neither were the seats, but were elegant tables covered with snow-white linen, with glass and table ware of the finest quality, equal to that of a first-class hotel. The viands were of the best and in abundance; wine in great variety, including the best champagnes, cigars, ice creams, and fruit of every description were served. After the two thousand were feasted the tables were again occupied by those from the gallery, and no one of the vast concourse of people but had all they desired to eat and drink, and there was an abundance left.

DISPLAY OF FRUITS.

In the western end of the building was an immense fruit display. A tall cone, or pyramid, was built upon a platform in the center of the room, which was flanked on all sides with long rows of tables, upon which were displayed tons of the choicest fruits grown in this section, including the peach, plum, grape, apple, pear, apricot, prune, pomegranate, fig, olive, orange, lemon, limes, dates, etc. Flowers of every hue, form and variety were displayed in abundance, and all who desired took all they wished. The fruits and flowers were not hemmed in with wire screens, the customary card, "Hands off" was not to be seen, but in its stead men and women urging the visitors to help themselves. The dining-tables were waited upon by 250 of Sacramento's matrons and maids, and on every hand was hospitality extended in the broadest manner possible. Never before was there observed in this city such an effort on behalf of our people to outdo in their attempts to entertain.

THE FRUITS.

It would be impossible to mention the names of the donors or give the varieties, so great was the number of each. Among the Sacramento fruit-growers who contributed of their abundance were the following: Russ W. Stephens, Mayhews, large collection whole branches and clusters; J. F. Abbott, Yuba City; Natoma Vineyard; Leland Stanford, Vina; R. C. Kells; Graves & Williams, Yuba City; Senator Routier, Routier's Station; L. C. Johnson, Thomas Ross, R. B. Blowers, J. Q. A. Clark, N. Wycoff, T. H. Ryder, E. J. Clanton, Woodland; George H. Kerr, Elk Grove; J. R. Osborn, S. Runyon, Courtland; J. Crofton, Sacramento river; L. F. Eaton, W. A. Miller, W. F. Neely, W. H. Robinson, E. Oppenheim, Jas. Rutter, J. Hall, J. P. Brown, M. S. Ditson, A. A. Koull, Florin; M. Pike, C. A. Nuttall, Salsburys; F. P. Chapin, O.T, Davis & Son, Chas. Johnson, Isaac Lea, P. M. Artz, Brighton; Senator Johnston, Richland; Weinstock & Lubin, Mayhews; W. R. Strong & Co., J. Olsen, H. H. Linnell, E. T. Aiken, Sacramento; A. T. Hatch, Suisun; E. Brown, Onisbo; Obed Harvey, Galt; John Adams, R. M. Nixon, J. A. Robinson, R. Sims, G. W. Threlkel, Geo. Perkins, P. S. Philbrick, R. Kays, Geo. F. Perkins, J. W. Blanchard, Wm. Baxter, H. M. Cartwright, J. E. French, Geo. D. Kellogg, Sacramento.

GRAIN EXHIBITS.

J. M. Stephenson, Franklin—Three samples Chevalier barley. A. M. Plummer, Twelve-mile House—Ten samples grain and grasses. T. C. Perkins, Brighton—Three samples wheat. Thos. Morse, Placerville Road—Two samples wheat and barley. Grangers' Co-operative Association—Large number of fine samples of wheat and barley. Natoma Vineyard—Beautifully arranged samples of wheat and barley, tied with National colors. J. T. Farrbarn, Walsh's—Two samples wheat. James Welsh, Freeport—Three samples grain, good. G. W. Hancock and W. R. Grimshaw—Fine samples of corn in ear and on stalk twenty feet high. G. W. Hancock—Alfalfa. Dr. O. Harvey—Samples of ripe and unripe English walnuts and almonds. Eppinger & Co., Dixon—Nine samples of fine grain. John McFarland, Galt—Several samples of grain in stalk and kernel. The whole display was neatly arranged, with banners of red, white and blue and appropriate motto.

THE BUTTE EXHIBIT.

The Butte county exhibit extended along the north side of the hall. Considering the time of year the display of fruit, much of it from General Bidwell's place at Chico, was extremely fine. It consisted of melons, grapes, pears, apples, peaches, Siberian crabs, plums, etc. A point of interest is the Chico canteloupe melon. This is a large, fine-flavored variety, a hybrid from the cassava and canteloupe melons. The liquorice plant, with root—the valuable portion of the plant—thirty feet long, was also shown. There were, besides, oranges, walnuts, almonds, figs, pecan nuts, persimmons, Eastern and Japanese; eighty varieties of grain and a fine show of pumpkins, headed by a "mammoth yellow" specimen, very large, which took only three months to arrive at maturity after the seed was planted. There were also specimen bottles of Chico olive oil and canned fruits in great variety. Also medicine and balsams for throat and lung diseases, procured from the abietine tree, a species of mountain pine, said to be found only in Butte county.

Much that has been said of the Butte county exhibits can be said of Tehama, which was large, varied and attractive.

L. F. Smith exhibits some fine specimens of woods, many indigenous to Butte county. Pieces of sycamore, willow, yew, buckeye, valley oak, manzanita, redwood, mammoth tree, Spanish cedar, apricot, live oak, peach, yellow pine, Virginia red bud, Monterey pine, digger or foothill pine, yellow locust, ash, pepper tree, cedar, red spruce, mulberry, California maple, sugar pine, post oak, mahogany, Monterey cypress, alanthus, chaparral, acacia, white fir, madrona, osage orange, cottonwood, fig, nutmeg pine, California cherry and black alder.

The display of Newcastle fruits, under the direction of Mr. Boggs, was one of the largest and finest in the exhibition.

One of the finest specimens in the fruit display was a limb of an orange tree, brought from the ranch of R. N. Scott at Newcastle, upon which were a large number of oranges of the size of base balls. Some of them were golden yellow, others turning from olive to golden, and others quite green.

THE BANQUET.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, Grand Marshal Colonel James McNasser called the assemblage to order, and introduced the President of the evening, George W. Chesley. Mr. Chesley said:

Ladies and Soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic: The citizens of the city and county of Sacramento extend to you a most cordial welcome. We are proud that you have favored us with your presence here this evening, that we may thank you in person for preserving for us this undivided country, this grand and glorious Republic, this free land of America. I now call upon the Mayor of the city, the Honorable J. Q. Brown, to inaugurate the exercises of the evening.

ADDRESS OF THE MAYOR.

Mayor John Q. Brown in response said: *Ladies and Gentlemen, Veterans of the G. A. R.:* On behalf of the citizens of the city and county of Sacramento, it gives me much pleasure to extend to you a hearty and cordial welcome to our city, our homes and hospitality, at the same time briefly endeavoring to express to you the deep sense of obligation we feel we owe you for the great sacrifices you made in behalf of liberty and freedom, and the prowess on the battle field, preserving the rights and heritage left us by the heroes of 1776. I believe that I can truthfully say to you that there was no community in all these United States of America whose pulse beat truer to the sentiment of a united country than that of the citizens of Sacramento. Appreciating then the cause, we greet and welcome you to-night as heroes, whose acts, bravery and devotion to the right will live in history and the hearts of future generations forever. And now, veterans, we bid you, while sojourning with us, to accept our hospitality in the same spirit it is tendered, springing as it does from the truest sentiments of respect and admiration for those who are richly deserving the gratitude of a great and powerful nation. Again and again I offer you the right hand of fellowship and thrice by thrice welcome you to our city and homes.

Music—National air, by Marshall's Military Band, of Topeka.

Toast by Judge McFarland—"California." Response by Governor George Stoneman.

Governor Stoneman said California was able to respond for herself. She required no assistance from him or any one else. We want to extend you the hospitality of her people—her products, climate and advantages you behold on every hand. Ask what you wish, and it is yours. You have been told so much of California that no doubt you desire, like Jeff Davis, to be let alone. Californians are proud of their State, and what one pride they love to speak about. He desired to call out one whom they had met to honor—the guest of the evening—a man who was here 19 years ago—no, he did not mean that; a man who was born 19 years ago—no, not that, but a man who was here in the pioneer days when but 19 years of age. He referred to the Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., General Fairchild.

Music—National air, by Topeka Band.

GENERAL FAIRCHILD.

In response to the toast "The Grand Army of the Republic," General Fairchild said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In responding to the toast of the "Grand Army of the Republic," I know you need but a word from me, because in your heart of hearts, every man and every woman and every child in the State knows the Grand Army of the Republic. We have come among you; we stay with you to-night, and we go away to-morrow with our hearts full of your hospitality, with a gratitude in recollection of your kindness which shall never be effaced. In my old home here in Sacramento, after 31 years absence, I am very glad to stand up and speak to my soldiers, and of the great development, and say of the great State of California—It is indeed a golden State: the men are golden men, the women are golden women, and may God bless them. [Applause.]

Music by the band—"Red, White and Blue."

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN

Was greeted with three ringing cheers and a tiger. In response to the toast, "The Heroes of the War," he said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I think a man would have a good deal of cheek to undertake to talk here to-night, and he certainly would have a very uncommon voice if he expected anyone to hear him. I have noticed all of the speeches that have been prepared; now this speech, referring to Governor Fairchild, has evidently been written over a week; because they tell the exact time when Governor Fairchild was born and when he came to California; and from the dates and years given I think he must be over a hundred years old now; and every person that has been spoken of here has always been some one that was in California in the early days—I was not one of those men; but I intend to do better than any of these others—if I ever do come to California I will stay. Now, what is the toast you asked me to speak to?

HEROES OF THE REBELLION.

"Heroes of the Rebellion." The heroes, my countrymen, have lived since history has been written. Were I to undertake to speak of the heroes of the late Rebellion it would require more time than you would be willing to grant to me here to night. But those that were heroes according to the commonest denomination of man will live in history. But the true heroes of the war are not the men that are usually recorded in history. The heroes of this great Rebellion were the poor men who left wife and children at home without caring for the penny they were to receive. When they bid farewell to their wife, and they kissed their babes on the brow of the hill, or in the yard or beneath the shady tree that grew there, leaving them to be cared for by the mother or the charity of friends—that man and his comrades, that when the lines were broken and his comrades fell, when the command was given, "Close the ranks," that man that stepped to the vacant spot to take his chances,

THAT WAS THE HERO

Of the late rebellion. A man may be a hero in the idea of heroes for a moment; he may shine like a fixed star through history for all time, or he may fall in a twinkling and be obscured forever; but the man who goes to the vacant spot, who goes through patriotism—not for glory, not for himself, not for power—but because he loves his country, reveres his flag and has an affection for republican institutions, that man lays his life down for that purpose, that is the hero that will live in song and in story, and in the memory of mankind.

There are others that were heroes or heroines; the woman that left her home, her fortune and her friends, to follow that flag on the bloody field that

SHE MIGHT SOOTHE THE PAIN

Of the dying man that fought for his country. That person should live in song and in story; she was one of the heroines—heroes, I might say—that gave an impetus and an impulse to the patriotism of these men who saved your country. Then, my countrymen, those men who have a name that will last need no praise from us, the world gives it to them. I said the man who is not heard of in history is

THE MAN THAT NEEDS THE PRAISE

Of his friends to speak the truth before mankind, that he in passing away may at least have something said that is of a grateful character for the generous patriotic devotion that he gave to his country when his country needed the strong patriotic arm to steady the rocking billows that stood beneath this mighty liberty within which we are all veiled, a desire to live that we may revere the flag, love the Constitution and respect one another. Now then, without heroes let me say to you one and all, we have a country that was worth saving; we have a country that is worth living in; we have institutions that each and every man ought to respect, and we are growing wiser every day; we are moving forward with rapid strides; we are lighting up the pathway of civilization for the benefit of mankind. Let each and every one, then, swear at home and abroad that these temples shall be ours, and they

SHALL BE PRESERVED FOR OUR CHILDREN

And for future generations. [Applause.] One word only before I sit down, but I guess you would all be glad if I should sit down now. [Cries of "Go on," and "Go ahead."] It is this. I don't know what I can say about California, but I can say this—I have not had a drink of water since I have been in the State, and now I am almost starving for water. Before these good ladies and gentlemen here to-night, and in the presence of beauty and wisdom, I wish to bear testimony right here to-night to the patriotism, to the generosity, to the hospitality, to the kindness, to the

INTELLIGENCE OF THE PEOPLE

Of the Pacific coast. Where we can see this varied richness, reflecting in its glory the fruit fullness of the grand valleys of this great State; why, my countrymen, the very flowers that we see where e'er we pass seem to extend invitation to the visitors that come to this grand shore, and each one seems to say, "Let me become a bouquet for the stranger that comes to our land." There is no place to-day, from the Atlantic to this coast, from the frozen north to the sunny climes, or the land of the valleys of flowers, that is as inviting. I say this not by way of flattery to the people here, but I mean what I say—there is no country belonging to the Government of the United States where all the fruits, from the orange down, down to the date, will grow

AS IT GROWS IN THIS LAND.

There is no land that showers the earth and the borders and fringes of the land, every farm and every garden, with beautiful flowers, as does the land of California. [Applause.] There is no land that holds within its bowels the richness that belongs to this country, that only requires the pick and the spade as in years gone by to develop the grand resources of a mineral character in this land. There is no country with such a border of ocean as has California; there is but one State in the Union with the same number of square miles that you have in this land, and there is none that yields so bountifully

TO THE TICKLE OF THE HOE

As does the rich land of California; so that in future ages, in time to come, if California does not produce as great men and great women, I cannot understand the reason why; it produces everything else in great profusion and in great abundance. Now, my countrymen, you have invited us to come here. Whether you are to be injured by it or not, I cannot now say; but there is one thing sure—you are going to have a crop of visitors as long as you live, unless you drive us out of the country. A man from Illinois—a State with 3,000,000 of people—came to me a few moments ago and whispered in my ear.—said he,

"JOHN, I AM GOING TO STAY."

Said I, "What's the matter with you?" Said he, "There's nothing like this; there's nothing like this." Now, whether you have overdone yourselves, or whether this is an ordinary affair, is more than I can tell; but I can tell that you are going to have a great many of our people; but when they come among you do not feed them as you have us, because if you do life will be very short. We all want to go home, but if we stayed here a week longer we would not be able to get home. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you for myself, and if these soldiers will allow me ["Go on, go on"] I will thank you for them, for the generous kindness that you have exhibited to us all. I want to thank you for the manner in which you have received the veteran soldiers of the late war that have come to visit you.

I WANT TO THANK YOU

For the manner in which you ladies and you gentlemen have treated the ladies that came along with us; and, in fact, I want to thank you, more than I can express, from the bottom of my heart for the great—what shall I say? I mean this great ovation that has been given to us, and for this bountiful repast that we have found wherever we have gone, and all of us being in favor of the Maine liquor law, why you are not going to be disturbed when we leave; so, ladies and gentlemen, thanking you kindly for all you have done, I hope you will allow me now to bid you good-bye, hoping we may meet again, and when we do, here's my hand, boys, and here's my heart.

GOVERNOR ALGER.

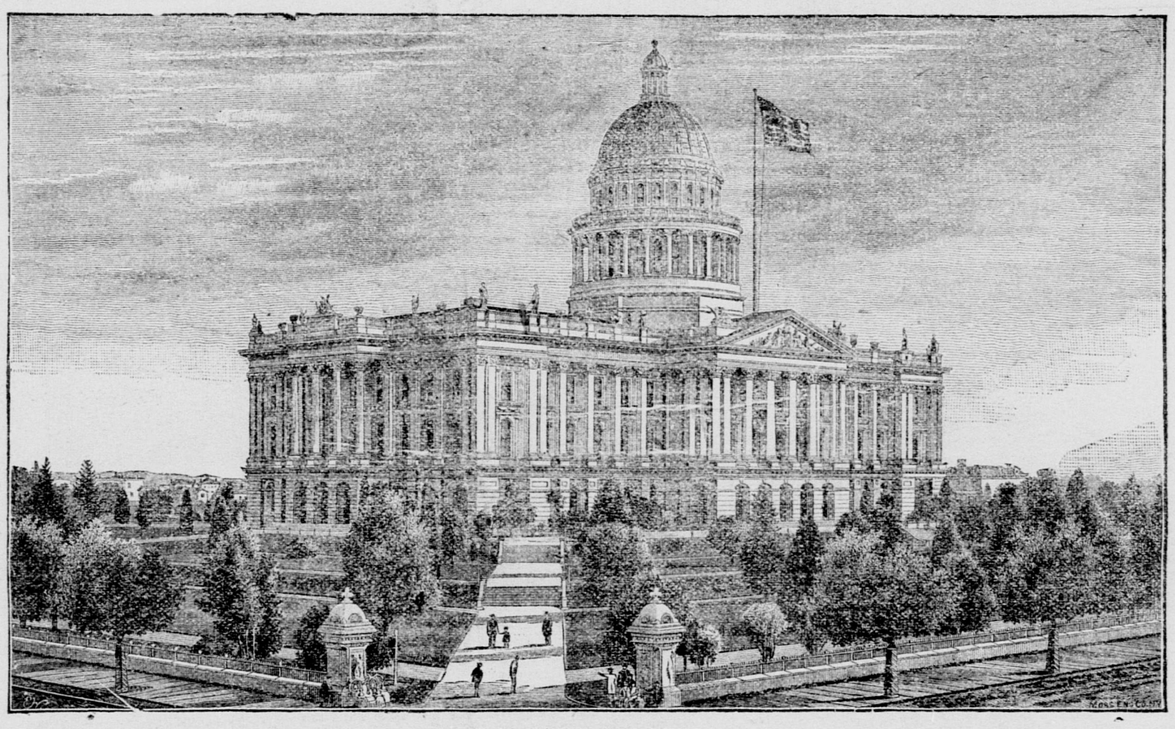
In response to the toast, "Our Country," Governor Alger said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The solemn stillness of this occasion oppresses me. We all feel as though we were alone. California is away off from the rest of the country; but as I said the other night, for a place so far off, it is the nearest spot on earth. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am too old a soldier to undertake to storm these ranks here to-night with a speech. Before I came West, and this is all new to me, I would have undertaken to have made a speech upon our country and upon the principle that a man can talk the best about the things he knows the least of, I could have talked very well. But now having seen this expanse of 3,000 miles opened like the wonders that are spread out in the "Arabian Nights," what can I do here on this solemn occasion? But let me say to you we have been here to your State, and on our way out we find

A BLOT ON THE FLAG IN SALT LAKE CITY,

And we get here we find pagans in your streets that ought not to be here; but all these uncomfortable things will some day be washed off the old flag, and we shall say, as we said to the Southern men, "We have no place for the flag of secession." We have no place for the flag of the Communist. We have no place for the flag of the Nihilist; and we have no place here for a pagan flag. And I wish to say, that as we leave you, we leave with full hearts, grateful for the many favors, for the kindnesses you have showered upon us, thankful for your generous hospitality. I have been all over the eastern part of this country; I have been in many places and highly entertained, but in all my life I never saw anything to approach this in grandeur and hospitality, and when we go away we will say of all the places where people entertain, of all the places and beautiful scenes I have seen in my life, Sacramento is at the head.

Music—"Flag of Our Union."



STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO.

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL,

In response to the toast "Fruits and Cereals of California," said:

Mr. President, and Members of the Grand Army of the Republic: No words of mine are adequate to express the pride I feel on this occasion of being able to aid in doing honor to our country's veteran soldiers, and in being able to aid you in extending a deep and heartfelt welcome in this, the Capital City of our Golden State. You well know, many of you at least, that the best years of my life have been spent here; that I crossed those mountains with the first party of white men that ever crossed them, so far as I know and believe. At that early period there were no civilized habitations between these two grand mountain chains excepting here at Sacramento—that is, within the limits of this State. I expected I would be called upon to say a word or two in regard to the agriculture and horticulture of the Sacramento valley, but lest I should go too far they have brought it down to cereals and fruits. The General dwelt for some time upon the subject of the toast, upon which he is as thoroughly posted as any man in the State, and it no doubt was of interest to all the visitors, who seem to be so eager to gain all the information they can of this great State, its productive soil and glorious climate.

Music, "Land of the West."

MRS. C. MASON KINNE.

In response to the toast, "The Women's Relief Corps," Mrs. C. Mason Kinne, the head of that department said:

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, and Friends: I know how utterly impossible it is to be heard upon such an occasion as this, but I simply desire to show myself when called upon to show, to prove to you that we are not less brave than the noble defenders who defended our country, and even in this great crowd one woman will stand up alone here in support of the principles of the organization that she now indorses. This organization of women began only three years ago, by a little band of forty organized in Denver, and now we represent 40,000 good, true and loyal women of the land—[applause]—banded together to do what our loyal women did during the war, take care of the sick and wounded and the families of those soldiers who went out and battled for the Union. And now we are banded together under the banner of the "Women's Relief Corps," to assist the Grand Army of the Republic, realizing that under our Chief, Governor Fairchild, the great Commander-in-Chief of the greatest organization of the world, the next greatest charitable organization in the world is the Woman's Relief Corps. We feel that we are secondary to them, and we mean to assist them in every way to perpetuate the principles of fraternity, charity and loyalty. On such an occasion as this, friends, I realize that brevity is the soul of wit, and I shall only keep you just a moment to thank you for this hearty indorsement of our work and to pledge you our assistance as long as life lasts.

Music—"The Girl I Left Behind Me."

GENERAL S. S. BURDETTE.

In response to the toast "The Retiring Commander," General S. S. Burdette said:

Ladies and Gentlemen; When I was a very small boy—and I assure you there was a time when I was quite a boy—my mother used to lay before me, before I was able to read, an old picture in our family Bible. The picture attracted my attention particularly. I believe it showed some young men entering the land of Canaan, after crossing the river Jordan, after having made a raid on the vineyards of the Philistines, or some other people who were not Jews—coming back with a long stick on each shoulder, with a lot of grapes hanging from the stick clear down to the ground. Now, the emotion that filled me at the sight of that picture was a sense of disappointment that I had not been one of the young men who participated in the grapes on that occasion. I became very much interested in that old book, and looked it over again from time to time, and when I was 12 years old, looking over that same picture, I recollect that the particular thought that came to my mind then was, inasmuch as there seemed to be only three bunches of grapes to reach from the pole on the man's shoulders clear down to the ground, that the fellow that made the picture was humbugging his fellow-citizens. Now, since I came to California, I have come to the conclusion that

I HAVE STRUCK THE VERY SPOT

Those young men struck, and that the man who made that picture was not humbugging his fellow-citizens [applause]; and so, fellow-citizens, my trip to this shore will undoubtedly be a means of good to me, if not a means of grace. [Applause.] Now it is to the retiring Commander-in-Chief to which I am to respond. I might modestly say that I hope you will excuse me from talking very much on that subject. I think, however, I may say that it fell to my lot to lead into this valley this great army who are your guests to-night. But I desire also to say that my responsibility for those boys ended two or three days ago, and if they don't behave themselves from this time out don't refer the matter to me. Now, ladies and gentlemen, you don't know how glad I am to be here; not on my own account, but on account of the Grand Army of the Republic, an honorable member of which I am to-day; and this I will say to you in concluding the remarks which I am now making altogether too long, that when we leave and go elsewhere we will never forget to carry along with us a roll of our great country; and whether we call it loud or call it low, we have it in heart if not in voice; and I know of no greater satisfaction in extending here to-night a cordial welcome to our great sisterhood.

Music—National airs.

This concluded the programme of toasts. The toastmasters of the evening, Judge T. B. McFarland and General A. L. Hart, were exceedingly happy in their remarks, and their speeches in announcing the toasts were very eloquent. The lateness of the hour prevents the giving of their remarks. Several fine speeches were made by visiting comrades, all of which were full of praise of Sacramento and the hospitality of her people, which they claimed was beyond anything that had been shown them during their visit to this coast.

IN CAPITOL PARK.

Notwithstanding the immense throng of people that assembled at the Pavilion last evening, thousands more contented themselves with visiting Capitol Park, there to listen to the open-air concert given by the Hussar Band, of this city, and Marshall's celebrated Military Band, from Topeka, Kansas. The grounds were made brilliant by ten electric lights, tempered by the softer moonbeams that shed their tender light over the beautiful scene. The night was cool and delightful, and the strangers were profuse in their expressions of admiration for our charming climate.

About half-past 9 o'clock the celebrated Flambeau Club, of Topeka, Kan., marched down N street from the Pavilion, illuminating their route by the grandest display of fireworks ever witnessed in this city. The club was about fifty strong, and marched in military order, its evolutions being both unique and perfect. Each member was provided with a supply of blue, red and yellow lights, while a few gave their special attention to the discharge of rockets. Accompanying the club was a steward with a covered hand-cart filled with rockets and other fireworks which were distributed among the members as they marched. The scene was brilliant almost beyond conception, a perfect flood of light marking the line of march to the State Capitol. Here the club made a tour of the outside of the building, maintaining an incessant fusilade of fireworks, much to the delight of the thousands there assembled. The novel display lasted for upward of half an hour. The concert was prolonged until a late hour, the returning crowds from the Pavilion thronging into the Park to listen to the delightful music of the Topeka Band. The concert was one of the pleasantest features of the evening's celebration.

PRESENTATIONS.

Geo. W. Ficks, S. V. C. of Fair Oaks Post, G. A. R., on behalf of the Post, during the banquet last night presented Comrade John A. Logan with a handsome souvenir cane made from a piece of live oak taken from Sutter's Fort. Mr. Ficks, in presenting the cane to Comrade Logan, said:

The comrades of Fair Oaks, of Sacramento, have thought it best, and deem it a privilege, to present you with some reminder of this, your first visit to the Capital City of the State. With this object in view, they have concluded to "cane" you. The souvenir we present you this evening was made from a piece of live oak taken from Sutter's Fort, a fort standing within the limits of this city, and built by General John A. Sutter in 1841. We ask you to accept it on account of the historic associations connected with it, associations that are dear to those who made what was once a wilderness the garden spot of the world. Again, sir, we ask you to accept this gift on account of our appreciation of your distinguished services as a soldier and a statesman. Comrade Logan, we hope that you will guard it carefully, and never permit it to fall into the hands of your good wife for "use."

General Logan replied as follows:

Allow me to return my heartfelt thanks. I will carry this cane as a grateful remembrance of the Post which presents me with this souvenir. I shall keep it as a remembrance of your kindness, and I will assure you that if there is any "caning" to be done, my wife will not do it. If I find the fellow, I will let him feel the weight of the "Post."

The cane, which is very finely finished, has a silver band near the top, inscribed as follows: "Presented to Comrade John A. Logan, by Fair Oaks Post, G. A. R., Sacramento, Cal.; from an oak joist of Sutter's Fort, built by Gen. John A. Sutter, in 1841."

At the close of Gen. Hart's remarks last evening, at the banquet, Judge McFarland, on behalf of Frank Miller, presented Comrade Fairchild, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., with a handsome cane, made out of a piece of oak from Sutter's Fort. The cane is a fine piece of workmanship. Judge McFarland, in presenting the gift, said: "Commander Fairchild, it is with pleasure that I present this souvenir to you, in behalf of Mr. Frank Miller, of Sacramento. I understand that Mr. Miller during the war served as a corporal in your regiment. The occasion that brings you together to-night is, without doubt, a pleasant one to both of you. Sir, accept this from one, who, during the war, served under you as a brave and faithful soldier." A silver band near the head of the cane bears the following inscription: "Corporal Miller to L. Fairchild. Made from an oak-joist taken from Sutter's Fort, built by General John A. Sutter, 1841." The cane was cut from the same piece of oak from which General Logan's was made, and the souvenirs presented by the ladies of Fair Oaks Corps were cut from the same piece of timber.

GENERAL LOGAN AND PARTY.

General and Mrs. Logan arrived in Sacramento about half-past 6, in a special car with Governor and Mrs. Alger, of Michigan, and party. They had spent the day on a trip through the Napa valley, where a constant series of ovations greeted them. On their arrival here they were met by the Reception Committee and driven to the new Pavilion. All the way along the route of the procession, as the carriage, drawn by four white horses, containing General Logan, was recognized there was enthusiastic applause showered upon the gallant soldier and statesman. Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Alger, who were in the next carriage, were also welcomed with cheers, and at points with flowers. The face of Mrs. Logan appeared to be at once recognized, and she shared with the General in the applause. At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Pavilion the party visited the Capitol building. Governor and Mrs. Stoneman and distinguished State officials were there to greet them; and the Capitol building was inspected by the party, and its varied attractions viewed by electric light. Many spectators were gathered at the Capitol, and at half-past 11, when General Logan left the building, a great crowd was gathered in front, who greeted him with rousing cheers. After a short drive through the principal streets, and an inspection of the city under the bright light of the full moon and glare of the electric light, the party returned to their car, and left at midnight by special train for Lake Tahoe and other points in Nevada. In two or three days they will return to San Francisco. General Logan, Governor Alger and party leave this city August 20th by steamer for Tacoma, Washington Territory. They will return to their special car there, and after a short visit at Seattle and Portland, Oregon, will start East via the Northern Pacific Railroad, stopping at the Yellowstone Park for a few days, and reaching home about September 10th. On their trip thus far the party has been the recipient of grand ovations at every point visited. General Logan has been most enthusiastically received and has been compelled in many instances to respond to the calls for a speech. A gentleman who has been with the party since reaching the Pacific coast enthusiastically says: "In every instance his remarks have been well timed and to the point." He has avoided any political allusions, but has expressed himself very decidedly as opposed to Chinese immigration, the influx of foreign pauper labor, and a further toleration of the curse of Mormonism. General Logan is looking remarkably well, and is enjoying his trip immeasurably. He is more than pleased with the grand encampment and the hospitable greeting which he and all his Grand Army comrades have received while on the Pacific coast.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Colonel A. L. Conger, Department Commander, G. A. R., for the State of Ohio, who is accompanied by Mrs. Conger, will be the guests of Governor and Mrs. Stoneman during to-day. They will leave on the evening train for the East, and will stop at Salt Lake, Denver, Kansas City and Chicago while en route home. They expect to reach Akron, O., about August 25th.

Governor Fairchild, the National Commander, G. A. R., and General Burdette and party will return to San Francisco to-day, and in a few days will go to Oregon and return East by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Edgar Allen, Senior National Vice-Commander, G. A. R., with his wife and daughter, occupy their private car with the Washington party. Vice-Commander Allen is one of the prominent attorneys at Richmond, Va., and has for years been a leader in the Republican party of that State. The selection of Mr. Allen to his position of honor has greatly pleased the Southern members of the G. A. R., by reason of the recognition thereby accorded their section.

The Washington party will take in the Natoma excursion to-day, and continue on their way East this evening.

Clarence P. Dresser, on the staff of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean,* is in Sacramento in attendance upon the G. A. R. festivities. Mr. Dresser is also special correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* and the *National Republican* of Washington, D. C.

Major M. E. Urell, of Washington, D. C., and Colonel Robert Scarlett, of Baltimore, Md., aides-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., came to the city by special train at 2 P. M., in advance of the excursion party. They speak in terms of the highest praise of their treatment in California, and think we have cause to be proud of our State. They are gentlemen of high social and commercial standing in their respective cities.

GENERAL NOTES.

General and deep-felt regret is expressed that Generals Logan, Fairchild and Burdette and Governor Alger and party were unable to remain with us to-day.

General Logan and party last night were driven about the city by Mayor Brown with "a four-in-hand." As they passed the Golden Eagle Hotel, about 11 P. M., where the Artillery Band was playing, the great crowd stopped the carriage and compelled General Logan to rise in the carriage and make a brief speech. He was then allowed to proceed and was cheered to the echo.

The guests were greatly pleased with the decorations. They realized that for a single day not elaborate decorations were to be expected. They were therefore agreeably surprised.

The local Grand Army men did good service at the Pavilion last night when called to render aid to the committees.

The Flambeau Club and Marshall's Military Band left for the East last night.

Assistant Adjutant-General Kewen has had the office of the Adjutant-General very neatly decorated with banners, grouping of muskets and sabers, and embellished with portraits of prominent Generals. The effect is very pleasing. The grouping or intertwining of the sabers into stars was quite unique.

Librarian Wallis will expose the State's cabinet of minerals to visitors to the State Library to-day.

The headquarters, at the Aztec Club, were crowded from noon to night yesterday. A large committee of ladies furnished refreshments in the dining-hall to all who came.

Kohler & VanBergen sent to the committee, and it was used last night, a large number of cases of finest champagne.

During the march of the Flambeau Club from the Pavilion to the Capitol, last evening, several fires were occasioned by falling sparks from their rockets on some flags draped over an upper balcony of the residence of H. Weinrich on N street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Members of the family ran up stairs and extinguished the flames before any damage resulted to the house. On several occasions fires were started in the dry grass and weeds in an adjoining vacant lot, which were extinguished by a newspaper reporter. Some dry grass and rubbish in the rear of the Capitol was also set on fire, and some of the decorations on the front of the Capitol building were destroyed. The latter was the only real loss sustained.

During the banquet Mrs. Tillie Shearer, assisted by Mrs. Captain Roberts, of Fair Oaks Relief Corps, presented each member of the Grand Army and of the Women's Relief Corps visitors with a souvenir made of oak taken from Sutter's Fort. The souvenirs consisted of small blocks of wood about three inches in length, one inch in width and a quarter of an inch in thickness. To each little historic block a card was tied with a silk ribbon, bearing the following lines:

"Fair Oaks Relief Corps, Sacramento, Cal., presents this Souvenir, cut from a piece of oak taken from Sutter's Fort, Sacramento, to the members of the Twentieth National Encampment, G. A. R., visiting Sacramento, August 11 and 12, 1886. This fort was erected by General John A. Sutter in 1841. Its erection was the initial step of the American occupation of the Sacramento valley."

The ladies distributed over one thousand of these souvenirs to the guests during the evening. To show how they were appreciated, it is only necessary to say that many of the visitors asked for extra pieces to take home with them to their friends.

A letter of sincere regret of inability to be present was received yesterday from Congressman Jos. McKenna.

All Grand Army men and their wives or members of their family accompanying them, who visited Sacramento yesterday, and were not already being entertained by friends, or who were not of parties occupying sleeping cars, were provided, free of cost, with places of rest last night, and in the vast majority of cases at private houses, where, in but few instances, breakfast will be furnished them this morning. The committee had some sixty or seventy lodgings left over and went to the hotels and offered to accommodate any overflow free of cost. It is estimated that fully 1,500 persons were thus supplied with free lodgings. No other city in the State has equalled this in hospitality.

The streets were crowded to their full capacity as the procession moved last night, and the enthusiasm of the people was unbounded.

THE DECORATIONS.

Among the more noticeable decorations of business houses may be mentioned the following: Grangers' Store, Odd Fellows' Hall, Hale Bros. & Co., Central House, Clunie Block, Clunie & Kiley (chief feature being a life-size equestrian painting of General Grant), the Golden Eagle and Capital Hotels, J. T. Stoll, J. G. Davis, J. L. Woodburn, International Hotel, Wilson's Stables, Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Lindley & Co., Western Hotel, Fratt's Building, the RECORD-UNION and *Bee* newspaper offices, Whittier, Fuller & Co., all the principal houses on Second street, between J and K, Wells, Fargo & Co., the Internal Revenue office, Lyon & Curtis, Baker & Hamilton, L. Elkus & Co., Sacramento Bank, People's Bank, S. Lipman & Co., the Sutter Block, L. L. Lewis & Co., H. Fisher, Gattmann & Wilson, Dale & Co., McKim & Orth, C. A. Sawtelle, S. H. Davis, Pacific Oyster House, Lyon & Co., Waterhouse & Lester, Anderson & Johnson, Red House (very extensive and attractive), L. K. Hammer, Capital Woolen Mills, Farmers' & Mechanics' Store, Tufts' drug store and others.

Decorations that are deserving of special mention are as follows:

The front of Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson's place of business on J street, between Second and Third, was profusely decorated with streamers and festoonings of bunting. On the balcony were two army tents, with muskets stacked at the door of each. Midway between them was stationed a cannon, with an artilleryman on one side and a sentry on the other, the figures being dressed in full soldier's uniforms. The general effect was very spirited and attractive.

The balcony about the California State Bank, at Fourth and J streets, was heavily and tastefully decorated with festoonings of the national colors, and the windows embellished with patriotic devices.

DeBernardi & Co., on K street, between Third and Fourth, had streamers and festoonings across the street in front of their place of business, with a large painted Grand Army badge in the center, surmounted with the motto, "Welcome, Veterans."

The Capitol Clothing Store, J. Politz, proprietor, at Sixth and K streets, was surmounted by five life-size figures, the central one representing the Goddess of Liberty. Below these was the motto, "Honor to the Brave."

Along the line of march to the Pavilion the residences were nearly all decorated. The more prominent ones were those of Charles McCreary, Col. J. A. McNasser, Dr. G. L. Simmons, A. J. Stevens, and Messrs. Weinrich, Maydwell, Bohl, Herzog, Gerber and Smith, and Mrs. P. J. Hopper. The front of the residence of Charles McCreary was handsomely festooned with bunting, and rows of Chinese lanterns surrounded the balcony. Col. McNasser's residence was almost obscured with bunting, the front above the portico representing an immense rosette, with a large portrait of General Logan in the center.

From the roof of Dr. Simmons' residence to the fence surrounding the place were many lines of streamers, flags, etc. Shields and flags ornamented the front of the building, and suspended some twenty feet above the ground was a large banner with the sentiment: "Yours has the suffering been—the memory shall be ours."

The other residences named, as well as many not along the route of the procession, were tastefully decorated.

The street decorations arranged by the committee were very creditable. Lines of flags and streamers were suspended at the several street intersections, and at intervals along J and K streets were large flags. Looking up and down the main thoroughfares the effect is most pleasing to the eye, and the committee may well feel proud of its labors.

On Tuesday night Secretary of State Thompson let the contract for decorating the State Capitol and grounds, and up to last night very satisfactory progress had been made. Great stretches of bunting ornamented the front of the building, with heavy drapings about the entrances. The immense front pillars were encased in red, white and blue, and the gateways to the Park were surmounted by lines of streamers, flags, etc. Above the building was swung to the breeze for the first time an elegant new flag, 36 feet in length—one of the mos beautiful flags in the State. The grounds

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

SACRAMENTO'S PRIDE.

THE E. B. CROCKER ART GALLERY AND ITS HISTORY.

California Museum Association and Sacramento School of Design.

THE MARGUERITE HOME—A NOBLE BENEFACTION.

Bell Conservatory—Mrs. Crocker and Her Gifts to Sacramento.

HISTORY OF THE GIFT OF THE ART GALLERY.

Founding of the Museum—Success of the School of Design—Home for Old Ladies — The Floral Festival.

We present herewith admirable views of the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, the residence of Mrs. E. B. Crocker, the Marguerite Home and the Bell Conservatory and a fine portrait of Mrs. Crocker. For the excellence of the larger views and the portrait we have to thank skilled engravers of Sacramento. The view of the Art Gallery is from the graver of C. H. Holmes, and we submit that it is a work that entitles him to rank with the best of his craft. That of the portrait of Mrs. Crocker is from the graver of M. McKeon, also of this city. It will be admitted that the portrait entitles him to be classified also with the best of workmen. The other engravings, except that of the Conservatory, were done under Mr. McKeon's supervision. The Art Gallery design was originally made by W. F. Jackson, and C. J. Carlson also rendered assistance, but the mass of details and finish of the work are due to the pencil of Mr. Holmes.

Our splendid view of the Art Gallery is that of a building which has a phenomenal history, and than which no other possession of the municipality of Sacramento is of as great value, or is so highly prized. One of the pioneer citizens of Sacramento was

JUDGE E. B. CROCKER,

Who filled an eminent position upon the Supreme bench of California. Amassing liberal wealth, this generous gentleman conceived the idea of founding in the city of his choice a great art collection. For this purpose he visited Europe and the East, and purchased personally and through agents at all art centers some of the choicest examples of painting to be procured. It may not be said that in all respects his selections were of the best that could have been made, for while Judge Crocker had fine artistic instincts and good taste, he had not at command always the opportunity to select such works as the most critical art judgment would choose. But he pleased his own tastes, while according much to the judgment of others. It is to be said that he selected nothing poor; there is in the collection no work that might not grace any American gallery, while the great mass of the works are from the studios of men eminent in art, and to a

VAST NUMBER OF THE PICTURES,

Over 700 in all, there attaches the sanctity of age and the value that the works of some of the best masters of all time have given to art. Some fifteen years ago (1871) the Judge began the erection of the superb building, above illustrated, wherein to enshrine his art collection. Before its full completion, but not until his treasured collection was placed upon the walls, this distinguished citizen died. But he left a widow who took up his work, not only with all the enthusiasm that had inspired him, but with all that devoted love for her husband could add, and with a heart as big with human sympathy and as rich in charitable purpose as ever prompted any human being to action.

MARGARET E. CROCKER

Has few peers and no superiors in all that constitutes the noble woman. Her name is the synomym in California for good-doing, charity and lofty humane purpose. She carried out the wishes of her lamented husband to the letter, finished the magnificent gallery, and did more—she improved upon the original designs, embellished its interior with a lavishness not surpassed in any building on the coast, and added to the structure every convenience known to the house-building art, and brought the beautiful grounds surrounding it to the highest possible state of culture.

FOR YEARS

The gallery was open to her friends and to all, indeed, who requested the privilege. For a time it was made absolutely free, the doors being open to all, but the necessity of cost in maintaining these conditions compelled restrictions to be placed upon the privilege. In recent years, however, the building being fully completed, Mrs. Crocker set aside certain days in each week when the public should be admitted. She never permitted a charge to be made at the door except on occasions when benefits were taken for some public charity, mainly for the support of the orphan Asylum in Sacramento, and notwithstanding the heavy cost of caring for such a large building and such a treasury of art, the noble lady never permitted a cent of income for the use of the gallery to come into her purse. In all the long years in which she has administered the wealth left to her her days have been filled with good deeds. No worthy cause ever came to her for aid in vain. Our charities, our churches, our public works, our asylums, all are indebted to her for generous aid. The people who know her so well, and love her so tenderly, and salute her with such a depth of sincerity, do not even know all of her charitable deeds, for she is a modest, a retiring woman and never mentions her benevolent acts. Her benefactions have been so broad, her gifts so well placed, her charities so admirably disposed, her kindness and generosity so proverbial that she has come to be known as Sacramento's Lady Bountiful and good angel. The Art Gallery building and all its contents this good woman gave to the city of her home. To the brief recital of the history leading up to that gift, and the culmination of it in the celebrated "Festival of Flowers," in her honor, and to a description of the Art Gallery and the School of Design lately founded in it, we now propose to give space.

In addition to all the beneficence of Mrs. Crocker, to her aid to the poor and distressed, her heed to the call of suffering, her response to all appeals of public-spirited enterprises, the lady founded in Sacramento

THE MARGUERITE HOME

For the benefit of aged women. She conceived the idea of erecting a house where gentlewomen of advanced years with limited means could have all the comforts of a home, and that care and attention their declining years demand. In 1879 she bought ground for the home, but changed her plans and purchased shortly after the residence and spacious grounds of Robert Hamilton. She had the residence materially altered, erected a wing 36x78 feet, fitted up all the rooms handsomely and arranged so as to provide for twenty-eight bedrooms, besides living-rooms, libraries, diningroom, etc. February 25, 1884, the sixtieth anniversary of Mrs. Crocker's birth, the Marguerite Home was dedicated and a reception given at which hundreds of married people were the guests. She created Albert Gallatin, J. H. Carroll, G. L. Simmons, Chas. McCreary and Frank Miller, Trustees, and to them deeded the property for the purposes stated. The property is valued at $38,000, and to this value she added an endowment of $50,000 worth of bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and a cash donation of $12,000. Since that date Mrs. Crocker has increased the endowment by a gift of $15,000, making, in all, her charity in this direction $115,000. The Marguerite Home will remain a perpetual monument to the generosity, broad charity and noble heart of Margaret E. Crocker. Mrs. Crocker, in the gratification of her taste for the beautiful, has erected, on the southern border of the city, the

BELL CONSERVATORY,

The largest hot-house in the interior, and architecturally one of the handsomest in the country. It is a copy, on a reduced scale, of the original conservatory in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. Surrounding it are grounds, several acres in extent, that have been brought to a high state of culture. The lady has also given largely of lands to the city for the enlargement of the City Cemetery.

THE MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

In November, 1884, there assembled in the office of the RECORD-UNION six citizens whose purpose was to form an association for scientic research, the culture of artistic tastes, and study of the natural resources of the State. They were so much of one mind that they agreed to select each a half-dozen friends, to meet at a later date to further consider the subject. At that meeting the California Museum Association was formed, with some twenty members. A week later another meeting was held, and the constitution and by-laws agreed upon and officers elected. The second article of these laws sufficiently indicates the purpose of the organization:

> Its purposes are to foster art, science mechanics and literature, and the development of the resources of the State of California. Also, the encouragement of social intercourse among inquirers into science, art, mechanics, natural history and the resources of the State. Also, the establishment of a repository for the collection and exhibition of natural curiosities, antiquities, works of art, scientific objects, products of inventive genius and skilled handiwork, and the results of cultivation of the soil and the development of the resources of the country. Also, the encouragement of the liberal arts and the cultivation of literary tastes. And to the end that the objects and purposes of the association may be accomplished, this corporation may and will purchase and hold property to provide such repository, and an income and revenue to support and sustain the association, and to carry out such objects and purposes.

The new society began modestly with its meetings, limiting attendance of the public upon its monthly lectures and debates. It soon became apparent that it must have a hall of its own. The plan was agreed upon for the erection of a building on a business street with a large hall, offices, chambers, etc., which could be used by the Association for its collections and meetings, and be useful to the public also as a concert and lecture hall. Some subscriptions were procured, and the idea

MET WITH SUCH FAVOR

That the society went as far as the appointment of a committee to secure a proper lot for the structure. To popularize the scheme still more and engage the whole people of the city in it, it was resolved to hold a loan exhibition. Some fifty ladies of prominence were selected to consider the matter, but before they convened Mrs. Crocker heard of the Association and its purposes. Her good judgment found merit in the new organization, and she promptly extended her aid by granting the use of the spacious rooms of the Crocker Art Gallery for the purposes of the proposed exhibition. This gave a new impetus to the affair. The fifty ladies canvassed the city, by house to house visitation, for loans of curios, and succeeded so well that, on the 10th of March, 1885, the first Art and Curio Loan Exhibition ever held in central California was opened. It was

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Such a success, indeed, as has rarely been noted in the State. As a collection it embraced over 12,000 exhibits, and with the Crocker Gallery embraced a million of dollars of values. Contributions came from many parts of the State, and notably rich and rare ones from San Francisco. The exhibition filled four large halls in the Art Gallery. It was continued for two weeks, day and night, and was visited by over 30,000 people in that time. Mrs. Crocker was one of the largest contributors to the affair. In the midst of it the lady, after examining into the plans of the Museum Association, and being satisfied of its soundness and the earnestness of its promoters, determined to present the Art Gallery and the collection of paintings to the Association. She communicated this resolution to President Lubin, who accepted the proffer, but attached the condition that the society should first raise

A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

To create a fund to insure an income for the maintenance of the gallery. Mrs. Crocker agreed to this, it being insisted upon. The scene in the main exhibition hall on the evening of the announcement was one never to be forgotten. The good woman was cheered to the echo, and the people throughout the city found scarce any other theme of conversation. The San Francisco press, envious of the gift, congratulated Sacramento, but thought the collection would have been better bestowed on that city. The whole press of the State was loud and sincere in praise of Mrs. Crocker. The Association at once incorporated (March 23, 1885), and formally accepted the gift, with the condition attached, which its President had proposed. Soon after an enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held, Hon. Newton Booth presiding, for the purpose of devising ways and means to raise the $100,000. Some $20,000 were secured at once, when a change in the plans was suggested, which met with such popular favor that it was speedily adopted. Under the new proposition Mrs. Crocker consented to deed the property absolutely to the city of Sacramento, with the provision attached that the California Museum Association should have the privilege of occupying the same and carrying on its work therein. Under this arrangement the Association is custodian of the property, cares for it, exhibits it to the public and conducts it in its scientific and literary and art work.

THE GOVERNMENT

Is by a joint Board of Control, the city by its Mayor being one party and the Association by its Directory the other party. When this arrangement was perfected in prospective and ready for consummation, the public feeling regarding Mrs. Crocker had reached such a pitch that it must perforce find expression, and it was resolved that public manifestation should be made of the appreciation in which she was held by the people. The result was the celebrated

FESTIVAL OF FLOWERS.

It was held day and evening in the great Pavilion of the State Agricultural Society, May 6, 1885, and on that occasion Mrs. Crocker presented the deed to Mayor Brown for the city, and the keys to President Lubin for the Museum Association, in the presence of a vast multitude of people. In return the people, through the President of the Day, Dr. Simmons, and their speaker, Judge W. H. Beatty, presented to Mrs. Crocker an oaken casket, made from relics of Sutter's Fort, and richly bound in silver. In this casket were subsequently placed two volumes (then in preparation), bound in gold and silver and velvet, reciting the whole history of the festival, and giving a mass of expressions of the press of the Union on the subject of the lady's beneficence. Each page is illuminated in water colors by ladies of Sacramento, and the frontispiece is an exquisite portrait of Mrs. Crocker in water colors, by W. F. Jackson. In addition are a large number of photographic views of scenes in the festival and of the chief floral exhibits. We cannot here find needed space for description of the festival. Suffice it to say, that such a wealth of flowers was never seen in Sacramento, nor such or so many

MAGNIFICENT FLORAL DESIGNS.

They embraced all manner of emblems, from the bouquet to the church capable of seating quite a congregation; from wreaths to pedestals thirty feet in hight; from simple plaques and Sutter's Fort on a large scale, to great pyramids of flowers; from arches to massive Greek temples; from floral bowers to lofty towers, all built of flowers and vines and plants. The contributions came from all over the State, societies, churches (irrespective of faith), schools, cities and towns, clubs, commercial boards, railroad companies, the press civic and military organizations, etc. Three thousand children marched in procession and laid floral tributes at the lady's feet; eulogistic addresses and poems were recited, music written for the occasion was sung and played a May-pole dance by chosen misses indulged in, and other exercises of equal enthusiasm and interest. It is estimated that not less than

TWENTY THOUSAND

People visited the Pavilion day and night, and many of these came from a long distance to be present. Among the notable features was the presentation by the Sacramento Pioneers, as a body, of magnificent gold and silver plates bearing testimonial expressions and typical engravings, President Chesley making the address. The press of the State was largely represented on the occasion, and to these representatives the Board of Trade gave a splendid banquet, at which expressions eulogistic of Mrs. Crocker were of the most enthusiastic character. In conclusion, let it be said, no other woman in private life was ever the recipient of such a splendid testimonial as that given by the people of California to Margaret E. Crocker, of Sacramento.

THE GALLERY AND SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

The Museum Association, on taking possession of the gallery, made Wednesday and Saturday and Sunday afternoons free days. On the other days the nominal charge of 10 cents is made. The Directors found much work to do. It recatalogued the property, and found that besides the 700 paintings there were some 3,000 studies from studios of the world, ancient and modern, several art works and quite a store of curios. The "studies" are of high value, and are, so far as possible, to be displayed in the gallery. In addition are several collections of fine prints, which will also be utilized for display. The work of collecting a Museum of Natural History and Curiosity is a work of slow and long growth. Thus far the Association has gathered some 3,000 exhibits, which at this date are being prepared for cases. Nothing has been purchased, every article has been donated, and must be for a long time. The entire fund of the Association has been raised by the sale of life memberships $25, and patronships $100, and from the Loan Exhibition receipts and the dues of about seventy active members. This fund has been expended in procuring seats, in printing and advertising necessary to be done, and in current expenses for the first year, as it was provided that the Association should pay all cost of maintenance for that time. This included salary of custodian, cost of watching and caring for ground, making repairs, etc. Among the changes made was the isolation by closure of the art room and the conversion of the lower floor into a beautiful lecture room. Lectures have been given monthly, and monthly meetings been held, and though not largely attended, the membership has not been discouraged, knowing that all educational efforts of this character grow slowly, and only by degrees enlist the active co-operation of the people. Early in the summer the Association began to consider the feasibility of founding

Two public-spirited citizens, D. Lubin and H. Weinstock, contributed $1,000 to aid the movement. This sum was used in purchasing casts and fitting up the art room, and January 4, 1886, the Sacramento School of Design was opened. The instructors are W. F. Jackson and C. J. Carlson. Both are thoroughly competent teachers. No better evidence of this is needed than the remarkable progress made by the pupils in the six months of instruction given. Competent critics are frank to say that this progress has been paralleled in but very few schools in the country. Mr. Jackson is widely known in the State as an artist of broad merit. He began his studies in 1873, spent one year in the San Francisco School of Design, and in 1875, won the silver medal for drawing and the premium for perspective, standing 100 in a class of nearly eighty students. He studied portraiture one year under Benoni Irwin, one of the foremost artists in that line, and was also a pupil for two years of Tojetti. He has had a studio in Sacramento for eight years, and each year he has spent a portion of his time in the field, and has studied more than any other artist the scenery of the Sierras. His most recent field study was in Yellowstone Park, the river scenery of Idaho and the mountain scenery of Colorado and Wyoming. His progress has been steady and of the most gratifying kind. Mr. Carlson came from San Francisco with the warmest recommendation of prominent artists and art critics. He is a graduate of the San Francisco School of Design, where he attended as pupil and assistant for nearly ten years. He was made assistant Director of that school for the first term of 1887, to act in the absence of the accomplished Director, Virgil Williams. His finest work—a Shakespearean piece—received the chief award at the State Fair of 1883. In 1876 he won the silver medal at the San Francisco School of Design for drawing. In 1877 he won the Alvord gold medal for drawing and the prize palette for composition, and in 1882 the Avery gold medal for oil painting.

THE TERMS

Of the Sacramento school and its classes are as follows: Sessions—From the first Monday in January for three months; from the 15th of April for three months; from the 1st of October for two and a half months. Day classes—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays, for teachers and pupils of schools, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, 7 to 9 P. M. The tuition is remarkably low, the purpose being to bring it to the minimum in order to open the school to the largest possible number. The schedule is as follows: Regular day class in crayon and charcoal drawing, $15 per term of three months, or $6 a month. Special—Saturday class, crayon and charcoal drawing, $7 50 per term of three months, or $3 per month. Evening class—Crayon and charcoal drawing, $10 per term of three months, or $4 a month. Regular day class in oil painting, still life, $24 per term of three months, or $10 a month. Short term, pro rata in each case.

As students advance other classes will be formed, such as landscape classes, with frequent excursions to the country to sketch from nature; life classes, for portraits and sketching from life. While regular attendance at all sessions of a class is most desirable, it is not compulsory, instructions being to individual scholars; but no deduction from tuition rates is allowed because of any less frequent attendance than at all sessions. Appropriate prizes are to be awarded for excellence and progress at the close of the third term of each year, and a committee of the Museum Association is now engaged in arranging for the gold, silver and bronze medals to be awarded at the annual exhibition in December of this year.

THE FIRST DAY

Of the school opened with twenty-one pupils enrolled. It was not long until the number quadrupled. The following are the pupils of the school: Mrs. J. W. Armstrong, Charlotte Burke, Mrs. Dr. Baldwin, Sacramento; Chas. Brockway, Freeport road; Mrs. W. A. Butterfield, Mabel Bassett, Sibyl Bennett, Miss Pinkie Cosby, Mrs. I. Campbell, Louise Conrad, Mamie Crouch, Mrs. Dr. Clow, Flora Cohen, Sacramento; Emma Cottrell, Woodland; Sophia Comstock, Lillie Cutter, Harry Catlin, Maria Carrington, R. Coyne, Sacramento; Mrs. Dedman, Placerville; Daisy Davis, Sacramento; Sarah Duncan, Woodland; W. P. Dillman, Dora Davis, Sacramento; B. Edwards, Freeport Road; Pauline Eilers, Alice Felter, Mrs. Thos. Fox, Mrs. F. F. Freeman; Chas. Farren, Josie Frost, Arthur Goodhue, Carrie Goodhue, Nellie Gray, Daisy Gregory, Jeannie Govan, Wm. Hintz, May Hunt, Minnie Hartwell, Chas. Holland, Emma Hummel, Edith Hughson, E. P. Howe, Jr., Emma and Addie Hughes, Burt Hodson, Sacramento; Lucy Jones, Santa Rosa: Mrs. W. F. Jackson, Annie Johnson, Minnie Kiefer, Mrs. Jennie Kilgour, Henry Kinkle, Rittia Kennedy, Mamie Logan, Sacramento; Jennie Leonard, Sacramento county; Simon Lubin, Mayhew's; Esther Moreland, Napa county; Nettie Melvin, Emma Mier, Carrie Melville, Fred. Morrill, Ellis Maydwell; Lizzie, Dora and Fritz Maier, Maud Nixon, Edward Nathan, Maud Pugh, Sacramento; Maggie O Toole, Freeport; Robert Phillip, Belle Peyran, Bertie Piper, Sacramento; Mrs. Patterson, Sacramento county; Susie Russell, Mrs. T. Shearer, Mrs. C. E. Sanborn, W. F. Smith, Miss S. Simmons, Minnie Schaw, Frankie Spaulding, Lettie Shipman, Fannie Thompson, Arthur Tozer, Callie Vivian, Sacramento; Miss A. Vance, Yreka; Laura Weinrich, Ida Wilson, Sacramento; Netta Winters, Washoe, Nev.; Mrs. A. Winans, Louis Winter, Theo. Weisel, Kate Wadsworth, Sacramento.

THE BUILDING.

The building is fire-proof, lofty, modern in style of architecture, upon Grecian suggestion, and is 61 by 122 feet, situated in grounds 150 by 160 feet. The lower floor was formerly the refreshment hall, ball alley, with offices and vestibule, furnace-room, laundry, etc. The latter all remain, but the main hall has been by the Museum Association converted into a beautiful lecture-room, with maroon-stained walls, a stage in a canopied recess, seated with chairs, hung with pictures and admirably lighted. On this floor are closets, halls, wash-rooms, marble basins and a spacious vestibule, with the floor laid in ornamental tiling. The approach to the central floor is by an inside flight of stairs, and on the exterior, by two broad stairways from right and left to a central landing, and thence by one broad flight to the piazza. On this opens massive double doors leading into the vestibule, itself a room of large proportions, with the floor laid in tessalation, with ornamental tiles, and the walls finished in fresco in the highest style of the art. What at once impresses the visitor is the heavy moldings, the splendid finish of the woodwork, the rich carvings, fine paneling with ornamental woods and the graceful sweep of the stairways rising right and left to the art gallery above. To the right of the main entrance are the office and the parlor, richly furnished, and to the left the closets, hall and stairway to the lower floor, and buffet and cloak rooms, and a passage leading into the residence of Mrs. Crocker. Immediately in front two great doors swing beneath a richly-carved, molded and arched entrance opening into

THE ART ROOM,

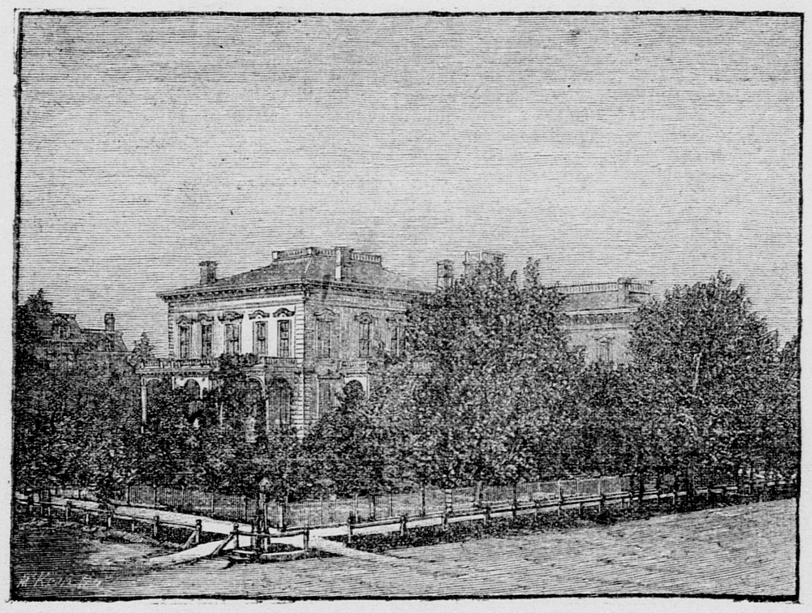
Occupied by the school. This magnificent apartment is 52 by 58 feet in dimension. Its ceiling is deeply paneled and supported by four beautiful Corinthian columns on heavy pedestals. The walls are richly stained and ornamented in fresco, and the ceiling is laid in ornate moldings, plaster casts in gold and tints and heavy ornaments of artistic character. The panels are worked in fresco in the highest style of the art. All the woodwork is carved, and heavily molded, and of the best walnut and highly polished, and the door panels are maple and California laurel. The floor is inlaid with several kinds of woods and polished; the south wall broken by niches for statuary and wall cases shelved for curios. The room, as a whole, is one of the most richly ornamented and a marvel of grace and beauty. From the great windows on either side of the room—itself the very atmosphere of artistic inspiration—the eyes of the pupils look out upon terraced lawns of great beauty, and the foliage of the cedar, pine, orange, lemon, palm and a wealth of flowering plants and shrubs, and well kept hedges and walks. This room is simply unsurpassed as an art study room, all its surroundings and its immediate influence being stimulative and helpful to the student. Movable screens prevent cross-lights and these are adjusted to the needs of the workers. On the east side are tables for the beginners in flat studies, and throughout the room

A GREAT VARIETY OF CASTS

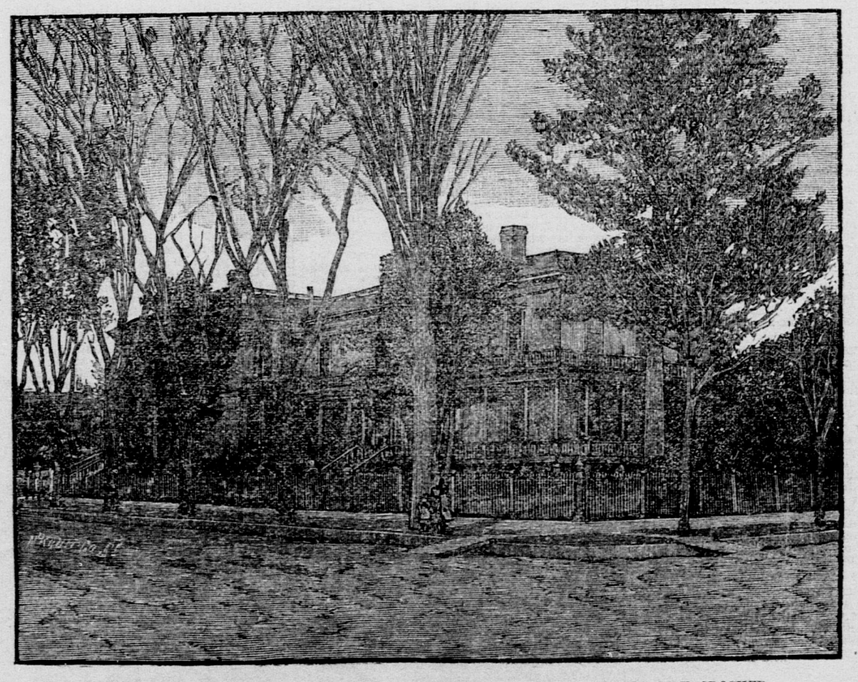
Of parts of animals and human forms, and mounted on pedestals larger casts, busts, figures, etc., while masks, medallions and other models, cones, cubes, etc., are disposed here and there. Among the larger casts, exact plaster copies of the originals, and superior copies in all respects, are the "Venus of Milo," standing 7 feet 6 inches in hight, the "Venus di Medici," the "Apollo Belvidere," 7 feet 6 inches, "Discobulus" (the "Quoit Thrower"), "The Slave," "The Laccoon,"(torsi) "The Gladiator," and a very large number of ancient and modern busts. Opening out of this superb art room on to the rear by massive double doors is

THE LIBRARY,

A room finished as is the art room, but with tessiliated ornamental tile flooring. The entire south hall is covered by a magnificent cabinet, with lockers in the base and of glass frontage, divided into sixteen double door divisions and reaching from floor to ceiling. In the lockers are stored the several thousand "studies" referred to, a large number of choice prints and some exceedingly valuable volumes of engravings of the great master-pieces of the world. In the upper sections of this cabinet the Museum Association has temporarily placed the exhibits, some 3,200 in number, which it is collecting. In a few days these will be removed to cases now being built, which will be placed in the vestibules above and below. As the museum grows the intention is to place cases around the walls of the lecture room and in the various chambers of the building. On the removal of the exhibits the library will be used as a room for a class in life studies, and occupied also as a studio by Instructor Carlson. Instructor Jackson's studio is located in one of the front offices.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. MARGARET E. CROCKER, SACRAMENTO.



THE "MARGUERITE HOME," SACRAMENTO—FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY MRS. M. E. CROCKER.

THE ART GALLERIES.

Passing up the broad stairways from the vestibule, one enters the third, or Art Gallery vestibule, with its splendid glass dome, a magnificent chamber opening upon a broad balcony. Here are two of Nahl's greatest paintings and the portraits of Chief Justice Chase and General Grant. Opening out of the vestibule on either side are the east and west galleries, each 110 feet in length and 12 feet in width, and connecting with the south gallery, which is the full width of the building. From the center of the vestibule opens southward the main gallery, 30 by 90 feet. These galleries are all lighted from above, with three side lights in the narrower galleries excepted. The collection of paintings is variously estimated in value at from $500,000 to $600,000. No exact figure can be placed upon them as to cost. Mrs. Crocker herself is unable to state how much was expended in the years of their accumulation. There are 701 paintings in the gallery and about 30 pictures in the lower rooms, which, with the several thousand studies and prints, give a total of upwards of 3,500 pictures of all kinds possessed by the city in this building. There are works

FROM THE EASELS

Of Murillo, Leonardo da Vinci, Tintoretto, Correggio, Reni, Vandyck, Backhuysen, Leyden, Carracci, Baroccio, Salvatore Rosa, Dietrich, Rubens, Crayer, Mignard, Teniers, La Sueur, Canaletto, Domenichino, Holbein, Sir Peter Lely, Mirevelt, Caravaggio da Ponte, Hemskerk, Vernet, Witte, and others, the works dating in the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Of modern painters there are works by Shaw, notably the gallery of "Portraits of Noted Californians;" by Hill (his famous "Yosemite,") Keith, Nahl, Bush, Denny, Coggswell, Hahn, Brooks, and others, well known in California, and of artists of other countries and States; these being a few of the more prominent represented: Murant, Heine, Jacobi, Banning, Artuer, Van Oer, Dietrich, Hakl, Piloty, Hubner, Schultz, Bary, Seydel, Muhlig, Robbe, Baer, Cranack, Goune, Dahl, Both, Allen, Junker, Roux, and a large number of others. The schools represented are the Flemish, French, Dutch, Italian, Venetian, German, English, Spanish, Bolognese, Russian, Rembrandt, Old German, Florentine, Neapolitan, Roman, Italian (sixteenth century), and Lombardese.

It is not at all the intention to comment upon the paintings in this place. The purpose is to give only a comprehensive account of the building, its contents and relation they occupy to the city and the uses to which they are put. It is supposed the building cost Judge Crocker and his wife between $100,000 and $150,000, but just what it cost it is impossible to ascertain, so much has been expended from time to time during so many years.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

Occupying the gallery, seems especially appropriate. It certainly is in direct line with the purposes of the late Judge Crocker. It conserves a broad and lofty purpose, and should have the cordial support of the people of the State. Its object is to fit men and women for better service in the world. Knowledge of drawing augments the capacity of men and women in any skilled vocation in life, and equips them the better for the daily battle. Art study qualifies for designing, increases the capacity and enlarges the powers of observation. It cultivates and refines the taste, enlarges the capacity to enjoy, and its practical illustrations are numberless. It is a sad mistake to speak of art culture as an accomplishment only. In this practical day and age skill and brain win where brawn goes to the wall. The trained eye and hand and understanding are capital in store for whoever acquires them. There are very few indeed who have not sufficient taste for the beautiful to be able to make some progress in free-hand drawing and early derive some benefit from it. It was because of these considerations that the school was founded, and that public-spirited men and women devote time and means to its maintenance. It is not a school, be it noted, where

DABBLING IN PAINTING

Is permitted. The pupils must begin at the bottom round, or from the point of capacity shown on trial. They are required to learn to draw before touching a brush. It is an inflexible rule that they must be well grounded in charcoal and crayon drawing, etc., before color can be touched. It is the universal verdict of all artists that this is the correct rule. They know, if others do not, what a serious error it is, and how much there is of lost time, talent and energy by permitting pupils to "paint", as it is termed, without first having thoroughly mastered free-hand figure work and the elements of perspective. These are inflexible essentials to precede all color work in the Sacramento School of Design. When the rule was applied at the outset it lost the school some patronage, but there is no scholar or patron of the school who is not now an ardent friend of the rule. The pupils enjoy special advantages in this school from study of works in the Art Gallery, a feature few schools present.

THE MUSEUM ASSOCIATION,

Which has the custody of the Gallery, originated and conducts the school, and is laboring to gather a museum collection and to popularize research into the natural history of the coast, is officered as follows: President, D. Lubin; Vice-President, F. E. Ray; Secretary and Custodian, W. F. Jackson; Treasurer, James I. Felter; Directors—Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Christopher Green, Joseph Steffens, D. Lubin, J. W. Armstrong, C. E. Grunsky, F. E. Ray, George Pyburn, J. A. Woodson. The members are:

Patrons—D. O. Mills, New York; Edgar Mills, San Francisco; Miss Mary Anderson, New York; M. H. De Young, San Francisco; N. D. Rideout, Sacramento; Joseph Steffens, Sacramento; Louis Sloss, San Francisco; Daniel Meyer, San Francisco.

Life Members—San Francisco—Mrs. R. Porter Ashe, Mrs. S. Bine, Moses Bauer, N. S. Bachman, Charles F. Crocker, Mrs. C. F. Crocker, Edward Carlson, T. J. Clunie, A. G. Davis, Henry Edwards, E. S. Freeman, H. Goodkind, J. Greenbaum, F. C. Gummer, C. Hue, J. B. Held, E. L. Heller, Mrs. C. B. Hooker, Moses Israel, H. Kronthal, J. N. Killip, Jules Neuberger, J. H. Neustadter, P. F. Nolan, G. K. Porter, S. D. Rosenbaum, Leopold Reich, Moses Samuel, Adolph Shirck, Wm. Steinhart, Levi Strauss, B. Schweitzer, J. D. Sullivan, I. Steinhardt, Mayer Weil, Abraham Weil; Mrs. M. P. Walker, Mass.; Mrs. Charles Crocker, N. Y.; Mrs. J. S. Fassett, N. Y. Sacramento—Richard P. Burr, Dr. W. A. Briggs, Mrs. M. E. Crocker, C. H. Cummings, Wm. P. Coleman, Mrs. S. J. Deuel, Wm. Dillman, Jas. I. Felter, W. R. Felter, E. P. Figg, Mrs. W. R. S. Foye, C. E. Grunsky, Christopher Green, Albert Gallatin, Geo. W. Hancock, Grove L. Johnson, D. Lubin, Mrs. D. Lubin, Wm. M. Lyon, Jas. E. Mills, Rev. W. C. Merrill, Otto Muser, Mrs. Jas. McClatchy, Mrs. V. S. McClatchy, Mrs. C. K. McClatchy, Miss Emily E. McClatchy, Miss Fannie McClatchy, John McNeill, C. R. Parsons, Dr. Geo. Pyburn, Miss Mary J. Russell, C. W. Reed, A. C. Sweetser, Dr. G. L. Simmons, Mrs. G. L. Simmons, J. L. Steffens, Hugh C. Trainor, Mrs. L. A. Upson, H. Weinstock, Fred Y. Williams, Chas. J. Burnham, Albert Leonard, Wm. M. Petrie; G. G. Blanchard, Placerville; Dr. O. Harvey, Galt; William Johnston, Richland; John McFarland, Galt.

Active Members—E. K. Alsip, J. W. Armstrong, Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. W. A. Briggs, L. F. Bassett, Ed. Bonheim, R. T. Devlin, E. R. Dille, Richmond Davis, C. F. Dillman, Geo. W. Ficks, D. S. Flint, J. B. Galley, Joseph Hahn, J. V. Horner, B. F. Howard, W. F. Jackson, A. J. Johnston, John T. Lucy, Mrs. W. M. Lyon, V. S. McClatchy, C. K. McClatchy, F. E. Ray, Felix Tracy, J. A. Woodson, Mrs. J. A. Woodson, Wm. J. Davis, James E. Devine, C. K. Dougherty, Chas. J. Carlson, C. E. Gunn, Eugene Gregory, P. E. Platt, G. M. Mott, Adolph Ekman.

Patrons become such on payment of $100, and life members on payment of $25. Both are exempt from dues and have certain privileges. Active members pay $2 50 on election and 50 cents dues per month. There has been in Sacramento no solicitation for membership, but it is understood that now the institution is on its feet permanently and is no longer experimental, the people will be solicited presently to unite in its work energetically and aid its efforts for the public good.

PLACER COUNTY PRODUCTS.

Preparations for the State Fair—Example Worthy of Emulation.

The Supervisors of Placer county have exhibited a commendable spirit of enterprise in the matter of bringing to the attention of visitors at the coming State Fair the resources of that county. The Board has appointed a general committee consisting of W. B. Hayford, of Colfax, J. F. Madden, of Newcastle, and J. J. Morrison, of Loomis, to prepare an exhibit for the State Fair that will represent the progress now being made in the industries of that county. These gentlemen have selected sub-committees in the principal localities, through whose aid collections of fruits, specimens, etc., will be made. In reply to a query from the RECORD-UNION relative to the committee's operations thus far, and the prospect for a successful result from its labors, the following reply has been received:

LOOMIS, August 10, 1886.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: To your inquiry as to what the Placer county committee is doing in getting up a county exhibit for the coming State Fair, would say: We have organized, and, inasmuch as we shall contribute to our District Fair at Nevada City, to the State Fair at Sacramento, and to the Mechanics' Institute, as they are nearly all about the same time, we shall have three separate exhibits to contribute and manage. For that reason we have divided the work. W. B Hayford, of Colfax, will attend and manage the Nevada City display; J. F. Madden, of Newcastle, will do likewise at Sacramento, and the Mechanics' Institute Fair has been assigned to me.

We have distributed premium lists and circulars over the county early to call attention to it, and I have since made a personal canvass of the county, except a couple of localities to be visited this week. I find every person favoring the work, and a large number of exhibits from every section of the county will be secured. We will have wheat, oats, barley, rye, wool, pottery, brick, and agricultural products generally. Also, some mechanical productions, as well as fruit and grapes, from Sheridan, Lincoln, Roseville and surrounding country; granite from Rocklin, Loomis and Penryn, and fruit, grapes, vegetables, ores and views of home scenery from the last three towns, also from Newcastle, Ophir, Auburn, Allen's, Horseshoe and Rattlesnake Bars, Mount Vernon, Gold Hill, Virginiatown, Clipper Gap, Lander, Applegate and Colfax. From the Forest Hill Divide we will have: From Yankee Jim's, native wine from 5 to 14 years old, also fruit and mineral specimens. From Spring Garden, vegetables, fruit and grapes. From Forest Hill, a varied collection of fruit, vegetables, works of art, mineral curios, views of home scenes, etc. From Michigan Bluff, similar to the last; also some fine carving work and mineral specimens, rare and interesting. From Sunny South, Deadwood, Last Chance, Baker's Ranch, Bath, Todd's Valley and Damascus, apples, pears, grapes and other evidences of what our rugged mountains will produce at altitudes between 2,000 and 5,000 feet. From Iowa Hill and other places, a general collection of fruits—green, dried and preserved—minerals, petrified wood, asbestos and many other interesting features. From Towle's, samples of timber, paper pulp and mountain scenery. From Summit, Cisco, Emigrant Gap, Soda Springs, Blue Canyon, Dutch Flat and Alta, a varied collection of hops, berries and fruit that are already out of season in the valleys and foothills. Apples and pears that equal any in the world for flavor; also, many interesting wild berries, plants, trees and flowers; shakes, shingles and specimens of wood; butter, cheese, etc. From Hotaling, pig iron, chrome and other minerals. From Clipper Gap, boxes and baskets. We shall also have from Rose Springs Nursery rare and beautiful flowers; from Allen's, Loomis, Penryn, Auburn and Newcastle, wines and brandies; from Auburn and other places, contributions by the ladies of their interesting work and curios, various ancient relics and mementoes; from different parts of the county, soapstone, slate, marble, and many other interesting features overlooked in this hasty letter. At our District and State fairs, we will contribute some live stock that will astonish even ourselves, especially from the neighborhoods of Roseville, Rocklin and Loomis. We promise a varied and valuable exhibit at each place. Yours truly,

JONAS J. MORRISON.

A RICH STRIKE.—A rich strike was made in the lower tunnel in the Delhi mine on Friday of last week. About eight months ago the Delhi company, seeing that the rock in the main tunnel must soon give out, began running a tunnel 200 feet lower down the hill, expecting to strike the ledge when in about 300 feet. In this they were mistaken. In the meantime the pay ore on the main level gave out, and the men were put to work in the Puzzler claim, 1,000 feet west of the Delhi, and the mill has been kept running on rock from that claim for several months past. On Wednesday of last week the men driving the lower tunnel at a distance of 700 feet encountered a stringer which assayed $650 per ton, but it was soon lost again. On the following day it was again found, and on Friday a second stringer was encountered, which assayed $800 per ton. These stringers have now joined and form a ledge 2½ feet wide, which width increases as the work is pushed forward. As the mill is situated 200 feet above the tunnel, some means will have to be devised to get the ore to the mill. It was the intention of the company some time ago to move the mill down below this tunnel, but whether this will be done or a tramway built we are not advised. Superintendent Spafford celebrated the strike on Wednesday evening last by giving the employes a fine banquet.—*North San Juan Times.*

ANTI-PROFANITY. — The Commercial Travelers' Protective Association of the United States have issued a neat placard to be placed in the hotels, banks, depots, etc., throughout the country. It is called the anti-profanity placard. At the top are the words: "Gentlemen are Requested Not to Use Profane Language." In the center is a cut representing commercial travelers just arriving at a depot. On each side of the picture are mottoes, and, below, the words: "Commercial Travelers, Attention." The Travelers' Protective Association of the United States indorses the following: "Believing that the use of profane language is an unnecessary and ungentlemanly habit, not only disgusting, but tending to lower our self-respect and degrade us in the minds of gentlemen belonging to other professions, and that, if the attention of traveling men who are naturally gentlemen is called to the subject, they will refrain from the use of profanity and set an example that will exert a powerful influence in favor of decency and good manner, therefore we request the hotel-keepers and others to place the above card in some conspicuous place in their establishments and to call the attention of all that are addicted to the use of profanity to the same."

THE VELOCITY OF LIGHT.—The Cleveland experiments of Professor Michelson indicated the velocity of light to be 299,853 kilometers per second. The Washington experiments of Professor Newcomb, using only results supposed to be nearly free from constant errors, gave 299,860 kilometers per second, a difference of but 7 kilometers, or about 4⅜ miles. These experiments are held by scientists all over the world to be of far superior precision to any others yet executed. No other experiments gave such satisfactory results as those simultaneously carried on by Professor Newcomb at Washington and Professor Michelson at the Case School at Cleveland. Professor Newcomb's finally-concluded result is that light travels in vacua at the rate of 299,860 kilometers, or 186,327 miles, per second, with a possible error not exceeding 30 kilometers, or 19 miles.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

WATER JETS AND FLAMES AS CONDUCTORS OF SOUNDS.—Dr. Chichester A. Bell claims to have discovered that a falling jet of water, or a flame of gas burning in a room, mimics, echoes and carefully reproduces every word spoken and every sound uttered in a room. Dr. Bell has found that when a couple of friends join in a conversation in the drawing-room of an evening, the gas which burns above their heads repeats every word they say.

Life is short, therefore crosses can not be long.

FOR THE STRANGER.

SOMETHING ABOUT SACRAMENTO, BUT NOT FOR SACRAMENTANS.

Home Influences — Our Homes— Streets — Parks — Gardens — Drives—Institutions.

A chief ambition in the life of the human being is to surround itself with those comforts that contribute to its freedom in intellectual fields. And this is true, no matter how untutored the mind or limited the capacity. The rustic innocent that expressed his supremest desire to be so situated that he would have "only to think," had a glimmering of this ideal state. Out of these conditions grows

THE LOVE FOR HOME,

Nowhere stronger than in Sacramento. In its true sense it is not mere attachment to place or close relation to environment. It is the gratification of the inborn desire for kingship in some spot on earth. Physical comforts only contribute to this end. The man or woman loves home because it is a realm where he or she tolerates no rival—the scene of struggles and triumphs; a spot where love is the poetry of existence, and domestic felicity the reward of a sovereign ruling by right, and with the single desire to make his or her realm the completest in all that contributes to intellectual pleasures, which never can be fully satisfied. And upon however homely a plane it may be manifest, it still is the sum and end of human endeavor. It may be that it does not extend beyond the delight the parent feels in watching the unfolding flower of offspring. It may limit itself to the sufusing of the senses with surroundings of beauty. It may find its working field in the research to which a well-supplied library is a constant invitation. It may be active only in the conquering of the soil; but whatever its direction, it constitutes the ambition of the man, and is only broader in scheme and effort when it goes beyond the confines of home and exerts itself for the betterment of neighbor, friend, stranger or the world of men. Even where avarice appears to be the controlling influence, and the love of money apparently absorbs all else, still there is beyond, behind and underlying it the ultimate hope and desire to make these acquisitions contribute most largely to the realm wherein the home-master is king and high priest. And this, we hold, is true, if even the case is taken into account of the man or woman with no home, but whose kingom is limited to the mere single place of existence, and that a narrow room and the property of another. When, therefore, the stranger who has read the world to some purpose enters a city, village or mere settlement, he will find it not at all difficult to read

THE CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE

Of the place by the impress they have made upon their home surroundings. He will readily analyze the purposes, intellectual capacity and development, and the physical achievements of a people, by a study of their architecture, and the orderly or disorderly administration apparent. He will read their culture in their very dooryards, and record their moral character after a study of the family groups in the evening's cool. He will judge unerringly by their home life of their ambitions, their content and their methods of attaining ends. He does not need to visit the business mart, or dwell upon the wharves of commerce, to fathom the aims and successes of their life. He will rather seek the retired ways where the inner life is manifested upon the outer walls of dwelling places. He will there determine, by characters of unerring certainty, to just what extent the influences prevail that are the motors of human exertion to attain lofty ideals.

SACRAMENTO'S HOMES

Are submitted to this test and judgment by every thoughtful and reflecting stranger who visits the place. Are we prepared to stand by the result of such judgment, for that we shall be so judged let us assure ourselves. The Eastern visitor who rides through our streets, and for a few hours mingles with our people, is a dullard who does not form a correct estimate of our tastes and ambitions and who does not correctly weigh and measure our culture, intellectual capacity, and the sum of our exertion to live satisfyingly. Would we declare these to be unvarying rules? As to communities, aggregations of homes, yes; as to individuals and individual homes, no. For it is true that there are false exteriors, as there are false lives and masks worn which human vision may not penetrate. But we do say that the sum and motive of the civilization of a people is unerringly manifest by their exterior methods of living, and the trend of the sum of human endeavor in communities is written upon the walls and flagstones. And Sacramento, we judge, has not broad reason to fear the reading of hers. To convey to the stranger our idea of the character of this population would be but to give him the testimony of one witness, and that one he would esteem prejudiced. But if we tell him of the city itself, and its homes, he will be able, on the basis of the verity of the statement, to form his own estimate and to verify it or modify it when opportunity shall enable him to judge for himself of this city of but about thirty years age.

THE CITY IS LOCATED

At the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers, upon bottom lands of some miles in extent, behind which rise table lands to the north and northeast, the first terrace of the foothills of the Sierras. Southward there are reaches of valley and low land, until the vision is checked by the distant ranges of the coast hills. To the west it is an endless stretch of valley. The American being a torrential stream, and pouring into the Sacramento with suddenness, has in the past subjected the city to floods, against which an indomitable people during many successive years have builded great barriers that encircle the place with a wall of defense against all possible assaults of the waters. The city is thus artificially land-locked. Its streets are laid out at right angles to each other, and are really avenues, the narrowest being eighty feet, and the broadest in excess of one hundred in width. These highways are dead levels, except where approaches to the business streets lead up to a level a dozen feet above the common plane. The streets are from A to Y, counting from north to south, and from Front to Thirty-first street, counting from west to east. The blocks are 300 feet by 320 in exterior bounds, and each is cut by a 20-foot alley, affording access to the rear of all full lots which are uniformly 80 by 160 feet. The roadways on the upper grade, and in a few instances upon the lower grade, are paved, macadamized or graveled. Those not so treated are each spring rounded up, smoothed, and made fit for driving. The walk-ways are all broad, and in the majority of cases are but two-thirds or half paved or planked toward the curb, the remaining space being seeded to grass, and forming a charming border and barrier to the sidewalk. All the streets, some more densely than others, are planted with

SHADE TREES,

Which vary from walnut, locust and mulberry to poplar, elm and other ornamental trees. These are all of mature growth, and afford a delightful shade to the drive and walk ways. In some cases this umbrageous shelter is so generous as to all but meet overhead from either side of the avenues. In the business center of the city is a spacious park, well shaded, provided with a fountain, a music pavilion, and ample promenades. It incloses about two acres. In the midst of the residence section of the more southerly side is Capitol Park, with an area of about twenty acres. Upon the westerly portion stands

THE STATE CAPITOL,

A structure modeled after the same classic style of architecture that characterizes the Capitol building at Washington. Its dome rises to a hight of 220 feet above the streets. The building stands upon the plane of the upper of two terraces, and its base is thus some fifteen feet above the street level, giving fitting dignity to the approaches. The upper park is laid out in drive ways and promenades, and the grounds are rich in floral wealth and tropic plants, rare shade trees and flowering shrubs. The westerly half is admirably kept in a blue grass and clover turf, the easterly half being still in progress of improvement. Upon the outskirts of this latter section are located the Agricultural Pavilion and Industrial Hall of the State, a cruciform wooden structure of pleasing proportions, and 400 feet in length in the four directions, by a uniform wing breadth of 100 feet. In this same quarter also is the State Printing Office and State Armory, in a handsome modern structure originally intended for a Governor's mansion. The architecture of

THE BUSINESS STREETS

Is mainly low and plain. To the Eastern visitor, accustomed to lofty buildings of high finish, our business streets do not present an imposing appearance at first view. There is a decided prevalence of broad balconies which line the business streets from end to end, and are mainly supported by posts. But this apparent fault is very largely removed as one becomes familiar with the facts. It is a warm climate; the need for day shelter is felt, hence the overhanging structures. The lots are large, and as realty is not held for speculative purposes greatly, the need for lofty buildings is not experienced. The economy of business is subserved by broad floor areas on street levels, expediting the handling of goods and transhipment. Thus the lowness of our business structures is an actual gain, and enables us to fill and ship orders with greater facility than if storage was upon many floors. But not all the business houses are low in stature; there are here and there fine buildings of four stories, and society, public and other structures of like hight. Our architecture adapts itself to the convenience of the people and the

DEMANDS OF THE CLIMATE.

If this disposition in buildings were carried even further and the extended or balcony shelter made more common, even our residence buildings would, in many cases, be more in keeping with semi-tropic conditions. On the north of the city the great works of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are situate, employing over twelve hundred men. Near by is the fine large depot building of the same corporation, and fronting the chief wholesale business street is the very extensive freight house of the same company. Along this line, too, are the wharves for shipping, the Sacramento river being the only one of the two rivers that is navigable. It follows the entire west frontage of the city and immediately upon the margin of Front street. The American traverses the entire north frontage, but is removed from the city by about one mile. The business streets proper are from I to K inclusive, and Front to Thirteenth inclusive. All the remainder of the city, outside the factories here and there, is given up to the homes of the people, and it is to these that the stranger should give chief attention. In the main they are

COTTAGES.

Practically there are no hovels. It is a striking fact that miserably poor homes are so few as not to be worthy of any consideration. The great mass of the people are well housed. The cottage is very rare indeed that has not ample grounds surrounding it, and these admirably kept, rich in floral endowment, and with grassy lawns of greater or less extent, that delight and rest the eye and awaken expressions of warm praise from all visitors. There are hundreds of

PRETENTIOUS HOMES

That rise superior to the cottage and fall short of the mansion. These are all in large inclosures, with grounds in the highest state of cultivation. There are scores of structures that are of the dignity of mansions, and are homes that will rank in architecture and grounds with the best to be found. On all sides, be it in cottage or mansion grounds, there is an overwhelming testimony to the fine taste of the people for well-kept lawns, beautiful flower gardens and refreshing shade. One may drive over the most charming roadways in the world in Sacramento, within city limits, and within the residence sections for about twenty-two miles, between almost continuous lines of well-kept residence grounds. In these grounds he will discover growing with almost hot-house richness and promise, orange trees, the lemon, lime, pomegranate, olive, palm, date, and other semi-tropical trees and all semi-tropical plants, as well as all the fruit-bearing trees known to the temperate zone, and all manner of nut-bearing trees of both tropic and temperate belts. On all sides the visitor will find surrounding the homes of the people of Sacramento, whether the occupant is owner of the roof tree or only occupant, evidences of the culture and good taste of the people in ornamental and

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

No one can be deceived as to the character of a people who manifest such care as to the appearance of their grounds. If the visitor chooses the early evening—the twilight hour for his examination—he will find very nearly the entire home population upon these grounds, or the exterior approaches of their residences, or else driving upon the city streets. He will be forcibly impressed with two facts, that the people all have an air of ease, restfulness and content; that the uniform personal appearance is that of scrupulous neatness. He will note with pleasure that the great mass of the people love outdoor exercise and indulge in driving to a remarkable degree. It is, indeed, the chief recreation. For miles upon miles in these delightful shaded streets of a spring and summer evening, the visitor will encounter carriages, phaetons, dog-carts, buggies, hacks, cabs, broughams, and all manner of elegant vehicles, drawn by sleek, well-kept, and steady as well as speedy horses, and bearing ladies alone, husbands and wives, sweethearts and lovers, families with their children, or children crowding the seats alone. And all along the line it is a constant succession of recognitions by bow, and lifting of the hat, or friendly smile and merry greeting. In fact, as a gentleman of New Bedford, recently visiting here, remarked: "I have been in many cities of our country; this is about the youngest I have visited; I never saw one where the population so overflows upon the highways as here, or a city that could more appropriately, and with greater credit, thus turn out

INTO THE OPEN AIR,

And make the public streets the place of social greeting and reunion, nor yet a population that appeared upon the promenade to better advantage; it is all neatness, comfort, cleanliness, even elegance without ostentation, and richness without gaudiness or profuse display. Nor have I ever been among a people where there appears to be such equality of social position, or where there was such uniform and cordial recognition of all by all. And that this should be in a city of such few years surprises me." And in this exclamation of a keen observer there is a world of truth, text and sermon. It testifies to a high state of civilization among this people in a manner that could be proven so well in no other way. As the visitor drives or walks about the city he will observe that the public structures are in keeping with the general character of the manner of living he has noticed. He finds numerous large, well-built, and several elegant school buildings; numerous handsome churches of pretentious architecture; county buildings of substantial character and architectural attractiveness; a line of street railway, by two routes, quite making the circuit of the city; gas-lights throughout all the streets, and these supplemented by numerous electric lights. He will also observe that in

EVERY PART OF THE CITY

Streets and alleys are sprinkled, and that this is not individual enterprise, but community accomplishment, and that one section enjoys the benefit as much as another. He will notice that the city maintains a free library (by tax levied uniform with other levying of taxes), and that it is enshrined in a building in keeping with the character of the capital city of California. He will find, also, one of the handsomest structures in the Union, in beautifully kept grounds, its interior finished and adorned as are few, that is owned by the city, being the gift of Sacramento's Lady Bountiful, Mrs. E. B. Crocker. And therein is a noble collection of paintings, given to the city by the same generous lover of her home town. In this structure is maintained also a School of Design, and therein also is being slowly gathered a Museum of Natural History. He will find upon the borders of the city elegant gardens and nurseries, and a conservatory of unusual beauty, built also by Mrs. Crocker. If he happens in the city on concert evening—twice a week in the summer—he will find thousands of the people gathered upon one of the public parks, to listen to the strains of bands which play by provision of public contribution for the pleasure of the citizens.

Sacramento's topographical situation is very fortunate. Situate midway upon the navigable waters of the chief river of the State, the advantages of that great free highway for transportation of the products of the Sacramento valley, all contribute to the business well-being of the city. In addition to this water communication, which gives an outlet for commerce through the Golden Gate, and through which Sacramento ships goods to the island and Oriental ports of the Pacific, the city is a railroad center. A line of railroad, the California and Oregon, has its beginning here, and traverses the entire Sacramento valley upon the east side of the river to the mountain barriers separating California from Oregon, and these are now being penetrated and crossed to form connection with the

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA

Railroad, that will wed the Sacramento valley to the Columbia river and the commerce of the north. More than this, a division of the Central Pacific Railroad leads on southerly from Sacramento down to a connection with the Southern Pacific Railway that traverses the great San Joaquin valley, taps the fruitful southern region, and relates us to the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi valley. The same line, by branches and extensions, cuts across the State and connects us by two distinct routes with San Francisco, the metropolis of the coast. Still another route of the Southern Pacific Company to that city begins at Sacramento, runs down the west side of the lower Sacramento river, crosses its current at the Straits of Carquinez and following the shore line of San Pablo bay, connects us with San Francisco via of ferry and car transfer at Oakland. From a point on this route, thirteen miles out from Sacramento, a line of road of the same company, known as the "Northern," runs up the Sacramento valley on the west of the upper Sacramento river, connecting with the Oregon and crossing the river at Tehama. From Sacramento the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

Leads over the first of the great overland routes to the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic coast, crossing the Sierras at an altitude of 7,000 feet only a few miles from this city, and relating Sacramento intimately to all the transcontinental Territories and the sections from out of which run feeders of rail lines to the Central and Union Pacific Railways. Still another line of railroad, having its genesis at Sacramento, runs eastwardly into the foothill region of the Sierras some forty miles. Branch lines and rail connections of all these lines closely relate Sacramento to Napa, Amador, Calaveras, Nevada, Solano, Colusa, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Monterey, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, Alameda, Sonoma, Marin, Santa Cruz, and nearly all the southern counties of the State. It will thus be seen by the stranger who examines the map that Sacramento is not only

CENTRALLY LOCATED

In a geographical sense, but is commercially a center of supply. Hence it is that, with terminal and competitive rail facilities, a large jobbing trade has grown up at this point, and extends in all directions through the State and largely beyond its bounds, and is steadily growing. Sacramento jobbers possess decided advantage over metropolitan competitors. They receive their stocks on equal transportation terms, this being recognized, by reason of its river port, as a competitive point. They are so much nearer to the central northern and eastern trade, that they can ship at a lessened cost to the buyer compared to shipments from San Francisco ninety miles southwestwardly. They are not required to lock up so much fixed capital in costly property. They have ample storage room and the minimum of lifting and handling, in receiving and dispatching goods, for seasons already stated. The conduct of business here is more economic, because the investment on realty is less, and the cost of living lower, and the shipment and reshipment of goods is nominal expense. There are not here, as in San Francisco, dock charges to pay, nor yet drayage fees. In very many lines of manufacture and storage of goods, the dryness of the atmosphere is a decided advantage, and notably so for everything in the line of woodwork, vehicles, agricultural machinery, etc., to be used in valley sections, as well as an advantage in the aging of wines, liquors, etc.

MANUFACTURES.

In these lines are conducted: Quartz mills, milling machinery, flour and stock feed, furniture, essences, brick, pottery, terra cotta wares, drain pipes, tiles, harness, wooden ware, soaps, brooms, matches, fruit packing cases, publishing, engine, boiler and car building, wine-making, pump-making, wagons and carriages, separators and grain mills, gloves, doors, sashes, moldings and blinds, turning, etc., etc.

The trade of the city in supplying within its trade area noted amounts annually to about $48,000,000. Business is conducted in liquors, groceries, dry goods, tobacco, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, saddlery, leather and shoe findings, canned goods, agricultural implements and tools, hardware, coal and iron, lumber, wooden ware, paper and printers' supplies, drugs and medicines, yankee notions, books stationery, etc. The works of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, employing with varying seasons from 800 to 1,400 men, is the largest industrial enterprise in the city.

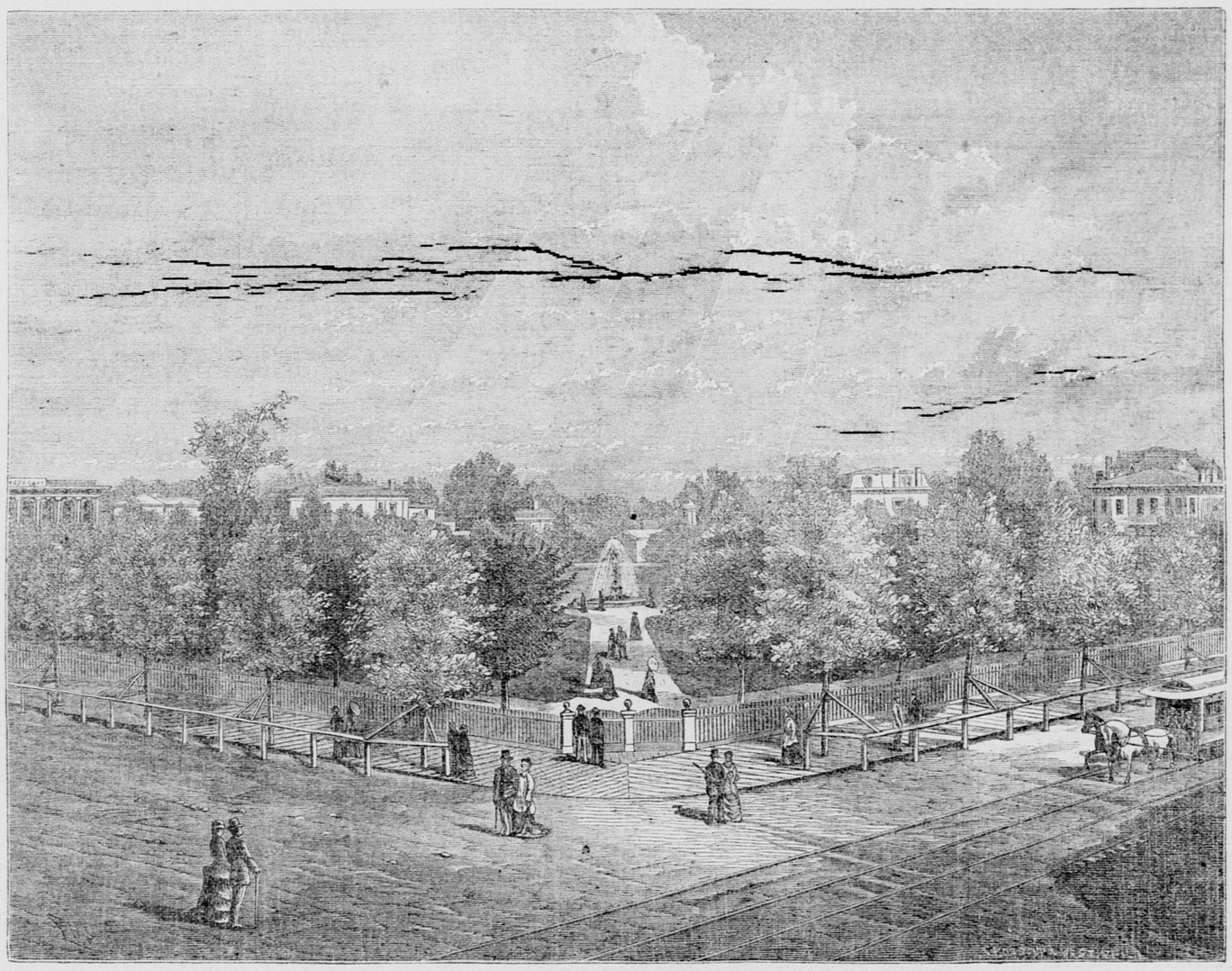
The charities of the people are broad. The Howard Benevolent Association is one of the oldest-known philanthropic organizations in the country. A large orphan asylum is maintained, and the Home for Old Ladies, founded by Mrs. E. B. Crocker, besides several private society charitable associations. The County Hospital, the City Dispensary and the Central Pacific Railroad Hospital are notable institutions for the relief of the unfortunate.

THE GOVERNMENT

Of the city is vested in a Board of three Trustees. The First is Mayor and chief executive officer; the Second, Superintendent of Streets and Public Works, and the Third, Superintendent of the Water Works. The three constitute the legal legislature, in which their powers and votes are equal and their responsibilities are mutual. There is a small police force, with a Chief at its head, controlled by a Board of Police Commissioners; a Board of Education of eight members and a Superintendent elected by the people, and an elective Board of Fire Commissioners, having charge of a paid fire department, consisting of three steam engines, four hose carts and one hook and ladder company, the whole engaging the services of about sixty men, under a Chief Engineer and Assistant. An electrical fire alarm system is an adjunct of this most efficient organization. Water is supplied by the Holly system from the river, the supply being sent through the mains and pipes by direct pressure from the central station, where four Holly and one mammoth horizontal pump furnish the propelling power. By this means, in a remarkably brief time after an alarm is sounded, fire pressure is put upon the whole pipe system throughout the city, or in given districts as needed. In its earlier history Sacramento was twice nearly destroyed by fire. In recent years large fires are not known, the width of the streets, the barricades of shade trees, the distance between structures, the system of water pressure at hydrants and the efficiency of the fire department rendering the place exceedingly safe from conflagrations.

IN CONCLUSION,

Sacramento is in the midst of a steadily growing agricultural section; is a natural trade center; is the second city in commercial importance in the State; is the capital of the State, where the Legislature assembles biennially; is populated by an energetic, cultured and orderly people; is admirably provided with schools, churches, and social and refining and elevating influences; is a city of beautiful homes; rich in soil; unsurpassed for floral wealth; grows all semi-tropical plants and fruits in luxuriance and abundance; has beautiful drives, fine parks, well kept and lighted streets, and is favored with all the usual features that distinguish a modern thriving, upright and energetic city.



THE PLAZA, SACRAMENTO.

The city is well supplied with churches, embracing the more familiar denominations. There is a fine free library, the State Library and the Odd Fellows' Library. There are many intellectual and social organizations, a superb city art gallery, with its School of Design, and the beginning of a museum of natural history. Besides the public schools there is a Business College, Sisters of Mercy seminary and school, a normal school, kindergarten and private schools, music schools and literary associations. The city has two fine theaters and eight public halls and four lecture rooms. Of journals there are published in Sacramento two daily, four weeklies, one semi-weekly, four monthlies and a number of minor papers. The leading school books used in the common school system of the State are printed and bound at the State Printing Office in the city. Annually the

STATE AGRICULTRAL SOCIETY

Holds an agricultural and industrial fair in the city. It has the finest driving park and stock ground in the State, and the largest exhibition structure west of the Mississippi river. It should have been earlier noted that Sacramento is the chief point in the State for fruit and vegetable shipments eastward. On Second street, very near to the railroad depot, the stranger will find the office of the Immigration Association, where, free of cost, information is furnished that may be implicitly relied upon regarding soil, climate, products, vacant lands, tracts of land for sale, capacities of different sections of the State, etc. This information relates to any section of the State, but chiefly to the central and northern portions, which we of central California deem the more desirable for climate, reliability of rainfall, fruit, vine and grain production, economic farming, cheapness of lands, broad variety of production, nearness to market and breadth of profit to agricultural industry.

SOCIETY

In Sacramento is settled, and closely resembles that of the best regulated communities of the East. There is neither superabundance of wealth nor abject poverty. The most of the people are well to do and mingle freely upon a plane, the standard of which is good moral character. The large number of confraternal associations and religious, literary and social organizations bring the people into close relations, and create a common bond of sympathy and interest. Business has a focal center in a well-organized Board of Trade looking to a conservation of interests. The people are noted for broad hospitality, and for the enthusiasm with which they provide for the entertainment of visitors on such occasions as the gatherings of large bodies of people in the Capital City. Notable among some events of this character were the Floral Festival in honor of Mrs. E. B. Crocker for her beneficent remembrances of the city; the Citrus Fair; the receptions of Grant, Sheridan and Hayes; the entertainment of the German societies of the State and the Parlors of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the annual convocation of the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Cost of Foothill Vineyards.

A writer, referring to the cost of putting out vineyards in the foothills, cites the Hillside vineyard, at Colfax. Here 200 acres are inclosed with a "rabbit-proof fence," but the writer says it is not entirely proof against the incursions of rabbits. The bottom board is 12 inches wide, wire three inches above the board; five inches above is the second wire; seven inches are allowed for the third, 12 inches for the fourth, and 13 inches for the fifth wire. Rabbits are found not to pass through between the base board and the first wire, but frequently find their way through the next 5-inch space, and when run by dogs, also jump through above. The fence with cedar posts, bottom board and five wires, and day labor in constructing it, cost $1 42 per rod, or a total of $1,020 for inclosing the 200 acres. The vineyard covers seventy acres, having twenty-six acres of table grapes and forty-four of wine varieties. Fifty-four acres of the 70 were planted in the dry winter of 1884-5, during the months of January and February. The plants were all rooted, except 2,000. The vineyard is situated at an elevation of 2,400 feet above tide level, and without irrigation only the small per cent. of loss occurred from setting that is here given, viz: Muscat variety, 14 per cent.; Purple Damascus, 2½ per cent.; Mission, 3 per cent.; Tokay, 16 per cent.; Zinfandel, 10 per cent.; Malaro, 15 per cent.; Reisling, 15 per cent.

The cost of the land was $4 per acre, or $800 for the 200 acres. The total cost of the 200 acres, with improvements described, was $46 50 per acre. The cost upon the 70 acres is about $120 per acre. The land was thickly covered with pine, and the clearing, by grubbing, of such land is from $50 to $60 per acre, although land covered with chaparral and manzanita can be cleared, by simply cutting and burning (leaving the stumps standing), for as low as $7 per acre, and the following year the stumps can be turned out with the plow.

CLEANSING LADIES' HAIR.—We object to the use of carbonate of potash by hairdressers for cleansing the hair of their customers. The cleansing action of this powerfully alkaline substance is very effective, but it is prejudicial to the hair at the same time. A teaspoonful of pulverized borax in a cup of boiling water, or, cleansing the hair with the yolk of a fresh egg, and following this with a warm solution of borax or salt and water, especially sea water, is much preferable, and has the effect of cleansing and softening the skin of the scalp. Eastern ladies, remarkable for the beauty of their hair, adopt the latter mode of cleansing it.—*Herald of Health.*

A Fruit Nursery Enterprise.

The Grass Valley *Union* has the following: J. T. Bogue, of Batavia, N. Y., who has made the fruit nursery business the occupation of his life, has engaged since last October in clearing a portion of a tract of land near Union Hill which he purchased, with the view to establishing a nursery and to go extensively into fruit-raising, particularly of pears, apples, plums and prunes. The land had not previously been improved, and was covered with the natural growth of pine and chaparral common to the foothills, but in a few months Mr. Bogue has had ten acres of it cleared of all the timber, roots and stones, and has now a handsome field, five acres of which he has devoted this season to a nursery, in which he has set out 60,000 pears, 15,000 apples, 15,000 plums and 5,000 cherries, all seedlings (which are to be grafted this fall), and 4,000 pears and 8,000 plums, one-year-old grafted trees. These trees are now all vigorous and growing finely, and the superior manner in which the ground is cultivated gives assurance that the young nursery will continue in fine condition. It is the intention to clear more ground the present season to set out for next year 200,000 more seedlings, chiefly of pears, apples and plums. Besides cultivating a nursery, Mr. Bogue designs raising fruit on a large scale, increasing his planting from year to year until the tract, which comprises 110 acres, will be in large part in bearing fruit trees. Mr. Bogue is interested in a large nursery at Batavia, N. Y., but for the past two years has been cultivating a branch nursery near Martinez. Last year he visited this portion of the State, and was so impressed by the healthy appearance of the orchards and the quality of the fruit that he determined to establish the business in this vicinity and to discontinue his operations at Martinez. He considers the soil here as especially adapted for fruit-culture, and the climate not being influenced by the sea fogs, there is no danger from the mold or black fungus that detracts so much from the appearance of the fruits raised near the sea coast; and besides the scale bug is not here in the foothill region, which is the most fatal pest to trees that orchardists have had to deal with. Mr. Bogue, who is thoroughly versed as to fruit-culture, has formed the highest opinion of the foothill region of California for the cultivation of fruit, particularly of apples, pears, plums and prunes, and sees that in the not distant future the business will be of great value, and having selected this locality in which to engage in the business, has shown his belief that there is no more desirable portion of the State in which to locate. And what is an additional inducement for himself and all others who have in view the raising of fruit, is that lands can be obtained here for a few dollars an acre which is just as valuable for this purpose as the lands in the valley, or near the coast, that are held at several hundred dollars an acre. A representative of the *Union* has visited Mr. Bogue's nursery, and was surprised and pleased to see what had been accomplished in a few short months, upon wild land, by well directed and intelligent labor.

RECREATION.

The Pleasure Resorts of California.

WHERE THEY ARE LOCATED.

The Best Routes to Reach Them, and Methods of Conveyance.

DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN, GLEN AND SEASHORE RETREATS.

Where Health May Be Found and Sports Enjoyed—Mineral Springs—Charms of Our Mountain and Lake Scenery.

The visitor to California has two purposes in view, or one of two. He either comes to spy out the land and locate a home, and at the same time to see its curiosities, or solely for the latter purpose. In any case his motive is commendable. If he comes to locate a home, we claim that he has visited the most available and promising part of creation, and that central and northern California are the best of that, where his energy will be best applied and yield the largest measure of good to himself and his fellow-men, and the broadest pleasure and most complete human happiness. There is no field of

HUMAN ACTIVITY

That he may not engage in here, and no sort of tickling of the belly of earth that he may not profitably employ in these sections. Assuming that he comes to see our wonders and to feast his soul upon the glories of our scenery, or to rest his weary body and rehabilitate his wasted physical energies at our watering places and health-restoring resorts, this article is prepared by the RECORD-UNION, and those to follow, for his information; not, however, as a dissertation upon or comparison of points of interest, but as a brief guide in the form of a rapid glance at the points and objects of chief interest in this State, that the tourist may easily plan his routes and estimate how best, to gratify his own tastes, he can parcel out his time in California. We do not pause to dwell upon the wonderful variety and

BEAUTY OF OUR SCENERY,

Or the prodigious character of our natural wonders. It must suffice to say that not in the mountains of New England, the glories of the Blue Ridge, the attractions of the Atlantic shores, the marvels of the Rocky Mountains, the grandeur of the National Park, the splendors of the Adirondacks, the promise of the Virginia, or any Western springs, the charms of the Southern coasts, or the lake delights of the northwest, are there any wonders, charms or attractions to rival successfully those California has to offer in the majestic glories of the higher Sierras, the sublimity of the Pacific coast, the superb valleys, the magnificence of our forests, and the awful grandeurs of our glacial and waterworn gorges, or the delights and promises of our health-giving springs and healing waters. But the tourist must not expect to find all the comforts, elegances or conveniences that meet him at the resorts of the older States, where age, lavish outlay of money, and assured patronage have made the pleasure spots of the Atlantic coast so attractive. We offer him nature

IN HER NEWER ROBES,

Mountain and plain, sea coast and spring, where the art of man has but little encroached upon the wild free charms of virgin nature. In indicating the routes to the natural wonders of California, and sketching the attractions at the chief of these, we have drawn not only upon our knowledge of the location, and the experience of a quarter of a century in the State, but upon all available reliable sources of information, and upon none so much as the admirable and thoroughly reliable hand-book, edited by the graceful and accomplished writer, Major Ben. C. Truman, whose "Tourist's Illustrated Guide" should be in the hands of all visitors, and upon the statements of which they may implicitly rely. The third and latest edition of this work is issued from the press of H. S. Crocker & Co., San Francisco and Sacramento, and bears the indorsement of the Southern Pacific Company, over whose lines of travel most tourists will pass.

Great Valleys and Waterfalls—Yosemite.

The Yosemite Valley, the supremest of our natural wonders and unquestionably the grandest of all continental scenery, is reached by rail and stage. By the first from either end of the State over the Southern Pacific lines to Madera, thence by a branch line twenty-two miles, from which terminus a short stage route leads to Clark's, and thence into the valley, the entire trip taking but a little over twenty-four hours from either Sacramento or San Francisco. The staging is only about thirty-six miles in all, and is over one of the loveliest mountain routes possible to imagine. It will be a choice to enter by way of Inspiration Point, and thus reach the floor of the valley in coach, or to go from Clark's along the highest ridge of the Sierras to Glacier Point, where is obtainable unquestionably the rarest view of the wonderful panorama of waterfall, gorge, valley and snow-capped mountain hights; thence descending into the valley by trail. In the estimation of many this latter is the preferable route, since it obviates the necessity of climbing the trail to Glacier Point at a later date in the visit, for one must view the valley from this unequaled vantage point. In our visit we preferred the ascent and the descent, each disclosing to us new wonders. But both tastes may be accommodated by coming into the valley by one route and going out by the other. There are other methods of reaching the valley. One is to leave the rail at Merced and stage it via the historic old mining town, Mariposa, to Clark's, seventy-eight miles. Another is to depart from the city of Stockton by rail to Milton, thirty miles, thence stage it over a picturesque and interesting route to the valley, eighty-eight miles, passing en route one of the famous groves of big trees. A slight variation of this route takes the tourist by stage through still another of the groups of mammoth trees, concerning the size of which it has been found impossible to convince the Eastern visitor save by ocular demonstration. Of these we shall speak later. As routes of travel are now arranged it is not a long, a tedious or an expensive

TRIP TO YOSEMITE.

We have yet to meet one who has made it and regretted either the outlay or the necessary fatigue. It has grown into an aphorism that words cannot depict the glories of Yosemite, and so many have confessed their ignominous failure in the effort to do it, that the bare recital of this fact will suffice to sufficiently awaken the fancy of the stranger, and excite his wildest curiosity. It may, however, be said that it is the one bit of scenery on the footstool of the Creator concerning which no expectation whatever will suffer disappointment. The valley is a narrow gorge, deep between almost perpendicular walls of rock, and shaped somewhat like the letter S, and is about six miles in length. It is less than a mile in width. The floor of the valley is about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. This floor is well wooded, is bisected longitudinally by the Merced river, flowing here in crystal purity, and is provided with fine roads and good trails. These latter wind up and about the walls of the valley to the various points of superior view. The roads and trails are owned by the State, and the carriers thereon, as well as the places of entertainment and supply in the valley, are regulated in their charges and the accommodations afforded by a Commission of the State, and thus imposition upon the traveler is well nigh impossible. When it is attempted, there is ready appeal to the Guardian, who resides in the valley, and prompt remedy is applied. The State is now engaged in building a fine hotel in the valley to insure the greater comfort of visitors and the best accommodations possible in so remote a place, where the seasons of production are exceedingly brief, and the carrying in of supplies laborious and necessarily at heavy cost. It is not the purpose to dwell upon the stupendous vertical lift of the walls of the valley, the awful depths of the gorges, the marvels of its waterfalls or the glories and expanse of views from

ITS LOFTY POINTS

Of observation; nor yet of its superb mountains, that lift their snow-crowned peaks about it, as if to guard the sacred spot from profanation. All these would consume more of space than we can afford in an article intended only to give the visitor some idea of how to reach the valley and enjoy himself therein, and to assure him that the scenery has in no wise been exaggerated, or the colors of imagery regarding it at all too heavily laid on, in any of the hundreds of descriptions written of it. Perhaps General Grant's expression, as he stood on Glacier Point, may convey some adequate idea of the sublimity of the view. Being asked, as he stood silent, wrapped in contemplation of the glories laid out before and below and above him, what he thought of it all, he replied, in a low tone, full of tremulous emotion, "Hush! hush! It would be profane to attempt to speak of it as it deserves; it cannot be done!" Said the Duke of Sutherland: "I have traveled much, and have seen most of the natural wonders of earth. I have seen none that either equal or approach near to this." In visiting Yosemite one of course takes in, either coming or going, the Mariposa grove of big trees. They are distant but a few miles from Clark's Station, on the Yosemite road, and from which there is a good line of stages, carrying at moderate fares. Whoever visits either the valley or the groves should carry warm wraps, for morning and evening wear, as early morn and early eve are cold, while noonday is generally warm. The dews fall heavily, and warm underclothing is necessary. Completely enveloping linen dusters for both ladies and gentlemen, are desirable, and heavy shoes—calfskin—and some coarse clothing, for the trail-riding and the foraging expeditions, are essential. One can "do"

YOSEMITE IN A DAY,

But most unsatisfactorily. If no more time than that can be given we would advise the intending visitor to refrain from undertaking the trip at all. It is little short of an insult to nature to attempt to comprehend her beauty in this spot by a rush through parts of the valley in a single day. At the least three days are needed to visit the summit of the walls, the foot of the Yosemite triple fall, the most beautiful of all, the Nevada falls, Vernal fall, Mirror lake, Bridal Veil fall and the half dome, and we are in doubt whether any but the most robust could do thus much of sight-seeing in so short a period and be fit for the return trip. One needs a week to take in Cloud's Rest, Eagle Point, the brow of El Capitan and to catch a glimpse of the distant Illouette fall. But, after all, the views from Glacier and Inspiration Points, the ride to Nevada fall, the after dinner jaunt to the Bridal Veil fall, the ride about the floor of the valley, the visit to the foot of Yosemite triple fall—easily made on foot in an hour from either of the three hotels in the valley—restful ease in the evening in the refreshing cool of the enchanted spot, some fern and moss gathering, some casting of the fly for the wary fish of the Merced, some botanizing, an ante-breakfast ride to Mirror lake, a glance at the Royal Arches and the North Dome from the floor of the valley, will give one a comprehensive and satisfying idea of the wonders of the charmed spot where God has builded His chiefest temple, and this may all be done without fatigue in three days' time—but it should be spread over a week of days.

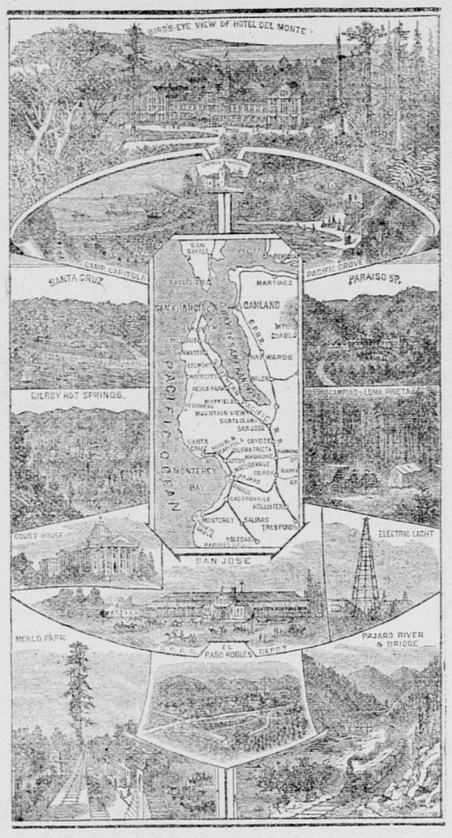
Wonderful Forests and Mountain Lakes—The Big Trees.

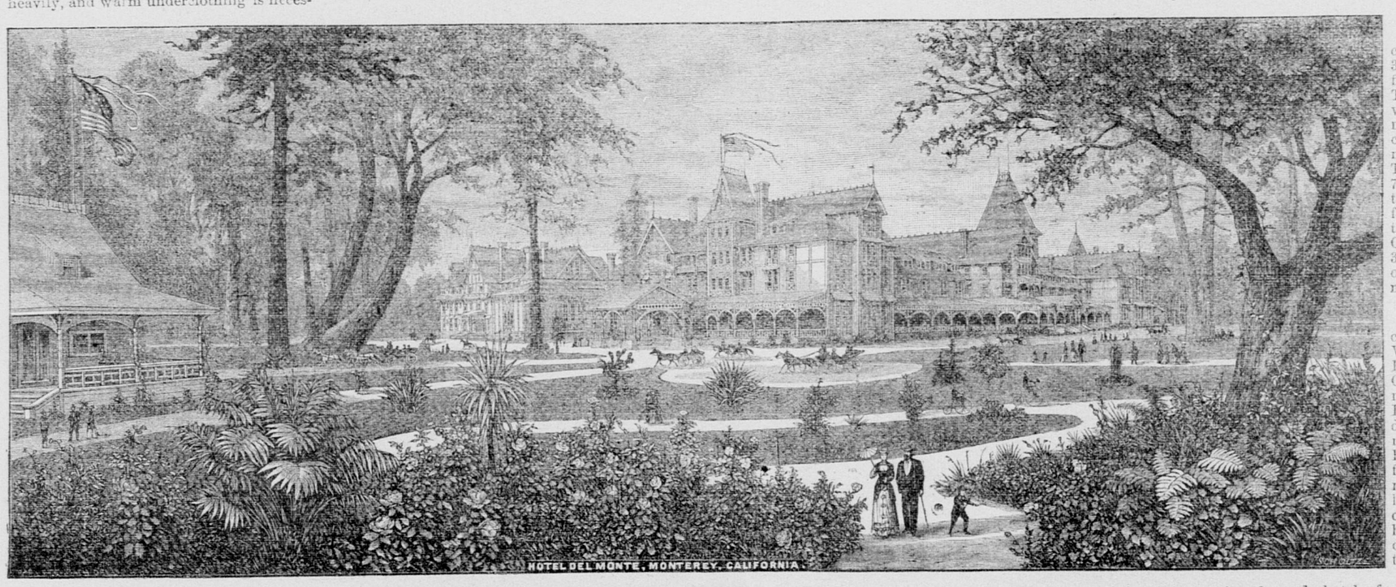
One of the important curiosities to the stranger in California is the grove of big trees—properly the groves. There are eight main and several lesser ones. The stories concerning them are at the East generally accepted as greatly exaggerated. In truth, they are not. The groves lie between latitudes 36° and 38° 15′ mainly. From north to south, the groves are the Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Crane Flat, Mariposa, Kings and Kaweah Rivers, North Fork Tule River, and South Fork Tule River. Those mostly visited are the Calaveras, the Mariposa and the Tuolumne. The Calaveras and Mariposa are best visited because there are accommodations provided for tourists at one and near the other, and the groves are the largest of all. The Mariposa and Calaveras groves are typical of all. There are two divisions of the Mariposa—the upper and lower. The elevation is about 6,500 feet above sea level. The groves are under the control of the Commissioners of the Yosemite Yolley, and are most easily accessible from Clark's Station, on the Yosemite route, via the Southern Pacific rails. Or if one enters Yosemite valley from other directions, he can most easily reach the grove by stage route to Clark's, and thence to the trees. While the *Sequoias gigantea* are by all odds the largest trees in the world, there are some gigantic monarchs of the forest in the coast mountains of San Francisco of the redwood variety—*Sequoia sempervirens*—and of which we shall speak later on. In the Calaveras grove there is found an admirable retreat from the turmoil of the world. All the surroundings invite to repose. The accommodations for guests are good, and the place is much frequented by pleasure-seekers. There are here ten trees that are 30 feet in diameter, and seventy between 15 and 30 feet. The trees are from 140 to 450 feet in hight. In the hollow of one nineteen horseman may ride their steeds. Through one for two hundred feet one may easily ride his horse, as the tree is prone on the ground. The loftiest trees were those of which only remnants are to be seen, as they have been prostrated, and portions of them destroyed, but trees exceeding 320 feet in hight are standing. Over the stump of one of the trees a pavilion has been erected, and on the floor thirty-two dancers can be accommodated. The route to the Calaveras grove is via rail from San Francisco or Sacramento to Stockton; thence by rail to Milton, 28 miles; thence by stage to the Grove, 44 miles. Or by rail to Lodi, thence by narrow-gauge and by stage to the Grove. These are delightful rides in the vicinity, unapproachable fine air, beautiful scenery, and hunting and fishing in great variety.

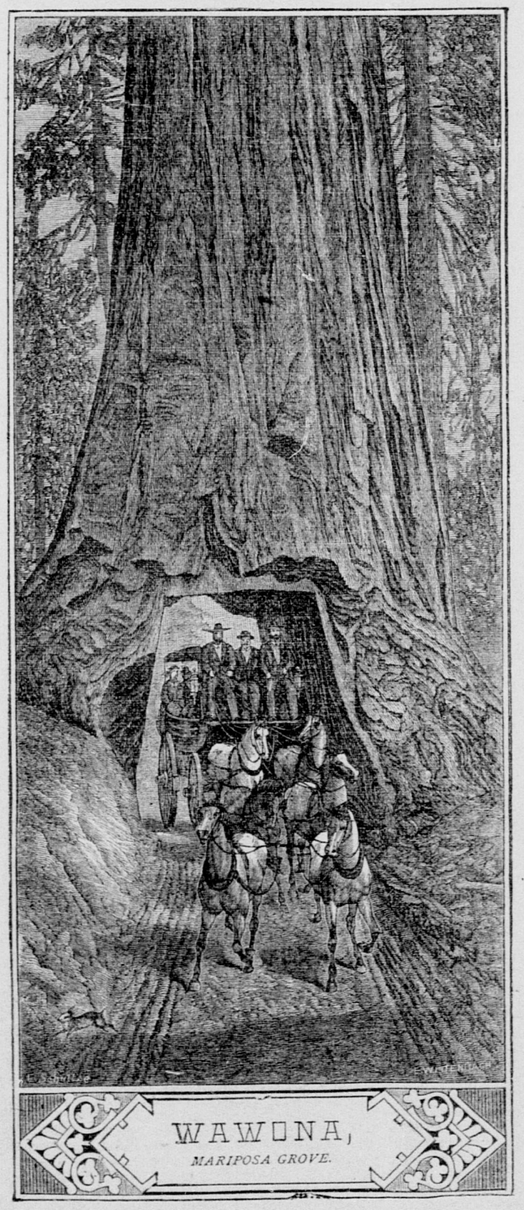
In the Mariposa upper grove are 365 trees of *Sequoia gigantea* variety, in an area of 3,700 by 2,300 feet, that are one foot in diameter or over, thus showing the trees to be reproductive still. The tallest standing tree in the Mariposa groves is 268 feet, diamater 33 feet.

MOUNTAIN LAKES.

Chief among the attractive and health-giving resorts of California are her mountain lakes, and chief among these is Tahoe, formerly known as Lake Bigler. Leave the Central Pacific Railroad at Truckee, and comfortable stages will be found in readiness to convey passengers, for a small fee, over the twelve miles of delightful roadway, romantic at every turn, to this splendid sheet of water, set like a pearl in the mountain hights, and in whose almost fathomless waters are to be found fishes of rarest beauty and finest food quality. The lake is of unparalleled purity and crystalline beauty. Its surroundings are of the most charming scenic character. It lies in the bosom of the Sierras at an altitude of 6,216 feet. It is twenty-five miles in length and from twelve to fourteen miles in width. At the lake, the days in the tourist season, are warm and balmy, the nights uniformly cool and invigorating. So varied and delightful is the scenery, that one may spend here a month, and not then, however diligent, explore all its wonders. The view from Tahoe City is one of great beauty and full of poetic inspiration. Lofty mountains rise to hights from 6,000 to 10,000 feet; interspersed are beautiful stretches of valley and woodland, and deep shaded and broad sunny valleys clothed in the richest vestments of prolific floral growth. Among the chief points of interest about the lake are Emerald Bay, Hot Springs, Idlewild, Meek's Bay, Glenbrook, Rowlands, Tallac, Crystal Bay, Cornelian Bay, McKinney's, Phipps', Sunnyside. There plies upon the lake an excursion steamer to convey visitors to all points of interest on the shores. For those interior from shore, stages and private conveyances are provided. The hotel accommodations are good at all the chief points of stoppage, and boating and fishing facilities are everywhere provided in plenty. From May to October the air is delightfully bracing and invigorating. Fishing is best in June, July and September. Brook trout are plentiful at the head of the Truckee river, which is one of the fairest streams of the country, and takes its rise at the lake. Hunting is plentiful, game being abundant, and even bears are not uncommon.







DONNER.

On the return from Tahoe, the tourist should visit Donner Lake, a gem nestling in the mountains a half hour's drive from Truckee, and above the margin of which the line of the Central Pacific Railroad winds along the mountain side. The lake is three miles long and one mile and a half wide, and the waters are of equal purity with those of Tahoe. Their depth is 483 feet. The shores are surrounded by pine and tamarack forests. Mountain trout is plentiful. Bierstadt has made this lake the subject of one of his most successful and striking great pictures. From San Francisco to Truckee, the point of departure for Lakes Tahoe and Donner, it is 271 miles, or 181 from Sacramento. The Eastern tourist frequently stops over at Truckee on his way into the State, and visits Tahoe and Donner lakes first, and also often takes into his excursion Weber lake, distant from Truckee 26 miles by stage route, a beautiful sheet of water in the heart of the Sierras, at an altitude of 6,925 feet. It is nearly circular, and is about a mile in diameter. Around the lake is a glorious drive. A little distance off is Weber Lake Falls, and near by are Observation Peak, Lake-of-the-Woods, Meadow Lake Pass, White Rock Peak, and other points of inspiring interest. There is a good hotel at the lake for forty or fifty people. The climate is simply perfect from May to October, the fishing and hunting the best, and the scenery superb.

CLEAR LAKE

Is a broad expanse of from twenty-five to thirty miles in length, navigated by steamers, and the shores notable for beauty of scenery, mountain walls and valley approach, and the plentitude of sport for the hunter and angler, and of opportunities for the artist and botanist. All the springs named in Lake county and that region, are also to be reached, and are best reached, by valley people from the east side, by rail to Williams per Northern railway branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Williams, and thence by stage lines. Indeed in many cases the stage routes are shorter and better than from Calistoga, and the ride far more pleasant. Take Hough's Springs for example, located thirty-two miles from Williams, which is reached over a most attractive route in about three hours ride by rail from Sacramento. The stage road is fine and the scenery very superior. They are in the midst of a fine wooded country at an altitude of 2,000 feet. The waters are curative and invigorating. The game in the region is abundant. There is a commodious hotel and numerous cottages.

INDEPENDENCE LAKE.

Sixteen miles from Truckee is Independence Lake, two and a half miles long by three-quarters of a mile wide. The fish of these waters are mainly silver and speckled trout. The mountain scenery of the section is simply unsurpassed. The hotel facilities are good for forty or fifty people. While in the Central Sierras, on the line of the Central Pacific, the tourist should visit Soda Springs, leaving the road at Soda Springs Station, near the Summit, and staging thence some twelve miles down the romantic canyon of the American river to near the falls of the river, where the springs are located. A hotel is kept open there in the summer. The accommodations for camping also are excellent, while those who prefer the hotel will find good accommodation. The hunting and fishing are fine, and the scenery is deemed by artists to be of the best on the coast, as it certainly is of the most romantic. The climate is delightful in all respects, and from June to late in October is a perfect blessing to the tired, worn and weary. The locality is delightfully calm and restful, and the attractions innumerable.

California's Healing Springs—Mineral Waters and Summer Resorts.

No State is more favored with mineral waters and healing springs than California. Our sanitariums are numerous, where the waters are curative, invigorating and healing, and where the climatic conditions are of the first order. In this State almost any climate to suit need or fancy can be selected. Every few miles of travel gives us a decided change, dependent upon altitude, mountain formations, currents from ocean air or exposure of it, etc.

The ride from Sacramento to San Francisco, for instance, is short, yet in its passage one goes from a dry, warm valley, where the days are sunny and warm and the nights cool and clear, to a section where more or less fog envelops the country with less sunny days, and where strong, invigorating saline breezes prevail and where the air is always humid. In that passage one passes through three distinct belts of decidedly differing climatic conditions. So it is with our springs resorts—they are as varied in climatic advantages as in location. Chiefly our mineral springs are desirable for the treatment of gout, rheumatism, kidney diseases and weakened and disordered digestion. The curious on these topics are referred to the able paper of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, who, in 1882, remarked at length that about all of them are of decided efficiency in rheumatism, acid condition of urinary secretions, torpidity of the liver, and are of blood-improving quality.

NAPA SODA SPRINGS.

These springs are located six miles north of Napa City, and but three and a half hours' ride from either Sacramento or San Francisco. They are reached by rail from either point, and by a charming omnibus ride of six miles over a superb road. The waters have been famous for thirty years. They are bottled and for sale in every part of the State. The springs are delightfully situated 1,000 feet above the valley floor, and from this hight a splendid view over a matchless country, well improved, is obtainable. The property is highly improved, and the provisions of hotel, club house, baths, rambles, drives, gardens, parks, etc., are not equalled anywhere. The springs flow about 4,000 gallons daily. Over the Pagoda spring a handsome structure has been erected. A notable building at these springs is the rotunda, of white stone; also the club house, the tower house, music hall and garden house. There are numerous hot and cold soda baths, and a large swimming pool. The analysis of the waters gives bicarbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, alumnia, siliceous acid, subcarbonate of magnesia.

White Sulphur Springs are located in Napa county also, and are north of the last described, two and a half miles from St. Helena. These springs have been a favorite resort for San Franciscans, but are less so now.

ÆTNA SPRINGS.

These are located in Pope valley, Napa county, eighteen miles from St. Helena, at an altitude of 1,000 feet. The route is the same as to the first-named springs, but one continues on by rail to St. Helena, sixty miles from San Francisco, and thence a stage takes the tourist. The small plain where the waters flow is surrounded by fine lofty hills, picturesque and affording fine studies for the artist. There are two springs, one of 98° and the other of 106° Fahrenheit. There are other and smaller springs. The waters bear a strong resemblance to those of Ems. There is fine hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity. The resort is a favorite one for invalids afflicted with renal troubles, neuralgia, hepatic engorgement and rheumatism. There is a hotel and cottages for the accommodation of visitors, and the place is well kept by competent managers.

FOUTS' SPRINGS.

Fouts' Springs are fifty miles southwest of Willows, in Colusa county. They are at the base of Snow Mountain, and lie at an elevation of 1,850 feet above sea level. The scenery of the spot is very inspiring. Snow Mountain rises to the hight of 7,000 feet on the west, St. John 6,000 feet on the north. Lookout 2,200 feet on the east, and Cold Spring Mountain, on the other side, 4,150 feet. The place is thus walled in with mountain hights. In the little valley are white sulphur, salt, iron, soda and other springs. The waters have high medical properties and some marvellous tales are told by beneficiaries. The fishing and hunting are unsurpassed.

CALISTOGA SPRINGS.

These are located in Napa county, also 68 miles from San Francisco and Sacramento, and are directly upon the line of the railroad. There is here quite a lively town, with all the usual conveniences. The cottages for tourists are numerous and well adapted to the uses of families. There are facilities for hot and cold baths. The springs are twenty in number. Iron, sulphur and magnesia are strongly apparent in these waters. Calistoga was at one time a very fashionable resort. Now there is less care taken of the grounds and very much less visitation to the springs. A great deal of money has been expended on the improvements, but they are now neglected. The grounds embrace 6,000 acres, and at one time were highly improved. Financial difficulties have tended to lessen the desirability of the place as a resort, but those who go for the waters alone will find them as efficacious as ever.

MARK WEST.

Mark West Hot Sulphur Springs are situate in Sonoma county, 28 miles north of Napa City. Take train for Calistoga, thence by stage, via petrified forest, 10 miles. The elevation is 700 feet, the location delightful and the medicinal properties of the waters unsurpassed for rheumatism, neuralgia and catarrh. For dyspepsia, kidney diseases, etc., there are high and well authenticated and fortified claims of virtue and curative power for these springs. The hotel is open the year round, and will accommodate 150 guests. The climate is very fine, the hunting and fishing superior, and as to temperature and air, the place is of a medium warmth and balmy dry atmosphere, that is the delight of delicate persons.

HARBIN SPRINGS.

A very popular resort is this. Indeed, it is at times a perfect crush at this place. The springs are located 20 miles from Calistoga, from which point one goes to the springs by stage. The springs are at an elevation of 1,700 feet, and are located in a romantic canyon. The scenery is of great beauty and very inspiring. The springs are numerous, the chief one is of high temperature—118 degrees at its source. The waters from it are led to bath houses; these are so arranged as to afford baths of any desired degree of heat. The hotel and cottages accommodate 250 people.

ADAMS SPRINGS.

These are located in Lake county, at an altitude of 3,500 feet. The springs are five miles from Glenbrook. The waters are cold and invigorating, and the claims made that they are especially efficacious for kidney and liver complaints. The hotel accommodates 75 people. There are cottages and accommodations for camping. Route to these springs is by rail to Calistoga, thence by stage 31 miles, via Glenbrook, or via Harbin Springs, 25 miles.

ALLEN SPRINGS.

These are located in Lake county, forty miles west of Williams, on the Northern Railway, a division of the Central Pacific, and connecting directly with San Francisco and Sacramento daily. Williams is 125 miles distant from San Francisco and 61 miles from Sacramento. It is a mountain retreat in a delightful spot, and with climatic conditions of the highest character for those desiring to recruit, to rest, to take ease. There are good hotel facilities, while for those preferring privacy there are neat cottages to rent at fair figures, and these are fitted with cooking stoves for those who prefer not to board at the hotel. There are mineral, steam and hot-water baths for guests. There are five springs in all, the waters of which are believed to possess great value in aiding to recovery those afflicted with kidney or liver diseases; while for dyspepsia, malarial affections and rheumatism they are known to effect great beneficial changes. Chemist Wenzell has analyzed the waters of three springs, and finds them to contain chloride of sodium, magnesium, potassium, phosphate of iron, silica and a carbonic acid. Two other springs are found to differ, containing a large amount of iron, less magnesium salts, the bicarbonate of sodium, and they are less markedly aerated. The waters of these springs recently have been discovered to be valuable aids in treating skin diseases.

Among the many places of resort for the summer season in California mention should not be omitted of the White Sulphur Springs in Sonoma county. They are located three miles east of Santa Rosa, the county seat of Sonoma county, which is reached by rail from San Francisco in about three hours travel, over a region that is blossoming as the rose. Santa Rosa itself is one of the most prosperous and beautiful towns of the State, and the contiguity of the springs to the place makes this resort especially favorable to business men and the public generally. There are at the springs hot water baths, cold shower baths and tub bathing, a good hotel well kept, saddle horses to command, delightful drives and hunting and fishing at will. In short, there are few, if any, places more delightfully situated. The waters of the springs are purifying and the climate of the locality invigorating, while the scenery is inspiring. John Simpson, formerly proprietor of the Mark West Springs, is landlord and manager, and thoroughly understands the business of entertaining guests. Tourists in the mountains will find all along the mountain range of the Central Pacific Railroad delightful resorts directly at stations. None of these are more popular than

BLUE CANYON,

Where, at the Glendale hotel, is superior accommodations. The atmosphere of this, 6,000 feet elevation, is unsurpassed, while the water of the region is renowned throughout the State, and is largely transported to the valley for domestic purposes. The locality is in the midst of the resinous woods. The scenery is far superior to that of the Alpine regions, and the whole section is a broad invitation to hunter, angler, botanist, geologist, artist and invalid. From near this point the renowned artists of the country have made some of their best studies of the great canyons of the American and the Yuba. For a quiet, strength-giving, health-fortifying resort, we know of no more convenient, romantic and easily attainable spot. It is reached from Sacramento in a few hours of rail travel through the finest scenery of the Sierras. We cannot, obviously, mention in detail all the springs that bid for public favor in this State; we enumerate, however, a few more.

THE BONANZA SPRINGS

Are in Lake county, eight miles from Lower Lake, at a fine elevation, in the midst of rare scenery, and possess high medicinal properties. The hotel accommodates forty guests. Seigler Springs, in the same district, and but two miles distant, and six from Glenbrook, are popular likewise. In the same region are Howard Hot and Cold Springs, fourteen in number, five miles from Harbin Springs, six from Glenbrook and thirty-three from Calistoga. There is good hotel accommodation and camping privileges. All these are reached by the way of Calistoga by rail, thence by stage. Anderson Springs are nineteen miles from Calistoga, and the hotel accoramodates fifty guests. The waters, like those of the others, are highly favorable to the cure of kidney diseases, rheumatism and liver complaints, and the climate is strengthening, and the pleasure invitations very fine, while the scenery is charming, being of mountain hight, broad prospect, wooded hills, charming valleys and mountain streams.

PEARSON SPRINGS

Are also in Lake county, fourteen miles from Lakeport and one and a half from the celebrated Blue Lakes. The same general features predominate here as at the other Lake county resorts, reached by stage from Calistoga. Witter Springs are one mile east of Pearson's, and are remarkable for their curative properties in cases of rheumatism. Hot Borate Springs are near Lakeport, and have high medicinal properties. Highland Springs are four miles from Kelseyville, reached by stage forty miles from Calistoga. The hotel and cottages accommodate one hundred people. This is a favorite resort, and few go there who are not physically benefited. Four of the springs have a wonderfully invigorating capacity, tonic, corrective and purifying; the bathing is varied and excellent. The Dutch Spring, so-called, is said by old tourists to be the very counterpart of the famous Ems Springs of Europe. In all this Lake region there are charming sheets of water.

Cook's Springs are in Indian Valley, Colusa county, thirty-two miles from Williams. They are well known as efficacious in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula, etc. No health resort is better known than

BARTLETT SPRINGS,

Forty-three miles from Williams and 102 from Sacramento. The springs were discovered in 1870, and at once became famous for their remarkable cures. At times there have been 250 people there in hotel and cottages, and 500 in camp, at one time. One spring boils, as it were, with the escape of carbonic acid gas, and is so strong as to destroy bird life that comes near it. There are 800 soda, iron and magnesia springs, and others. Some of the springs are so large as to throw out constantly large streams of water. The main spring is especially sought by those afflicted with uterine catarrh, dropsy, etc. The water is transported to many points and sold as a beverage.

EL PASO ROBLES HOT AND COLD SULPHUR SPRINGS

Are in San Luis Obispo county, thirty miles from the town of San Luis Obispo, and 228 from San Francisco via Northern Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Soledad, 143 miles, thence by stage. The springs are in the beautiful valley of the Salinas river. The hotel accommodations are of the best order. The climate is warm, with balmy nights, pure atmosphere and an equability seldom equalled. The springs are many, their curative properties are of a high order and have the best of medical indorsement. For rheumatism, sciatica and skin and scrofulous diseases they are especially valued. One feature is the mud bath, and another the sand spring, and still another the chalybeate spring.

PARAISO SPRINGS

Are in a grotto of the coast range, 150 miles from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Railroad, Northern division, to Soledad, thence by stage seven miles. This is a very popular and a fashionable resort for rest, sport, strength, recuperating and the enjoyment of the charms of nature. The springs are renowned for their curative powers, especially for rheumatism, diabetes, kidney and liver complaints. There is a fine hotel, cottages, many baths, beautiful drives and lovely scenery.

Gilroy Hot Mineral Springs are reached via Southern Pacific Railroad, Northern division, to Gilroy, eighty miles, thence by stage fourteen miles, over a very fine driveway. There is a superior hotel, romantically located on a terrace of the mountain side, baths without and with hot mineral water, a mud bath, plunge and swimming baths, cottages for those desiring privacy, fine drives, trout streams, hunting grounds, mountain hights, lovely prospects, warm days, balmy nights, and all the charms of a first-class watering place. Among the resorts near to Sacramento we must not forget that notable sanitarium, Madrone Mineral Springs, six miles north of Gilroy Hot Springs, is favorite resort.

BYRON HOT SPRINGS,

In Contra Costa county, near the line of the railroad running from Sacramento to San Francisco, is near the bay of San Pablo, but three hours' ride from Sacramento. You leave the rail at Byron station, and have but two miles of staging to make. The waters are much sought by rheumatics. The days are warm, the nights cool, the location convenient to the chief centers of business, the hotel accommodations equal to caring for 150 guests, and the bathing facilities superior. White sulphur water is found here, salt water, salt and sulphur water in combination, mud baths, etc. The powers of these waters were famous among the Indians long prior to the American occupation.

AMONG OTHER SPRINGS,

For which the tourist may make inquiry with profit, are Ukiah Vichy Springs, two miles from Ukiah, Mendocino county, and thirty-two miles from rail terminus at Cloverdale; Gordon Springs, Lake county; Skagg's celebrated springs, Sonoma county; New Almaden Vichy Springs, Santa Clara county; Pacific Congress Springs and Alum Rock Springs, Santa Clara county; Litton Seltzer Springs, Sonoma county; Tolenas Springs, Solano county, easily accessible by rail and a short drive from Sacramento, and the waters of which springs are sold by Sacramento dealers, and are much sought for curative and corrective benefits; Campbell's Springs, Sierra county; Volcanic Mineral Springs, Inyo county; Blanck's Hot Sulphur Springs, Colusa county, north a short distance from Sacramento; Magnetic Springs, Santa Cruz county; Simon's Hot Sulphur Springs, Colusa county; San Bernardino Hot Springs, in the county of the same namer Warner's Ranch Springs, San Diego county; San Juan Capistrano Springs, Los Angeles county; Santa Barbara Hot Sulphur Springs, Santa Barbara county; Plumas County Hot Sulphur and Soda Springs; Wilbur Springs, Colusa county; Warm Springs, Alameda county, and Tassajara Springs, Monterey county.

TUSCAN SPRINGS,

A few miles from Red Bluff, Tehama county, is last named, but not because of lesser interest. They are reached from Sacramento by rail via the California and Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, and by a short, delightful carriage drive. The resort is recognized as health-giving, while for hunting, fishing, and mountain and valley scenery it has few superiors.

We have named a great many springs and resorts; we have claimed for all special virtues. If this appears like an elongated system of puffery, it is the fault of the truth. The fact is, that this State is remarkable for the vast number of its mineral springs. The immense area of the State, the varied topography, the peculiar mountain formations, the varying climates, all contribute to the multitude of these resorts. We do not hesitate to say that the claims made for all are well-founded. The public by its patronage gives this statement indorsement. Of course, a change to mountain or sea-coast atmosphere from city or town confinement, a change in water, climate, habit, and the rest and composure that are induced by rural resort, all contribute to the benefit of whomsoever visits these springs and summer resorts. But the same is true of all countries and all resorts of the Union. We do not deal in the fanciful when we forecast for the mineral springs of California, when better known, and when the State shall have become more settled, world-wide fame, and that they will be resorted to from all parts of the civilized earth for the benefits they impart. We come now to the last among the list of springs, which takes on also the character of a natural curiosity, and is one of the chief attractions of the State to the "sight" seeker.

THE GEYSERS.

This natural curiosity is situated in Sonoma county, 100 miles from San Francisco and about the same distance from Sacramento. Reached by rail to Cloverdale, thence by stage, on the one hand, from San Francisco, or, better still, by rail from San Francisco or Sacramento to Calistoga, through the lovely and highly cultivated Napa valley to Calistoga, thence by stage over the most romantic of mountain roads to the Geysers, 25 miles distant. The Geysers are on Little Pluton river, emptying into Russian river, 1,700 feet above the sea level, and were discovered in 1847. They are located in a deep canyon, from which arise clouds of hot vapor, especially dense in the early morning, and from which is heard constantly the roar of the seething waters. As you enter the canyon from the hotel path you come first, as you pick your way amidst hot stones, sulphur deposits, salts of various kinds ejected from the porous earth, steam vents of the troubled depths in the bowels of the mountain, to

the Iron Spring, cold, astringent, tonic, and curative in many respects. Next to the Eyewater Spring, with its peculiarly colored liquid, then crossing Geyser creek you climb up the seething gorge to Proserpine's Grotto, the Devil's Arm Chair,

THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN,

The Devil's Inkstand, from which you may dip the napthic liquid with which to write your name. Then come the Hot Alum Spring, Pluto's Punch Bowl, Cold Alum Spring, Geyser Smokestack, Witches' Caldron, Devil's Canopy, Devil's Pulpit, Steamboat Spring, regularly puffing like a high-pressure engine, Temperance Spring, Lovers' Retreat, Lava Beds, Devil's Tea Kettle, Indian Sweat Baths, Lemonade Spring, Devil's Oven, and other strange formations and stranger waters. In this canyon it is common to find hot and cold springs, side by side, and hot and cold waters mingling within a few inches of their sources. The ground is all more or less heated, as if the spot were underlaid with volcanic furnaces. In many places, if you push down your walking stick into the soft earth, soon there will issue from the hole a jet of steam, and mineral salts will begin to gather about the aperture, especially sulphur. Beneath the feet there is a constant groaning, grumbling, roaring and seething as of boiling masses of liquid sorely troubled and seeking for an escape. There are bath-houses, a bathing pool, and fishing streams and pools. The natural hot sulphur water and steam baths are much enjoyed by visitors, and the way they clean off old cuticle and bring out the new man is a wonder to behold. There is next to the water bath a sweat room, into which steam is injected, being conveyed direct from Nature's own sulphurous boilers in the bosom of the canyon. The swimming pool is deep enough for adults, shallow enough for children, and always safe. The hotel accommodations are good, camping facilities plentiful and cheap, the drive in and out to the Geysers delightful and just dangerous enough to be romantic, and yet to include no special risk; the climate is charming, the scenery superb. There is a postoffice at the hotel and telephonic communication with Calistoga. The best time to visit the Geysers is in the spring, as the waters being them higher in the ground and the streams fuller, the activity of the monsters in the canyon is greater. In our next paper we shall treat of "Seaside Resorts."

Watering Places—Famous Del Monte—Seashore and South California, Etc.

The most fashionable and noted of all summer resorts of California where there is not laid the the claim of healing waters is Del Monte, near Monterey. It is on Monterey bay and reached by rail direct from either San Francisco or Sacramento. It is but a mile from the old town and former capital, Monterey, one of the most interesting historic points on the entire coast. The spot was reclaimed from the ocean shore by the energies and enterprise of gentlemen engaged in the railroad development of the coast. It is to-day the queen of seaside resorts, and has not a superior in beauty of grounds, magnificence and completeness of appointments and elegance of accommodations in the world. In the first place, it is to be noted that the Monterey climate is of that equability, evenness and bracing strength-giving character that is so often sought and so seldom found. In summer the temperature rarely rises above 65°, in winter rarely falls below 51°. It is never so cold or so warm at Monterey as in most other parts of California. As a winter sanitarium it is without a peer, and as a summer resort its climate is that happy mean that is sought by invalids and those worn down by physical or mental exertion and by those also full of the strength and spirit of health.

A RARE CLIMATE.

Speaking of the equability of the climate of Monterey, Mr. Truman well says:

> Purity of atmosphere is the great desideratum of the seeker after health. During the warm season, or summer months, from May to October, the mercury seldom rises to 65°, as the heat from the valley and mountain side is tempered by cooling winds from the ocean between meridian and sunset, and by breezes from the mountain gaps during the night. During what may be termed the winter months, 50° will mark, on average, the mean temperature, and water is never congealed. The very fact that many persons wear overcoats at night, and sleep in blankets the year round, and that all field work from January to December is performed by laborers in their shirt sleeves, presents a better and more unequivocal illustration of the equability of temperature, perhaps, than any other incident that might be presented. The healthfulness of this section is simply unquestionable, and is second to none in the world. What is generally known as the rainy season commences in November and lasts three or four months. Many people who have never visited California erroneously imagine that during the "wet season"—so called in contradistinction to the dry months—rain never ceases to descend. This popular error is corrected by glancing at weather tables, which invariably show that during the wet season in California there is not only *less* rain, but more fair and beautiful days than in that portion of the United States between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic Ocean during the same time.

AS TO SANITARY STANDING,

It is only necessary to remark that the medical fraternity agree that Monterey ranks among the very highest and most favored spots of earth in this respect. The death rate is so much below that of any other great resort as to awaken surprise among sanitarians. We have not space for the interesting tables of mortality that prove this by comparison. Cold with moisture leads to pulmonary complaints; heat with moisture superinduces malarial afflictions. Neither is the case at Monterey. The atmosphere is sufficiently dry and sufficiently humid, with excess on neither side. In this respect the climatology of the bay of Monterey far surpasses that of the shore of the Mediterranean near Nice, so famous for salubrity. Florida, Italy, indeed no other point is so altogether delightful in winter as is Monterey, while for summer advantages no spot is equal to it. The bay of Monterey is twenty-eight miles from headland to headland. It is the chief bathing place of the coast, and its surf waters are resorted to at Santa Cruz, Capitola, Monterey, Goodall, Aptos and other points, by tens of thousands annually. We are frank to say that the surf is not so high in temperature as that of the Atlantic resorts warmed by the contiguity of the Gulf Stream; but that the Pacific waters are more invigorating is unquestionable, while the temperature is not so much lower as to make them objectionable. The beaches of the bay are sandy, gently sloping and as admirably adapted for bathing as art could construct.

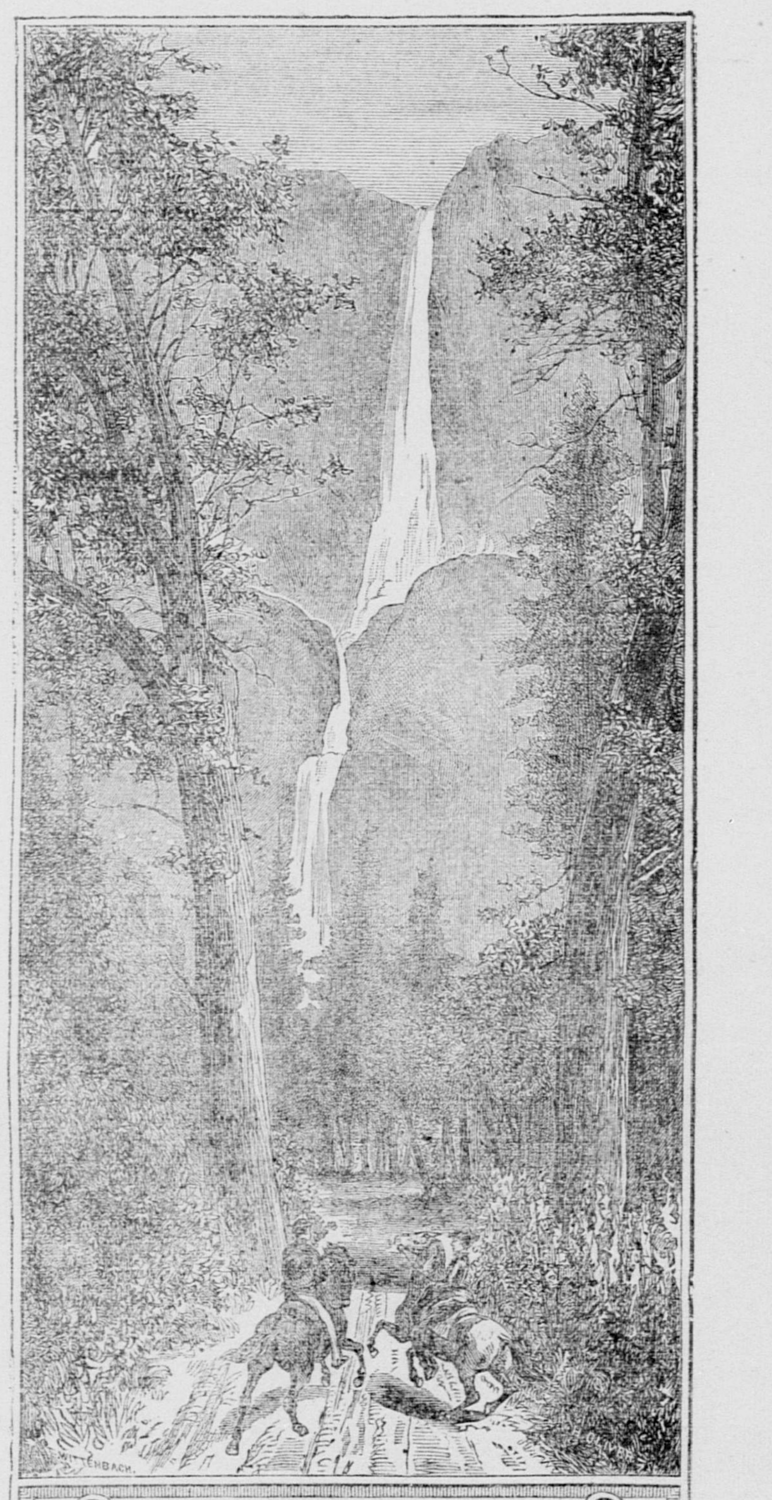
DEL MONTE.

The Pacific Improvement Company in 1879 purchased 126 acres of land near to the old town of Monterey and began in that year the preparation of the Del Monte grounds, which to-day are unsurpassed in the world for beauty of landscape gardening. The grounds were naturally wooded with oak and pine, and sheltered by the foliage from the sea and sun in just that degree that gives such a charm to improved parks. In the midst of this splendid grove the company erected a hotel, known as Del Monte, that has not its equal in the world. It is modern gothic in architectural design, 385 feet in length and 115 feet in width, with agreeable breaks in the form of wings and of indentations in the outer lines. There are three stories, with towers with additional floors. The rooms are all light, airy and have sunny exposure. We do not propose to dwell upon the details of the interior. No brief description can do it justice or convey a correct idea of the elegance and home-like character of this delightful hotel, which is and is not a hotel, since one can, in its spaciousness and its privacy, live with all the retiracy that the pleasures of solitude suggest, or in the midst of as much of the activities of society as taste may desire or fashion command. The peculiar arrangement of the grounds contributes to both these ends. There is a superb office, which, as in all first-class houses at the seaside, is as much for one sex as for the other; a music hall, bath-rooms on all the floors, billiard parlors, reception-rooms, and all the other attachments and features of a superbly appointed hotel. The stables are ample and supplied with fine stock and outfits for guests. The grounds are characterized by labyrinth, fountains, plats for outdoor games, lakes and pools, retreats, bowers, parks, promenades, umbrageous avenues, and all that the art of the most skilled landscape gardeners could bring to bear in other ways to make these grounds a surprise and constant delight.

A MARVEL OF BEAUTY.

From Mr. Truman's book we quote as follows:

> "M. E. B.," the well-known correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, wrote as follows to that paper on June 24, 1882: "The three days we spent at the Hotel del Monte, Monterey—a place it is hard to classify because of its exceeding loveliness—made the pleasantest memory we had of California. We have nothing at home that approaches the exquisite setting of this exquisite house. The Pacific, all along this coast, seems to wear constantly that dazzling sapphire blue which we see at home only at special times; the sky carries out the same superb color, with a glow and depth of sunshine superadded which is almost too brilliant for belief; a series of curving beaches of shining snowy white sand, covered here and there, even down to the water's edge, by a growth of the most picturesque trees on this continent. These are a species of flat-topped, sombre-leaved cypresses, with gnarled and twisted trunks, bent into all sorts of impossible shapes, making altogether the most weird and striking picture, and compensating in their dense shadows for the glowing beauty of sea and sky beyond. They are, I believe, unique to this locality, and remind me constantly of the weird cedars of the Roman Campagna, which Inness is so fond of introducing in his Italian pictures. These give an essentially foreign aspect to this spot. Across the water, showing in faint purple outline against the horizon, a beautiful mountain range melts into the distance, while between skim white-sailed boats, or dim, shadowy ships glide, just indicated on the farthest edge. Coming nearer the house, one enters a grove of live oaks and pines intermixed, bent into the wildest and most frenzied forms, as if the dryads occupying them had been tortured by remorse; under these winding paths run here and there, bordered by emerald lawns, while near the house blossom brilliant flower-beds of the most magnificent and profuse kind. In one place a cactus garden shows every variety of these diabolical forms, fascinating in their repulsiveness as the devil fishes so many of them resemble, and gorgeous with a tropical luxuriance of blossoms. A corps of forty gardeners are busy winter and summer in this enchanting spot, and the results are worthy the labor devoted to it. Some of the wild gardens with hedges of foxgloves ten feet high and every color of the rainbow, and clusters of roses of such magnificence and regal amplitude that they looked hardly natural, looked as if somewhere within those tangled bowers the sleeping beauty might still be held in magic thrall surrounded by her bewitched court. It would have to be a very royal young prince, indeed, who could ever make up to her for breaking such a delicious slumber. The house in the midst of this fairy land is worthy the situation. A mass of towers and deliciously planned corners and angles, with broad piazzas and shaded porches, it rises by terraces of steps from its enchanted wilderness of flowers like another bit of enchantment. It is beyond all cavil or comparison the prettiest bit of architecture, and the most complete in its internal arrangement, we have seen in these months of varied wandering. The service in the dining-room is a miracle of swiftness and polite attention. * * * I wish the dear people who are at the helm of the Nantasket and Pemberton this summer, not to mention the Point of Pines and the dozen other seaside hotels outside of Boston, would take a telegraphic trip here and carry back a mental inventory of luxuries for next season's campaign. The idea of Boston people being outdone by anything so Western as the Pacific coast, the very jumping-off place of creation!



YOSEMITE FALLS,
2634 FEET HIGH.

> I won't ask them to take home the warm sea-water tanks under their crystal roofs, with the esplanade of waving palms and greenery throwing soft quivering shadows on the bathers, for we have not the long Western purses which can afford to pay $75,000 for such a luxurious whim. But the glass-covered piazzas, where the sun makes summer even of a winter day, with every rude wind shut out, and only sweet sights and sounds within reach of eyes and ears—*that* they might take; and the tiled fire-places full of blazing logs; and the exquisite little rooms with their Turkish rugs, lovely enough to have come this moment out of Prag's window; and the parlor with its Steinway grand; and the garden protected by hedges and ramparts—why cannot they make a Monterey by the Atlantic?

THE BEACH BATHING

Is upon the grounds of the hotel, and immediately at hand are the Del Monte inclosed sea baths. These are the finest on the continent. They consist of three great tanks of differing degrees of temperature, so as to accommodate the desire of any. They are sheltered beneath a crystal roof, and the building is fitted up with the same elegance, taste and richness of floral dressing that characterizes the hotel and all its surroundings. From the hotel there extends about the peninsula a drive of eighteen or twenty miles, prepared and kept in order—in a condition, indeed, surpassed by no road in the world—by the same company that owns and conducts the hotel. This famous drive is partly along the shores of the bay and partly along the shores of so much of the Pacific Ocean as washes this lovely peninsula. The route leads through old Monterey, with its many relics of a romantic past—the ancient Mission church, the old Capitol, the fort of Fremont and that of the early Mexican authorities, the cross planted to denote the spot where Junipero Serra landed a century and more ago, the whale-fishery station, Pacific Grove Retreat—a seaside resort of which more anon—and then up into the cypress woods, redolent with inspiriting resinous aroma. In succession the tourist reaches Oak Bluffs, Point Pinos and its light, Moss Beach, Seal Rocks, and then, after coasting along a shore rich with rock effects and surf romance, he reaches famous

CYPRESS POINT,

A spot all visitors to Monterey seek, and with which none tire. Next comes the most charming gem in Pacific ocean's shore-picture to be seen, Carmelo bay. Then on through moss-adorned monarchs of coast forest, out into the crisp breeze ladened with its saline tonic, to Pebble Beach, thence to Carmel Mission Church (San Carlos), the theme of poem, song and brush, and one of the most interesting historic relics in the State. The mission was founded early in 1770, and out from it went those Christianizing influences that have been of such importance in molding the history and destiny of California. The first point of great interest reached on this drive, after leaving the bounds of the town of Monterey, was

PACIFIC GROVE RETREAT.

This is but about two miles from Del Monte. It is a famous watering-place, and by reason of the disposal of lots to parties desiring to have here summer homes, it has grown to be a very extensive town in the midst of a magnificent pine and cypress grove on a hillside sloping down to the waters of Monterey Bay, where a charming cove beach affords excellent bathing. Yet, it is not a town in the usual sense of that word. It is a collection of cottages scattered over a large area of the thickly-wooded tract owned by citizens who send their families there for a portion of the summer for the benefits of the sea air, invigorating climate, the bathing and retiracy from the heat and dust and turmoil of the cities. Solitude can be as profound here as on the mountain tops. Though there are in summer from 600 to 1,000 people in the grove, one can be as retired as if alone in the eternal woods and hills. Cottages kept for the accommodation of transient visitors, and birds of passage generally, are to rent by week, month or season. The landlordism of Del Monte extends to the catering for guests in an excellent restaurant at the grove. A Postoffice, stage station, store and other conveniences are provided. There are boats to rent, a splendid livery outfit for those who wish to drive, and conveyance to the Del Monte baths is frequent and easy. Pacific Grove Retreat is, indeed, possessed of all the privileges and benefits of Monterey climate and locality, and Del Monte conveniences, with the economy of a more simple style of living, and with the necessity for maintaining state as to dress withdrawn. It was originally

A CAMP GROUND

Founded by a religious sect, which still has a qualified control, in that it is stipulated that liquors shall not be here dispensed, nor any frivolous and debasing amusements indulged in, such as gambling, nor any boisterous conduct permitted, while a calm settles over the place on the Sabbath day that realizes the poet's dream that the groves were God's first temples. There is maintained a neat church, and Divine service is regularly held. Yet with these regulations, and to which none can object, here is just as much freedom as any well-ordered family enjoys or desires in its home. The grove is well kept, the roads, drives and paths swept and cleaned, scrupulous regard had for the orderly arrangement of all things and the comfort and convenience of all guests. Next to Del Monte, Pacific Grove Retreat is by all odds the most delightful place of all seaside resorts in which to hide from the world of men, and dwell in sweet communion with nature. The route to Del Monte or the grove is by Southern Pacific rail (northern division) from San Francisco direct. The passage is made in about five hours. Or, one may at regular sailing times take steamer from San Francisco to Santa Cruz and Monterey, and from the first place by a short rail route reach Del Monte. From Sacramento by rail of the Southern Pacific Company to San Jose, where the line is met, running from San Francisco, as at first described. By these same routes the tourist reaches

SANTA CRUZ

Further on, northerly from Monterey some twenty-five miles, and also on Monterey Bay. The ride from Pajaro, where the main line to Monterey is left, is along the shores of the bay, and one of the most romantic and delightful ocean-shore rail routes in all the world. Santa Cruz is a pretentious town of some 4,000 inhabitants. Its location is charming, and its climate much the same as that at Monterey, though its ocean exposure is somewhat broader. It is supplied with numerous good hotels devoted to catering for summer visitors, as also retreats especially for those desiring something of the privacy of home. Thousands visit this seaside resort annually, and its famous bathing beach, in the hight of the season, resembles the more noted beaches of the Atlantic coast. There are bathing houses along the shore in number, charming drives, and some of the finest mountain roads and scenes very near to the place—an hour away—in all the world. In fact, the Santa Cruz scenes of beach, ocean stretch, rocky shores, bluffs, mountain hights, darly, mysteriously, romantic and delightful canyons, great forests, big trees, and mountain springs resorts, makes it one of the most attractive summer resorts in the country. Santa Cruz is also reached by steamer and narrow gauge rail route from San Francisco direct, the road passing through some lovely mountain scenes and penetrating the hills by remarkably long tunnels.

PESCADERO.

Near Santa Cruz, Camp Capitola, in the same region, and on the Bay of Monterey Camp Goodall, Aptos, New Brighton, are all shore resorts, offering the advantages of privacy and economy, with all the natural advantages of other places in this section. All but Pescadero are reached as in the case of Monterey and Santa Cruz. In the excepted case the tourist leaves the Southern Pacific road (Northern division) from San Francisco at San Mateo, and takes stage for Pescadero over one of the most delightful of drives. There is good hotel and private accommodations at this place, and a splendid beach, fine drives, hunting and fishing.

Conclusion—Some Further Places of Rare Interest to the Tourist.

We have now made note of the Yosemite valley, the Big Trees, the great redwoods, the mountain lakes, the Chief springs, and the leading seaside resorts. We cannot continue to specify other resorts in like detail, for they are too numerous, and our space is limited. But it must not be assumed that those that now have only general reference are therefore of minor importance. The visitor to the State will certainly not leave it without a trip through the upper Sacramento valley, and the magnificent fields and gardens of Butte county reached by the California and Oregon road, or the vast grain fields and splendid territory of Colusa, reached by the Northern road from Davisville, on the short line between Sacramento and San Francisco. So, too, he will find it to his profit and pleasure to pause in Yuba county, and examine also the mines of Nevada and adjacent counties, and the vast lumbering interests of the upper Sierras. It will profit him greatly to go to the Siskiyou mountain regions beyond the terminus of the California and Oregon, where he will find some of the rarest and most inspiring scenery of the coast, and unsurpassed fishing and hunting grounds. If time favors him he will assuredly get as near as may be to Mount Shasta, even if he does not essay its ascent. En route, or on his return, he should visit Tehama county and its vineyards and fields. He will fail of due comprehension of the extent and resources of the State if he does not visit

SONOMA COUNTY,

With its grain fields, redwoods, rich vineyards, Russian river bottom lands, and its prosperous towns and cities. If time affords him he should by all means take the Donahue line of ferry and rail from San Francisco, and make the entire transit of the length of the magnificent section embraced in Sonoma, and on return should visit Marin, and examine into her dairy interests, which are exceeding great, while her coast scenery is varied and romantic. The route is by narrow-gauge road, connecting with ferry-boats from San Francisco. The Santa Clara valley should certainly have his attention, also reached by rail by two routes from San Francisco, and by the Southern Pacific from Sacramento. By rail he may pass through the entire length of the valley, which is one of the best-settled and improved and most prosperous in the country. While in this section he will be inclined also to visit Mount Hamilton, 4,400 feet in hight, and approached by a good road, whereon is erected the Lick Observatory, and in which is to be mounted the largest telescope ever constructed. The smaller instruments are already in place. The Almaden mines are an attraction, also, to many, and are near the county seat, the beautiful city of San Jose. Passing further south by the Southern Pacific lines, or by coast steamers, the visitor will reach the far-famed

ORANGE GROVES

Of the south and be enabled to visit the thriving city of Los Angeles and some of the earlier missions of the south section which we cannot specify in limited space. To these the traveler will find approved guide books, especially that of Mr. Truman, already referred to. The traveler should not close his tour until he has touched at San Diego, the extreme southern city of the State, now rapidly growing and destined to become a city of great commercial importance. Rail routes lead to these points, and the time of departure of trains is easily ascertained. Steamers ply also along the coast frequently, both for freight and passenger service. While in the south the tourist should visit Sierra Madre Villa, a delightful summer resort and sanitarium, thirteen miles by stage from Los Angeles. It is on one of the slopes of the San Gabriel, and as fair as Paradise. On the coast, and reached by a brief ride from Los Angeles, is a well-known watering place, Santa Monica, with sea bathing and romantic coast scenery. In the Los Angeles region the visitor will be directed to, and ought by all means to visit, some of the famous colonies which have been so successful and have so much contributed to the beauty and wealth of this section. He will find no difficulty in ascertaining the routes to the many thriving towns and colonies in this region noted for their orange culture and landscape gardening, and the sections where the greater and most famous vineyards of the State may be inspected.

While the tourist is satisfying himself with the attractions of Los Angeles with its semi-tropical fruits, its vineyards and equable climate, its vigor and energy, he should resolve also to glance at the chief points of interest in San Bernardino and Santa Barbara.

RIVERSIDE,

In San Bernardino county, is one of these. It is reached by Southern Pacific rail, via of Colton and five miles of ride by the California road. It is one of the most interesting and delightful spots for visitation in the State, and its thrift, beauty, luxuriance of fruit product, delight the eye and captivate the understanding. Santa Barbara, a famous seaside resort of Southern California, notably so for winter, is reached by Southern Pacific rail from San Francisco to Newhall, 452 miles, thence by stage 80 miles, or by steamer direct. Its beach is one of the best, its hotels of a high order, and its people noted for their broad hospitality.

HETCH-HETCHY VALLEY

Is one of the most inspiring and majestic scenes in California. It is not much visited, owing to its remoteness. It is a lesser Yosemite in area, but not in scenic attractions. It is on the Tuolumne river, some sixteen miles from Yosemite. It is reached by usual Yosemite route, but more easily, perhaps, by the Big Oak Flat route to California Springs, and thence by carriage or saddle, and with a guide. There is no provision for entertainment in the valley, and tourists must carry supplies with them. In depth, granite walls, falls and majestic beauty, it strongly resembles Yosemite, but has peculiar charms of its own, intensified by the solitude in which they dwell.

THE PETRIFIED FOREST

Is a natural wonder well worth a visit. It is six miles from Calistoga. There are about one hundred trees and remnants of trees in a twenty-acre area, all prostrate and petrified. Tourists will find, among other natural wonders that compensate for a trip to them, the Mammoth cave of Calaveras, seven miles from Murphy's, in Calaveras county. It is reached by saddle ride. Thirty miles from Sacramento and twelve from Folsom, which is on the Sacramento Valley Railroad, is Alabaster cave, with wonderful adornments with stalactites, stalagmites and curious and brilliant limestone formations. Twelve miles northeast of Coulterville, Mariposa county, is Bower cave, a decided curiosity, and five miles north of Columbia, Tuolumne county, is Crystal Palace cave, with several magnificent subterranean apartments.

MONTE DIABLO

And Tamalpias summits are easily reached by a few hours' rail and carriage ride from San Francisco. From these altitudes may be obtained views unequalled for extent of vision and beauty of scenery spreading out below, embracing rivers, ocean, valleys, mountains, bays, towns, cities, farms, railroads, forests and plains. Of course, among the noted mountains Shasta stands prominent. It is an extinct volcano, snow-clad, and standing 14,444 feet above the sea level. It is at the northern extremity of the Sacramento valley. On one of its slopes is Whitney Glacier, a half mile in width and over two miles in length. On the east side is Mud creek glacier, from beneath which a turgid sediment-bearing stream flows. The ascent of Shasta is not dangerous, but difficult and tedious. From its lofty benches is to be had the most superb view on the continent, taking in a stretch of 800 miles, the great landmarks, in which the eye can easily discern. It is best to make the ascent in July or August. One day takes the traveler to the end of the California and Oregon Road, and thence to the summit by saddle and foot will consume from a day and a half to two days.

LASSEN BUTTE

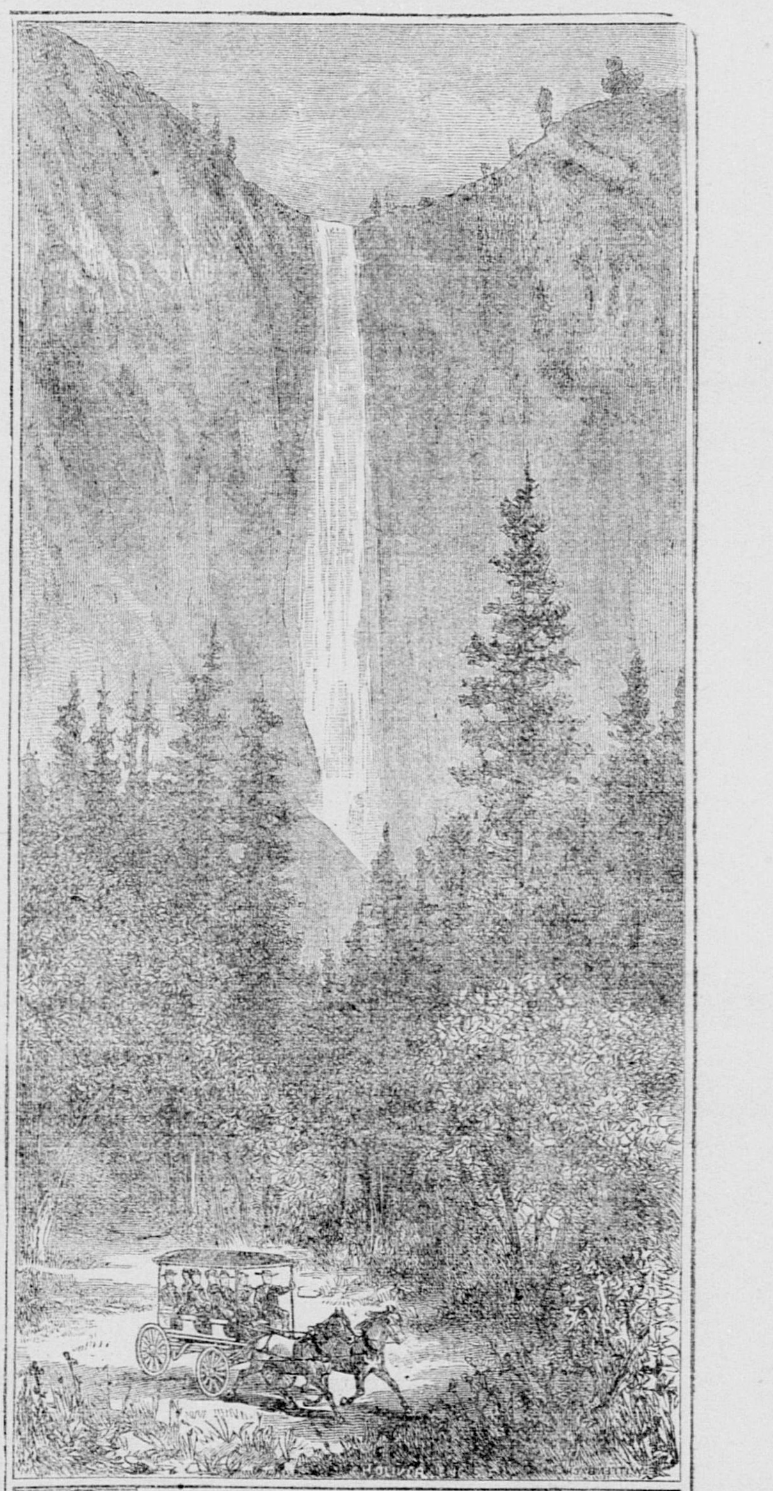
Rises 10,577 feet in comparative isolation and is a marvel of beauty and grandeur. It is 70 miles south of Shasta and is best reached by rail to Chico, stage to Prattville 40 miles, thence by saddle over a not long or difficult route. From Lassen's summit a less expensive view is had, but a clearer and by far more enjoyable one. Near the butte is a collection of geysers belching forth torrents of boiling water and mud, and roaring so as to be heard many miles away. There are hot pools and lakes and ice-cold pools and streams, boiling lakes and frigid ones, and at one point a geyser is to be seen throwing up a column of hot water some seven feet, which rises in spray and broken streams twenty-five or thirty feet more.

THE CLEAR LAKE REGION

Should not be overlooked by the tourist. It is reached by the Napa valley route or by the Northern Railway route, described in referring to the many Lake county healing springs. Clear Lake is a gem in the mountains, a sheet of pure water nearly thirty miles in length, irregular in shape and at places from ten to twelve miles in width. Its environment is that of mountains and hills. Several towns are on its borders, two of which are large and of business importance and high promise. Steamers navigate the lake. The Blue lakes are in Lake county, twelve miles from Lakeport, are three in number, at an altitude of 2,500 feet, between mountains of 4,000 and 5,000 feet, and invested with glorious charms of scenery. There is a good hotel at the upper lake. Fine fishing and good hunting are afforded visitors. The atmosphere of the region is that of perfect purity, and the climate all but that of paradise. Finally, the tourist will find no lovelier spots than a score or more along the course of the upper American river and its forks. The waters are pure and the fishing unsurpassed; the canyons deep and the mountain hights imposing; springs are numerous, cataracts and waterfalls of wondrous beauty are frequent. For hunting, the tourist can take no better route than that leading by the waters of the American up into the deeps and solitudes of that torrential river. It empties into the Sacramento at this city, and its forks may be explored from a number of points on the Central Pacific Railroad, or by saddle from Folsom or Placerville.

AUBURN, THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE

That is the county seat of Placer county. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and but a brief ride from Sacramento. It is at the base of the foothill region, between the Bear and American rivers—either easy of access. The locality is peculiarly attractive to invalids, and especially those afflicted with pulmonary troubles. The attraction of "springs" is not added, nor is it needed. The place is an old mining town, with the streets following the crooked paths of the old trails. On top of this relic of the past the modern town is growing. The location is picturesque, delightful to the eye, charming in variety of scenery and strange mixture of mountain, mining, valley, agricultural and horticultural features. Auburn is in the midst of the foothill fruit and vine region, and the whole section is now the scene of marvelous growth. There are plenty of good hotels, and some that make a specialty of entertaining invalids. San Francisco physicians send many of their patients to Auburn to recuperate during a convalescence, and the place has gained an enviable notoriety for its health-giving atmosphere and the gentleness of its climate, which is just that happy medium between hot and cold, valley and mountain equability, that is so much sought for and so seldom found.



BRIDAL VAIL FALL,
YOSEMITE VALLEY.

A CHERRY ORCHARD.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Income From One Cherry Tree.

[Placer County Republican.]

The most celebrated and probably the finest cherry orchard in Placer county is Robert Hector's, just below Rattlesnake Bar, on the American river. It is one of the oldest in this part of the State, the first 150 trees having been planted in 1852, and the location was most fortunately selected. The altitude of the ranch is about 150 feet lower than Newcastle, which is 970 feet above the sea. The cherry orchard is situated right on the bank of the river, and the soil is a pure sand loam, in some places over 60 feet deep, as proved by an old shaft once dug near the center of the orchard. Not all of the first 150 trees that were planted lived, but other trees were added from year to year, until there are now 350, all in full bearing except 50. Following are the varieties in Mr. Hector's orchard: Ox-heart, Black Spanish, Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Knight's Early Black, Worder's Early Black, Purple Guigne, Royal Ann, Virginia Purple, White Heart, American Amber, Morilla, May Duke and Black Oregon. The first to ripen are Worder's Early Black, the Virginia Early Purple is second in order, the Black Tartarian and Purple Guigne come third, the Black Spanish, American Amber and May Duke ripen next, the Ox-heart and White Heart are fifth, the Black Eagle and Knight's are sixth, while the Morilla ripens last of all and is little used except for canning. With the varieties named above one can have cherries constantly ripe for a period of from six to seven weeks.

Mr. Hector always has cherries ready for market by the 10th of May, and in some seasons as early as May 1st, and they last well into the middle of June. This year the first ones were shipped on May 3d. Of all the varieties mentioned he considers the Ox-heart the best. It is a delicious fruit, while it and the Oregon and Royal Ann are by all odds the best shippers, though the Royal Ann is not a prolific bearer. In color the Black Eagle is the darkest of all, and is exceedingly sweet. The Black Tartarian and the Ox-heart trees produce the most fruit. For these reasons the Ox-heart is thought to be superior to any other kind, although Mr. Hector says that all through the country there are many trees growing under the name of Ox-heart that are not the genuine thing.

The king tree of Mr. Hector's orchard is a Black Tartarian which was planted in 1852 or 1853, and is one of the handsomest of its kind. It measures eight feet in circumference, is about fifty feet high, and the limbs spread over a circle forty-five feet in diameter. It is perfectly symmetrical in form, and as a producer will be hard to beat. From this one tree this year Mr. Hector has realized over $250, and its fruit has not all been picked. He says that the tree this year will have produced nearly, if not quite, 200 boxes of cherries.

What is almost as remarkable, neither this tree, nor any others in the orchard, have ever failed a single season since they came into bearing, and the orchard, which covers less than five acres of ground, has yielded its owner an average annual profit of about $2,000. It has never been afflicted with pests or insects, although this year the trees are being whitewashed as a precautionary measure. The ground is kept well cultivated, and is usually irrigated twice each season after the crop is taken off. Sometimes, however, if there is a probability of rain while the fruit is ripening, the ground is well irrigated in order to force the fruit ahead and prevent it from bursting, as it would do if left to the rain.

Around the orchard is a row of mulberry trees that have been planted to entice the birds away from the cherries, and this scheme has been found to be very successful. The only trouble with the orchard is that the trees, which are very large, have been planted too close together, and every year some of them have to be cut out. Mr. Hector says that in soil similar to his a distance of not less than eighty feet apart should be the rule, and that forty feet is close enough in any soil. In the matter of pruning, the trees are shaped during the second and third year after being planted in orchard, and are then left to themselves without any pruning whatever.

The high prices that are always paid for cherries show the estimation in which they are held. They were quoted last week in the East at 30 cents a pound, and in San Francisco at from 75 cents to $1 25 a box. Foothill cherries take the lead in California, and have been selling at from $1 25 and $1 50 to $3 a box of ten pounds. The very earliest ones bring extremely fancy prices when shipped East.

Mr. Hector has a fine ranch of 520 acres. He has 200 plum trees, 600 pear trees of all kinds, and nearly 4,000 peach trees. He keeps considerable stock, and raises a large amount of alfalfa, but cherry culture is his forte, and he has carried it on with the greatest success.

A Vermonter went with his sweetheart to a Justice of the Peace to get married. The magistrate performed the ceremony and the blissful countryman asked: "How much do I hev to pay ye, Squire?" "The law allows me a dollar and a half," said the Justice. "Well, I'll tell ye what I'll do," said the bridegroom, taking a half dollar from his pocket." "I'll make it two dollars for ye!"—*Boston Record.*

President Cleveland miss-appropriated Miss Folsom.—*National Weekly.*

A STRANGE CASE.

A Young Girl Dies, Enters Paradise and Comes Back to Life.

The little town of Vernon, Lamar county, Alabama, twenty-eight miles northeast of Columbus, Miss., has furnished a first-class sensation, which has set the entire country wild.

Mollie Pennington, daughter of George Pennington, who resides four miles from Vernon, aged 13 years, was taken sick on the 15th ult. Physicians state that her illness resembled hydrophobia. On the 17th, Drs. Reed, Brown, Morton and Burns were called in to see the girl. She presented every sign of hydrophobia, attempting to bite everyone around her, even herself. On the 18th she somewhat rallied, gained her consciousness, and then told those around her that she would die for an hour exactly, and at the expiration of that time to chafe her hands and feet and that she would come back to life.

At the time predicted she died away, and physicians present state that death was apparent, the pulse failing to beat and her body was cold. Her physicians during the hour applied all available remedies to restore her, and at sixty-two minutes exactly from the time she swooned away she astonished all by opening her eyes and jumping nimbly from her bed.

She told that she had been to heaven and that God had cured her. She then told that she was returned to preach to the earth, and commenced there exhortations that amazed them all.

The most curious circumstance is that she remarked immediately that she had seen Mrs. Briermore in heaven and had talked with her. Mrs. Briermore, who lives four miles away, died during the hour the girl was apparently dead, and no one had had any communication from that family.

At the appointed time of evening she has continued her exhortations, telling before hand at what hour God would be with her.

Ministers from all over the country are flocking to see her, and her discourses move her audiences to shouts and tears.

Men of strong minds say there is something supernatural about her. She never went to school a day in her life and cannot read her own name, and never heard but one sermon in her life; and the good language used by her in her discourses and Bible teachings strike her hearers with wonder.

She is unusually small for her age, weighing but forty-one pounds. She has always been of a reticent disposition until within the last month she has been in unusual good spirits and talked incessantly.

This statement is corroborated by at least a dozen men your correspondent has talked to, who have seen her and heard her talk. Great crowds are reported as going from all over the country to hear her.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

Why was Goliath surprised when he was struck by the stone? Because such a thing had never entered his head before.

STATE SALMON HATCHERY.

A Faithful Description of Its Location and Natural Advantages.

[Fall River Mail.]

The California State Salmon Hatchery is situated on Hat creek, where Winter's toll bridge crosses the stream, seventy-five miles from Redding, ten miles from Burney valley, and nine miles from Fall River Mills. The station is owned by Murcken & Knoch, and the Postoffice name is Carbon, but the place is more commonly called "The Dutch Boys' Station." I suppose on account of the nativity of the proprietors. The ground was legally conveyed to the State for the consideration of $1. It extends up and down the stream 1,000 feet, contains four or five acres, more or less, and has been fenced and partitioned off. The creek is a tributary of Pit river, emptying into it two miles below the hatchery. It rises at the Lassen Buttes, about forty miles distance, is fed entirely by springs, is devoid of freshets and high water, and maintains an average width of 100 feet and a depth of five feet. The place selected is entirely satisfactory to the Commissioners, and for the following reasons: An assured supply of salmon eggs; an abundance of pure, cold water; absolute security from freshets; convenient storage: reservoir sites; abundance of cord-wood and building timber; ample grade for water discharge, etc.

The site is handy and healthy. Another important factor induced the selection. Hat creek and Pit river run several miles parallel, uniting two miles below the hatchery. From the hatchery to Pit river is less than a mile, and in making the selection the Commissioners availed themselves of the opportunity of getting spawn soom both Pit river and Hat creek. Thus, with one hatchery they can work two streams if they so desire.

Work on the hatchery commenced in May of 1885. Fred. White, of Sacramento, a skillful mechanic, drafted the plans and superintended the construction. The hatchery building is 100 feet long by 46 wide; is framed and strongly tied; inclosed with planed rustic, well roofed and painted, and rests upon a solid foundation of 88 cedar posts 18 inches in diameter, 33 large windows affording necessary light and ventilation. Water is obtained from a large tank by a 3-inch iron pipe 100 feet long, this connection giving a water fall of 35 feet at the hatchery.

The inside furnishings consist of four large water tanks and eight tiers of boxes, set on proper grade and made to receive 70 propagating baskets to the tier (560 in all). Two more tiers can be added when necessary. The baskets are made of wire cloth tacked to frames and designed to set in the tiers, where they receive the spawn and a gentle flow of water.

The young fry are, at proper age, removed to the storage reservoir and there held until they are enabled to protect themselves. Then they will be released into Hat creek, and voyage down the Pit and Sacramento to the ocean, from whence they will return to the "home of their birth" in due season.

All the work has been done with a view to strength and permanency. The material and furnishings are of the best quality, and in view of the work done the expenses have been reasonable. All accounts have been approved by the State Board of Examiners, and all expenses have been entered in the books of account kept by S. P. Maslin, Deputy State Treasurer. The books are open to the inspection of any citizen.

The capacity of the hatchery is from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 of young fry per annum. Such a number of salmon released every year into the waters of the State will undoubtedly give great satisfaction to the people, and our citizens will appreciate the labor of the Commissioners.

The hatchery and the completion of the work (making of fish baskets, etc.) is now under the charge of F. M. Buckingham and Will R. Dibble, who will give any information in regard to the working of the same.

WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

A Climate of Eternal Spring Fringed With Perpetual Snow.

Much has been said and sung about the "Climate of California." We will not restrict it to southern California, for the whole State has a climate to be proud of, that has been praised till the "Glorious Climate of California" has become a proverb known to all lands, so that the simple "G. C. of C." is as familiar and well comprehended as "I. O. O. F." Visitors from the East come to enjoy climate, and coming as they mostly do—in mid-winter—they mark the great difference between the snowbanks and ice-bound streams of their land, and the green fields, orange trees and a multitude of flowers that greet them on every side here, until they exclaim in surprise: "This is spring—not winter!" The great change acts upon them like recess on the school-boy, and they romp and play and throw up their hats in exuberance of joy. This is our winter compared to the same season at the East, but not winter in the gloomy acceptance of the term. It is merely an extension of September to May—an immense suspension bridge across the gloomy gulf usually denominated winter. It is the play of "Winter" with winter left out. A rainy day will come now and then and cause a dull day or two, while King Mud holds high carnival, but the bright sun breaks through and the whole face of nature lights up with a brilliant smile; the birds carol their sweetest notes; every green thing seems to leap into renewed life and activity; in a few hours the mud has disappeared, and the visitor exclaims with astonishment, "This is *not* winter, but spring." They cannot comprehend it. Even calling it spring, how does it compare with their season of the same name? There the sun will hide its face day after day, two or three weeks at a time, till it seems as if it had been entirely blotted from the universe, while here a week without sunshine is almost unknown. This glorious winter sunshine gives us the delicious atmosphere that cheers the invalid, giving new strength and life, invigorates the tiller of the soil, and makes the very earth laugh with the prospects of a brilliant harvest. This is our winter, the joyous springtime, making the heart glad, and preparing the way for the delicious fruits and bounteous harvests. Then comes a time when the rains cease to fall and summer is here, when the husbandman knows that fruit can be gathered and crops garnered without fear of thunder-showers, cyclones, or any of the drawbacks that, like the sword of Damocles, hang over the heads of our less favored Eastern brethren. He knows that if the work is not all secure at nightfall he can commence the next day where he left off the night before, without fear that a convulsion of nature will wreck what has already been accomplished. When the heat of the midday sun is oppressive he can retire to the cooling shade, knowing that what is done is safe and there is no hurry about the future. That is our summer. Let the Eastern man compare it with his and draw his own conclusions. To thoroughly appreciate our climate the visitor should reside here a full year and see all seasons—he cannot form any truthful idea without. Our cool, delicious summer evenings would be as much a revelation to him as our verdant winters, and would be as much enjoyed. The lack of moisture in the atmosphere gives the stars a peculiar brilliancy they possess in no other part of this land, and the moonlit nights cover the earth here with an effulgence such as can be seen in no other country. Winter and summer are alike glorious, each in its way, and both combined give to the glorious climate of California that charm that has made it famous over the whole world.—*Riverside Press.*

CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS.—Substantial improvements are contemplated in the vicinity of Donner Lake. A year ago, Creed Haymond, the railroad lawyer, purchased a site for a country residence on the shores of the lake, and expected this summer to erect a fine house. He has been too busy this season to attend to the matter, but is expected up soon to put his plans into operation. It is also said that Hobert & Marlette intend to improve that beautiful spot at the head of the lake, known as Donner park. The underbrush will be cleared away, and fine picnic grounds made with swings, walks and rustic seats. It is also thought likely that next season they will put up a large hotel on the grounds. It certainly ought to make a favorite resort, as the locality is one of the most picturesque in the mountains—*Truckee Republican.*

TO NEW-COMERS.

WHAT CALIFORNIA OFFERS YOUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

A Sketch of Educational Advantages in this State—Public and Private Education.

One of the first inquiries of the intending settler in California is concerning the educational facilities of the State. The man of family makes it a prime consideration. He wants to know what the chances are for giving his children a fair education in the new land to which he is invited. To the answer the RECORD-UNION devotes this space. In the outset it may be said the whole question can be covered in a single sentence—that in no State is the manifestation of liberality for educational purposes greater.

THE EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT

Of the State stands side by side with the very best of the Union. In every county in the State the free common school system is in operation. The school funds are apportioned among all the districts according to the number of children of school age, and in California this is between 5 and 17 years. Thus the most distant county, that least populated, has its share of the funds of the State educational department. The theory is that the education of all the people is of interest to all the people. Thus it happens that many of the more populous counties contribute much more to the school fund than they draw back for educational purposes. Sordid minds fail to see the justice of this arrangement, but they are unable to explain on what principle of common justice they would defend the system they would substitute for it, to wit: the support of each district by the immediate taxpayers thereof. The system we have,

IT WILL BE SEEN AT A GLANCE,

is a comprehensive one, and insures to the weak districts just as much per capita for the education of the children of the State as is accorded to the strong and rich districts. Between the ages of 5 and 17, we have nearly 250,000 children entitled to equal educational facilities, so far as the State is concerned. Of this number, nearly 150,000 attend public schools, and about 20,000 attend private schools. Less than 60,000 attend no schools. A large part of this number is to be deducted from the apparent total, by reason of the law, which empowers Trustees to exclude children under 6 years of age. The truth is, that but few attend before they are 7 years, and a great number of educators are of the opinion that that is full soon enough to send a child to a public school, or indeed to any school.

WE HAVE IN THE STATE

No less than 2,500 school districts—the accurate number is close to that figure, as the forthcoming educational reports for 1885-6 will show. We have in all about 1,150 grammar and 2,200 primary schools, supported wholly, or in part, from the public funds. We pay an average monthly salary to male teachers of about $81, and to female teachers of about $66. In our State school fund we had on hand at the beginning of the year 1884—the last report at hand—the sum of $587,958 66, and in the year received to the fund sufficient money to make the aggregate sum $3,920,228 36. The State apportionment per child was for that year $3 25. We paid out for school expenses in that year $3,072,057 55. The total valuation of school property in the State exceeds $8,000,000. There is provided for each district a library fund, and all the larger districts have libraries of more or less prominence and practical value. Teachers' institutes are held annually in a majority of the counties, the expense being borne by the school fund. We have two Normal schools in a highly prosperous condition, supported wholly by the State, where persons may be educated to the vocation of teachers, free of personal cost for tuition.

THE SCHOOL FUNDS ARE DERIVED FROM:

First, the State fund; second, the county fund; third, the district or local fund. The State fund is raised mainly from property taxes and poll taxes, and is supplemented by income from interest on certain bonds, held in trust for the State, and also interest on a balance yet due for school lands purchased from the State. The bonded securities held in trust for the school fund in 1884 aggregated nearly $2,000,000, and may be said to be about that figure at this writing. Under our system, wherever there is a district having ten census children provision is made for a free school, and the expense is no more than if seventy attend. Thus it will be seen that we have provided for an immense increase of population, without any increase of expense to the tax-payers, and this fact must strike the new-comer with especial force. In every county there is a School Superintendent, and in cities there are city or local Superintendents. At the head of our system stands

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,

At Berkeley. Obviously we cannot, within the compass of a general article, give any adequate consideration to that institution. It must suffice to say that it ranks with the best, while it is among the youngest. The location is unsurpassed for salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, and all the surroundings to stimulate the spirit of devotion to study. It is composed of a group of colleges, including agricultural, mechanical, medical, dental, law, pharmaceutical, classical, scientific, and a college of letters. Beside the handsome endowment of the University by the general Government, many private donations have been made to it, and handsome buildings erected for special purposes and stocked by the munificence of private wealth. In addition, the State, with a boundless pride in the University, every two years liberally appropriates funds for its enlargement and the extension of its usefulness. It is a well-equipped institution, with a large faculty of capacity not surpassed by that of any similar university. There are institutions

SUPPORTED BY THE STATE

For the deaf, dumb and blind, and one for the adult blind, and these are equipped thoroughly, and with liberality of expenditure highly creditable to California. There are twenty orphan asylums, with schools, in the State, that receive partial aid from the commonwealth, based on the census of the inmates, taken semi-annually. There are now before the people the questions of reform schools, work schools, and shelters for the unfortunates who are not orphans, but still are essentially wards of the State. There are several private institutions, such as Boys' and Girls' Aid Societies, Girls' Shelters, kindergarten schools, and the like, supported handsomely by private donations, and lately the gifts have been made in sums of from $5,000 to $10,000. There are very many church schools and church colleges. Indeed, the number of these worthy institutions ranks, according to population, with those of any other State in the Union. We cannot dwell, as we would like to, upon this topic. To attempt to enumerate, name and state the location of the many colleges and schools would exceed the limits of this article. The new-comer will learn that, whatever his religion, he will find in this State some good college adapted to his faith for the education of his children, and in addition, colleges of medicine, surgery, business, and theological universities and academies that have given us some of the brightest men of the pulpit in the State. There are in this State two large

SCHOOLS OF DESIGN,

One is at San Francisco and has been in existence fifteen years, and has had success, such as is rare even with the best schools of art in Europe. The other is at Sacramento and is in its first year. It occupies the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, given to the city of Sacramento by the generosity of Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker, and held in charge and direction by an incorporated society, known as the California Museum Association. The school has nearly as many pupils as the older one in San Francisco, and has met with most remarkable success. It occupies the loveliest room enjoyed by any art school in the world, the building alone costing over $185,000. To be classed among the

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Of the State are such as free libraries, and society libraries. The chief of these are the Mechanics' Institute at San Francisco, the Mercantile Library at San Francisco, the Odd Fellows' libraries at San Francisco and Sacramento, the free libraries of Sacramento, Oakland and other cities, and notably that of San Francisco. There are also notable institutes of general knowledge, chief among which we class the California Academy of Sciences, an institution of age, wealth and vast usefulness, located at San Francisco, but having its work—planned throughout the entire State. Of the same character, but younger, is the California Museum Association of Sacramento, already mentioned, the purpose being to build up a body for scientific research, and inquiry into the resources and natural history of the State, and the diffusion of knowledge. At Santa Barbara and Los Angeles similar institutes are projected, and at the former place we believe one is already in successful active operation. We have besides the Inventors' Institute, the State Horticultural Society, viticultural organizations, technological societies, a society of microscopists, botanists and geologists, numerous medical societies, an association of architects for promoting the study of architecture, and any number of literary societies in the various cities and towns, some of them being of especial prominence. There are several Art Associations doing good work in culturing artists and establishing a correct school of criticism. Among the great educational features of the State is the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, which is due to the beneficence of the late James Lick. It is now near completion, and will be the largest astronomical observatory in the world, and fitted with the most powerful instruments the genius of man has ever produced.

REGARDING SCHOOL-BOOKS,

The State has heretofore selected as it needed from those privately published. Of course, this has led it into the same difficulties experienced elsewhere concerning changes, and the contention of publishers, and the control of the several School Boards sometimes carried into the Legislature and the State Board of Education. Now, however, the State is engaged in printing the most of the books to be used in the primary and grammar schools, and these are to be furnished to the people at cost. We had well nigh neglected to mention the several military schools of the State—all private institutions, but all enjoying the confidence of the public. There are also a number of seminaries conducted by popular educators, and one of these has but recently taken on the honors of a college, and called to itself as President one of the most distinguished educators of the East.

IN SACRAMENTO,

The Capital City, there are two grammar schools, a high school, graduation from which insures entry to the State University—so excellent is its standing, and a large number of primary schools under the State system. A local tax is laid for the support of these, in addition to the funds received from the State. The school-houses are of the very best, and the more prominent are handsome architectural ornaments to the city. In no place in the State are better salaries paid to teachers, or a higher degree of competency required. There are, in addition, several private primary schools, a large school for girls conducted by a Catholic Sisterhood, an academic institute by a Catholic Brotherhood, a private normal school, a private seminary, several schools of music, two private art schools, a fine business college, literary, artistic, educational, medical and mechanical institutes. The State Library is located here, and ranks third with State libraries in the Union; and, in addition, is the library of the city, free to all its people; the Odd Fellows' Library, and several society libraries. Educational matters absorb much of the attention of the people of Sacramento, and they manifest the greatest liberality in taxing themselves for these purposes.

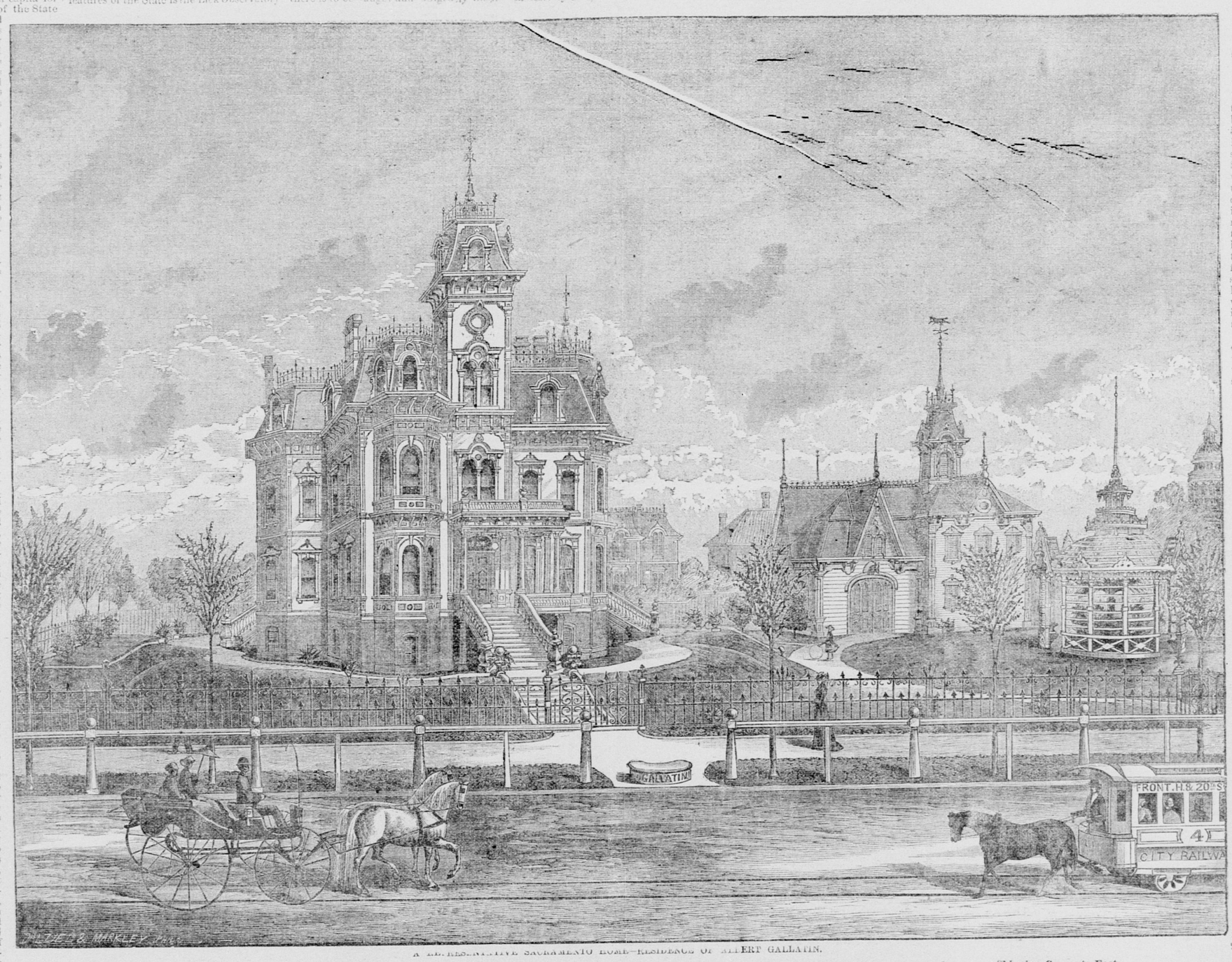
THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

As final reference to the educational institutions of California, we have reserved the mention of the magnificent endowment by Governor Leland Stanford and wife of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. This splendid educational work is to be begun at Palo Alto, in San Mateo county—less than an hour's ride southerly from San Francisco. To the accomplishment of the purposes of this work the founders have set apart property valued, with money gifts to follow, at some twenty millions of dollars. The exact amount is not known, nor is it probable that the founders themselves have arrived at it. The property devoted to the purpose indicated already aggregates a third of the sum named, and the revenue therefrom will forever be dedicated to the support of the University. A large Board of Trustees of representative men of the State has been selected, to hold in trust the property with which the University is endowed, and to carry out the beneficent schemes of the Governor and his wife. While they live they reserve to themselves the management of the estate dedicated to the work, and will account to the Trustees for the rents, issues and profits thereof. It is the most

STUPENDOUS SCHEME OF EDUCATION

Ever undertaken, and will confer a benefit upon the youth of America that has been equaled by no other effort in a like direction. The scheme of the University is now in process of development in the minds of the founders, and to that task they are calling in the aid of the best educators and most practical business men of the nation. In brief, it may be said, that the object is understood to be the building up of a system of colleges and preparatory schools, which will present advantages to all classes anxious to avail of human knowledge. It will not be wholly intellectual, but will proceed upon the idea expressed by Governor Stanford, when he said: "I believe that education of the head and the hand should proceed together, and not one be neglected for the other."

Thus it will be at once a university of letters, science and art, and a vast school of mechanics, discovery, invention and practical research, and aim at the proper fitting of youth for the active duties of life, not alone in business and professional walks, but in the trades, skilled sciences and arts, and all the common vocations of everyday life. The end and aim is to be to develop brawn as well as brain, and to make the first the more useful to mankind, by the development of the latter to the full capacity of each student. Withal there is to be taught and diligently incul-



A REPRESENTATIVE SACRAMENTO HOME—RESIDENCE OF ALBERT GALLATIN.

cated love and respect for the principles and forms of the American sentiment, as manifested in the superstructure of our Government and its laws, based upon the eternal truth of human freedom and liberty with law.

Highland Sheep for Nevada.

A Nevada ranchman who hails from "the land o' cakes," contemplates the importation from the Highlands of Scotland of a small drove of the black sheep of that region. These sheep are said to be nearer the original type of the animal than any breed now in existence. They are said to be fond of all manner of bitter herbs, and are so much at home in rugged mountain regions that they are everywhere able to shift for themselves, even in winter, when sheep of ordinary breeds would perish. They have been known to be buried for weeks under snowdrifts and come out alive. The sheep has the bright, quick eye of a deer or antelope, and both bucks and ewes have horns. The fleece is large and coarse, and weighs from four to five pounds. The mutton is said to be the finest in the world. In the wild mountain and moorland districts of Scotland this sheep is preferred to any other breed. It is thought that in this country these sheep would live and thrive in all the mountains without any care except occasional looking after by a herdsman, to keep informed as to the section occupied by them as a range.—[Dayton News Reporter.

SOME OF CALIFORNIA'S PRODUCTS.—A recent number of the California *Grocer and Canner* contained a large amount of statistics and other information relative to the production and trade of that State in the way of eatables and drinkables. A summary of these facts and figures shows an average annual production on the Pacific coast of upward of 1,500,000 cases of canned goods, of an average value of $4,500,000. The Pacific coast pack of canned goods for the season of 1885 consisted of upward of 52,113,321 cans of fish, meats, fruits and vegetables. The grocery trade imported and distributed upward of 163,500,000 pounds of sugar, 6,500,000 pounds of tea, 15,000,000 pounds of coffee, and 50,000,000 pounds of rice. The general jobbing trade handled a dried fruit crop requiring 110,000,000 pounds of green fruit, of the value of $3,500,000; a honey crop of 2,000,000, one-third of the country's entire product of beeswax, a crop of 2,818,000 pounds of nuts, and a vintage of nearly 10,000,000 gallons of wine—all the various items being entirely of California production.—*Foreign Trade Gazette.*

Canadian women are turning their attention largely to the bee industry.

YUBA COUNTY.

COMBINING RICH VALLEY AND FOOTHILL LANDS.

Some Facts Concerning One of the Most Prosperous Districts in the State.

Yuba county is situated on the eastern side of the Sacramento valley, and adjoins Placer, Sierra, Nevada and Sutter. It embraces a large portion of the foothill lands on the lower western slope of the Sierra Nevada. Up to about the year 1856 these foothills were filled with busy miners, but—with the exception of a few mines that have since been worked by the hydraulic and drifting processes—this industry has almost vanished. The western portion of the county embraces some of the richest valley land in the Sacramento valley, and Yuba has long been known as one of the richest agricultural counties in the State. The county is finely watered. The Feather river, a navigable stream for some miles above Marysville, courses on the western side of the county, and Bear river, a turbulent mountain stream, runs along the lower line of the county, both of which join the Sacramento. The Yuba, which rises in the heart of the Sierra, courses through the county in a westerly direction, and joins the Feather at the point where the city of Marysville is located. All these streams have tributaries of considerable size, showing that the water supply of the county is well distributed.

IN THE THERMAL BELT.

With the exception of a few weeks of quite warm weather in midsummer, the climate of Yuba is delightful; and even in the season alluded to the temperature does not differ from that of other portions of the upper Sacramento basin. In Yuba flowers bloom nearly every month in the year, while in the same latitude on the eastern side of the continent the winters are often excessively cold, and the summers unbearably hot. Statistics running back thirty years show the mean annual temperature for Yuba to be 60°. For the spring and summer months it is 50.5°, for the summer 71.8°, for autumn 61.6°, and for winter 49.2°. This average of temperature is not excelled in any other part of the United States or Europe. High winds or hurricanes are unknown in that section, as indeed is the case almost generally throughout the northern interior of California. The advantages of a climate of this character over that of sections where the winters are of five or six months' duration, can hardly be estimated from an economic point of view, and are appreciated only by those who have experienced both. Here live stock require no particular care in winter, and the saving in the one item of fuel alone is an important consideration to families. The average annual rainfall for Yuba county is 22 inches; for the winter months, 12.1 inches; for the spring months, 5.15; for the summer months, .15, and for the autumn months, 4.6 inches. The lowest temperature on record, for Marysville, is 26° above zero, and the highest—where the test was fair—100°.

RESOURCES OF YUBA.

It would be difficult to find anywhere in the favored valley of the Sacramento soil superior to that of Yuba—either in the valley or in the foothills. Along the streams the soil is of a vegetable mold. On the higher plains it contains sand, clay, lime, iron, and various saline and alkaline matters. Fertility is not its only claim upon the attention of the agriculturist, for it possesses qualities of an enduring character. Created by long-continued washings from the mountains above, it has great depth and richness. The soil of the foothills is different, and is specially adapted to horticulture, grape culture especially.

The products of the soil embrace all the usual semi-tropical grains, fruit, etc. The average yield of wheat is eighteen bushels to the acre, and of barley twenty-two. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, nectarines, etc., are successfully grown in all parts of the county, as well as the smaller fruits and berries. The orange, lemon, olive, fig and almond are grown without special care or effort, while wine, table and raisin grapes of the choicest varieties yield abundantly. As high as $75 to $125 profit per acre has often been realized from vineyards of Muscat, Muscatel and other choice varieties. With all these advantages and inducements for people to engage in fruit and grape culture, scarcely more than one-eighth of the land in the county has ever been cultivated. Here, surely, is something for the immigrant and the struggling farmer of the East to reflect upon.

The eastern portion of the county is quite heavily timbered with spruce, fir and pine. The valley portion is generously dotted with oaks, while the water-courses are bordered with a variety of trees of smaller growth. Lumber and fuel are consequently both abundant and cheap.

LAND VALUES, ETC.

Land in the more improved portion of the county commands from $25 to $60 per acre, according to local conditions. For $1,000 a person can purchase all the land needed for a profitable orchard or vineyard, or both. As proof of this it may be mentioned that one orchard of thirty-two acres brings its owner an average net income of about $3,000 per annum. A twelve-acre orchard rents for $1,000 cash a year. It is estimated that any well-cultivated orchard or vineyard will return from $400 to $500 per acre. The cost of purchasing, fencing, plowing and planting a twenty-five-acre vineyard, including a $750 house, would not exceed $2,000. The third year (in the meantime the owner can make a living with a pair of good horses by occasionally working for his neighbors) the vineyard will ordinarily return a gross income of $1,000, and the fourth year will give a return of $2,000 or more. Land thus improved will have a value of from $400 to $500 per acre, according to its proximity to market. These facts apply with equal force to a very large section of the Sacramento valley foothill section. There is a large winery and fruit cannery at Marysville, where grape-growers and orchardists can readily find sale for their products.

RAILROAD FACILITIES, ETC.

The California and Oregon Railroad passes through the southwestern portion of the county, on which line there are four depots within a space of twenty-five miles. The California Northern Railway runs from Marysville to Oroville, Butte county, which is a great advantage to the section between these points. It is expected that this road will ultimately be extended northeastward into the Plumas and Lassen country. The facilities for river transportation are excellent and the rates low. A line of steamers and barges is maintained by local capitalists between Marysville and San Francisco throughout the year.

Considerable progress has been made by manufactories in Yuba. There are foundries and machine shops, wagon and furniture factories, one of the largest flouring mills in the State, etc, while the mercantile trade of the city of Marysville amounts to some $10,000,000 per year. There are several banking houses in the county, and the rates of interest are as low as anywhere in the State.

Stock-raising is an important and profitable industry of Yuba. Building materials are cheap, and the cost of living as low as elsewhere on the coast. Bricks are made in large quantities, the hills abound in lime quarries, and the local forests and mills supply the best of lumber. The roads throughout the county are good, and the rates of freighting by wagons very reasonable.

The county is well supplied with schools and efficient teachers. The people of Yuba—as of most California communities—take a deep interest in the welfare of the public schools. The course of study in the Marysville schools embraces the fitting of pupils for the State University. The several religious denominations are well represented throughout the county, Marysville alone having seven church edifices.

The principal towns in Yuba are Marysville (the county seat), Wheatland, Smartsville and Camptonville. The former has a population of about 5,000, and supports two daily papers—the *Appeal* and *Democrat*. The former is one of the oldest journals in the State. The *Graphic* is the name of an excellent weekly published at Wheatland.

FRENCH WALNUT.—The finest and most costly of the veneer wood is French walnut—a wood that does not come from France, but from Persia and Asia Minor. The tree is crooked and dwarfed, and is solely valuable for the burls that can be obtained from it. These are large, tough excrescences growing upon the trunk. In these the grain is twisted into the most singular and complicated figures. The intricacy of these figures, combined with their symmetry, is one of the elements that determine the value of the burl. Color and soundness are other elements of value, which varies very widely. Burls worth from $500 to $1,000 each are not rare, and at the Paris Exposition for 1878 one burl weighing 2,200 pounds was sold for $5,000, or upwards of $2 a pound.

IMPROVEMENT IN BLEACHING.—A new method of bleaching has been discovered, and, we understand, a patent applied for, by Henry Nuttall, bleacher, of Fall River Bleachery, by which a saving will be made of over half the coal, labor and chemicals, and three-fourths of the time used by the present system. The new method will make a complete revolution in bleaching. It is said to be ahead of the new style of bleaching done by our English cousins, who use carbolic acid.—*Fall River News.*

An Eastern Dealer's Estimate of Our Fruits.

The following letter has been received from a representative of one of the leading New York fruit firms, who is now on this coast:

"The position of California to the consumers of the East is to her advantage. She is three thousand six hundred miles from the toiling masses of the cities, towns and villages adjacent to the Atlantic coast. They are virtually the consumers of the largest amount of the productions of this country. One of the most important products of this State is fruit. Fruit culture is at present in its infancy. The supply the past year has been so abundant that the prices were quite unsatisfactory to many growers. The question for the future is to create a demand equal to the supply. The acreage of fruit trees that will come in bearing the next few years, without a corresponding outlet, will cause a glut in the market that will render fruit-growing a failure and financial loss. New York with its two millions inhabitants is the financial center, the depot for foreign fruits, the distributing point for all Eastern products. Therefore California fruits, to reach the masses, must meet its competitors upon equal grounds with equal prices, and at the center of the market. Can this question be solved? The California fruits that have been distributed to the East has been shipped from Chicago at a large percentage to the middle man. It has been sent only in small quantities to reap a fabulous harvest. As your fruits are one month earlier than Eastern fruits, the first shipments will bring fancy prices and will pay the shipper.

"But this is an outside question. You are to look at the market for the whole season, when there is a large amount of Eastern inferior fruit to be marketed. With present railroad arrangements a car-load of fruit shipped direct to New York from Sacramento to arrive at New York in seven days, will average a fraction of four cents a pound for freight charges. In the fifteen-car trains that the railroad have offered, your fruit can be landed in New York and other Eastern cities at two cents a pound. The time from Sacramento to Chicago is eighteen miles an hour; from Chicago to New York it is thirty-five miles an hour. If the Central Pacific with its connections would make the same time as they do from Chicago, fruit could be shipped from Sacramento to New York in four and a half days. This would insure its prime condition upon arrival.

"In the large and consuming market of New York the price of a product in competition with its like from adjacent countries depends upon the best value for the least money; the amount of the production to the demand; the real intrinsic value of the commodity in dollars and cents. The world admits that California fruits have no equal for flavor and quality. Therefore, in competition with Eastern fruits, it should bring a greater value. Experience has proven that, with facilities from the railroads, it can be landed in condition. The most important item is the price. Eastern fruits are raised in the warm climates of Florida, the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland Delaware. The railroad freights from Florida and Carolina nearly equals two cents a pound. Those sections produce the early crop. Virginia, Maryland and Delaware freights are less, and we can average it at one cent a pound. The Pennsylvania Railroad has a monopoly of all the fruit-growing section of the South. They give better facilities for quick transit, but they apply the anaconda rule to the freights. At two cents to the grower, one cent for packing boxes, etc., two cents for freight, he could land California fruit in bulk and in prime condition in New York, at a cost of five cents per pound. With this low price of fruit to retail at eight cents per pound, an enormous demand could be created among the thirty millions of breadwinners, who are virtually the consumers. It could be readily supplied from the future orchards of this State, and give an outlet to the over-crowded markets of the Pacific Slope; give an incentive for large production and in the end a large financial income to those engaged in horticulture.

"The whole question boiled down amounts to this consideration: Quick transit and low prices for fast freight. It depends entirely upon the rates and transportation. The railroad authorities shipped last year over its tracks to the East, eleven hundred and twenty carloads of green fruit. It can, with a liberal spirit and the positive aid of low rates on their part, be increased to ten thousand cars a season. It would make Sacramento the greatest shipping point for fruits in the United States, and bring to her a new and abundant era of prosperity."

He Swallowed a Snake.

The Dayton *Democrat* enters the list with a "true snake story," which it thinks rivals in interest the majority of those whose reliability is doubtful. It says the principal actor o this affair is Michael Wheatly, the pipe man on reel No. 5, at the Baxter Street Hosehouse, who vomited out a black snake in Dr. Brumbaugh's office. Some years ago Wheatly was at work in the country, and getting thirsty stooped down to drink at a stream. In drinking something entered his mouth and slid down his throat. This he supposes to have been the snake. From that time he could distinctly feel something moving in his stomach. The greatest trouble he encountered was at times when he felt something rising in his throat. Dr. Brumbaugh tells the story as follows:

"Mr. Wheatly came to my office some three days ago, when he explained his symptoms to me. He at times, he said, placed pieces of ice in his mouth to effect the stoppage of his throat. At nights he would be disturbed by the snake and wake up as from a horrible dream. Wheatly said he was getting worse, and had lost sixty pounds in weight in a short time. I gave him some medicine, and to-day (Sunday) about noon I gave him a dose of medicine and a strong emetic. The patient lay on a table with his head hanging over the edge of the table. The emetic seemed to be insufficiently powerful, and Wheatly put his finger down his throat to aid in the expulsion of some substance that was in his throat, when, like a flash, an eighteen-inch snake was discharged from his mouth. For a moment my assistant and I were stricken with amazement. Then I captured the reptile with a pair of forceps and placed it in a bottle. It was fully eighteen inches long. It appeared to be very lively just after it had fallen from Wheatly's mouth, but afterward became torpid. It was black and yellow underneath, being covered with slime. I gave the snake to Wheatly, who took it home to his wife. It appeared to me to be a common snake."

The doctor described the scene in his office as a lively one. The snake having come out almost unexpectedly startled the group. Wheatly, the doctor stated, is much delighted over the removal of the snake, which has troubled him so long. The event is a strange one, and such an occurrence has not been witnessed here before.

Shipping Currants East.

There is no reason why it will not pay to ship currants East. It has been conclusively shown that they stand the trip much better than cherries and other varieties of fruit. By putting the fruit up in one pound boxes they are easily handled, and there is no danger of it rolling. Last year Jesse Silva, of this valley, sent East 1,500 pounds of currants as an experiment. The fruit arrived in prime condition and realized 15 cents per pound, and we believe a carload landed in New York at the right time would bring easily 25 cents a pound. Here is an unlimited market that would quickly relieve us of the annual glut at home. If it could be carried out it would be a bonanza to currant-growers.—*Hayward Journal.*

HOW THE BELL RANG JULY 4, 1776.

There was a tumult in the city,
In the quaint old Quaker town,
And the streets were black with people,
Pacing restless up and down;
People gathering in corners
Where they whispered each to each,
And the sweet stood on their temples
With the earnestness of speech.

As the black Atlantic currents
Lash the wild New England shore,
So they beat against the State-house,
So they surged against its door;
And the mingling of their voices
Made a harmony profound,
Till the quiet street of Chestnut
Was all turbulent with sound

"Will they do it?" "Dare they do it?"
"Who is speaking?" "What's the news?"
"What of Adams?" "What of Carroll?"
"Oh, God grant they won't refuse!"
"Make some way there!" "Let me nearer!"
"I am stifling!" "Stifle then!
When a nation's life's at hazard
We've no time to think of men!"

So they beat against the portal,
Man and woman, maid and child;
And the July sun in heaven
On the crowd looked down and smiled.
The same sun that saw the Spartan
Shed his patriot blood in vain,
Now beheld the soul of Freedom
All unconquered rise again.

So they beat against the portal,
While all solemnly inside
The delegates to Congress,
With reason for their guide,
O'er a simple scroll debated,
Which, though simple it might be,
Could shake the cliffs of England
With the thunders of the free.

At the portals of the State house,
Like some beacon in a storm,
Round which waves are wildly beating,
Stood a slender, boyish form,
With his eyes fixed on the steeple
And his ears agape with greed,
To catch the first announcement
Of the signing of the deed.

Aloft in the high steeple
Sat the bellman, old and gray;
He was sick of British power,
He was sick of British pay;
So he sat with lean hand ready
On the clapper of the bell,
When signaled from the portal,
The happy news to tell.

See! see! the black crowd shivers
Through all its lengthy line,
As the boy upon the portal
Looks up and gives the sign.
And straightway at the signal
The old bellman lifts his hand,
And sends the good news making
Iron music through the land.

How they shouted! What rejoicing!
How the old bell shook the air,
Till the clang of Freedom ruffled
The calm-gliding Delaware!
How the bonfires and the torches
Illumed the night's repose:
And from the flames, like Phœnix,
Slaughtered liberty arose.

The old bell now is silent,
And hushed its iron tongue,
But the spirit it awakened
Still lives forever young.
And while we breathe the sunlight
On the Fourth of this July,
Let us not forget the bellman
Who, 'twixt the earth and sky,
Rang out our Independence
Which, please God, shall never die.

—*New York Mercury.*

TIM THE "TEAZER."

It was a subject worthy of Dore. There was a dull clanging of iron, the sharp, clear, high sound of tinkling glass, the sound of many voices blended together. A stranger looking on would have thought the workmen and the lads who jostling assisted them could not avoid running against each other as they crossed and recrossed each other's path. Men and boys carried molten metal on the end of long, hollow rods; men swung cherry-red globes until they became pear-shaped; boys caught fainter cherry-red lamp chimneys and enormous shades from the skilled glass-blowers, and, hastening aside, twirled the glowing glass in the "glory holes" that illuminated the scene and perfected chiaro-oscura that would have delighted an artist. Shadows of boys elongated to fantastic proportions assumed grotesque shapes. Deep shadows beyond filled with moving figures; workmen standing out in bold relief—alternate lights and shades producing a weird, uncanny effect upon the beholder. The faces of the workmen fronting the great furnace, and of the men and boys around the "glory holes," reflected the lurid glare shot out from the furnaces.

As the eye became accustomed to the scene, what at first seemed chaos slowly resolved itself into system. These boys carrying molten glass on the long blowpipes are regular in their irregular movements; the workman who takes the blowpipe from the hand of the "gatherer" never by any chance fails to be prepared for the freshly gathered metal. He blows in the pipe the some length of time before he passes the newly-made lamp chimney or shade to the lad who thrusts it into the "glory hole" to give it the degree of heat required to complete the article fashioned so swiftly and dexterously. The boys who "crimp" the chimneys, and tenders or "carrying-in" boys who bear away the newly-made articles to be tempered in the liers or ovens—all work together as evenly as the cogs in a great wheel.

But now, with a chorus of cries that recalls Babel, pliers, tongs, carrying forks and blow pipes are cast aside. The day turn is "off;" in five minutes the factory will be deserted. A little later the places of these noisy workers will be occupied by the night turn in Smollet's glass factory, whose great, fiery eyes glow day and night, emitting a dull gleam only on Sundays.

As the workers grasp their dinner pails and coats and hats, they hail each other across the factory. Boon companions remind each other of appointments. The volumne of life that has been active directing mechanical forces, removed from the grooves of daily toil, is now seeking—pours into a social channel. It is apt to be rough in its unchecked flow, but there is a genuineness and heartiness about it that compensates for the absence of courtesy which distinguishes refined intercourse from the rugged, unaffected manners of the shop.

"Hi! there, Ben!" A young glassblower made a movement to intercept the swift passage of a smart-looking clerk. "What's this about gas?"

"What have you heard?" said the clerk, eluding the glassblower's grasp.

"Come now. You can't play that on us. Is it true what the papers say?"

"Is it in the papers?"

"You know they say Smollet is going to put gas in."

"Then you'd best ask Smollet about it." The clerk disappeared with a laugh as a little knot gathered around the workman who accosted him. An avalanche of questions poured upon the glassblower. The knot swelled in size until half the day force was gathered around Eph Murtland. Eph suddenly compressed his lips, then said:

"I don't know nothin' about it, boys. Ben keeps his mouth shut. I shouldn't wonder if it were true. I'm ready for most any sort of surprise these days. Go to Smollet. Ask the 'prop.'"

Eph was shouldering his way through the crowd with a good-natured grin, when a hand grasped his coat tail. Turning Eph looked down upon a little fellow who might have been 13 or 14, but his size was that of a boy of 11.

"If Mr. Smollett puts gas in will we get a raise, Eph? the gas is so much cheaper than coal."

Eph paused, looked around, gave those nearest him a meaning look, and, pointing to the boy at his side, said, in tones of measured sarcasm:

"There's innocence for you? Advance us? Why, Tim, you'll be a gray-haired 'gaffer,' gettin' maybe $6 a day, before you ever see a 'prop' pay more wages on account of cheap material. It's mostly the other way—the cheaper the material is, the more reason to reduce wages. If you wait until we are helped by gas, you'll not have a tooth left. I tell you what, Tim. You'd best look out for another job. The new improvements will knock the bottom from under the 'teasers.' 'Cos why? When there's no coal used, there won't be any use for 'em."

The crowd dispersed with a laugh. Tim Bennett, known to all the workers in Smollett's as Tim, the "teaser," was silent. The mere intimation that his services could be dispensed with stunned him. He avoided his companions on his way home. He wanted to be alone—to think. His head did not feel just right. He had been thinking all day; when his head was not dizzy. His mother was an invalid. She was his mother in theory; his mother in fact was a maiden aunt whose faculties were sharpened by the friction of hard, daily experience. Upon her shoulders and Tim's devolved the burden of supporting the invalid, Tim's little brother and a baby sister. Would he warn his aunt of the impending calamity? Tim pondered seriously over this question on his way home. With a degree of courage and common sense rare in one so young, he concluded silence would be the better policy for the present. Nothing would be lost by it, and he hoped it would not be as bad as Eph Murtland anticipated.

"Seems to me you're uncommon lively, considerin' our bad luck." Tim ceased whistling on the instant, set his baby sister down on the floor, and looked anxiously at his aunt. One arm—the right—was swathed in bandages.

"What is it, Crissy?"

"More bad luck—that's all. Things wasn't bad enough, with Bobby going to have the measles, or worse, and I had to go and scald my hand and arm."

Tim was all alive with sympathy on the instant. He propounded query after query until the details of the accident were made known to him. He did not heed the baby plucking at his trowsers as he squatted, boy-like, on the floor by the fire, clasped his chin between his hands, and stared solemnly into the fire.

"Something's up, Tim," said Crissy presently, noting his preoccupied manner. "Has the 'gaffers' been scolding you?" Tim shook his head. "Then you've been quarreling with some of the boys?"

Tim reflected. If he told the truth it would not mend matters. It might be as well to let her think she had surmised the truth. Yes, for the present he would keep his own counsel.

He looked anxiously at his mother's wan face and thin hands that night. He was very kind to Bobby, who was a "little fingy," to use his aunt's words, and sang all the songs he knew over and over again to the baby. The baby clapped her hands and Mrs. Bennett smiled. It was the first time she had smiled in many weeks, and somehow, when Tim crept into the truck bed in one corner of the room, beside his brother (the invalid, babe and Crissy occupied the bedstead in the box termed a bedroom), and recalled his mother's smile, his cheeks were wet with tears.

What would become of them if it should be as Eph predicted, and he should be unable to get another situation immediately. If there was anyone to speak to, but they were all alone, and, as poor Tim repeated to himself over and over as he shook his head on his pillow, "so poor."

The furnace seemed to require unusual attention next morning. Tim wondered if it was because his head was so sore. He felt tired, too, but that was because he had not slept well. He worked manfully, however. It required, as Eph Murtland intimated more than once, when complimenting him, judgment much above that which the average boy of 16 displays to keep the furnace up. The other teaser was a middle-aged, lame man. Now Tim began to think of it for the first time, he did not know a teaser that wasn't a full-grown man. But since he essayed the task no fault had been found with him.

The work the "teasers" perform in a glass factory looks very easy. The vast pots containing the metal are placed on a shelf-like circle forming the base of an immense cone-shaped furnace. The pots occupy all that can be really termed the floor of the furnace. The fire-grate occupies the center of the furnace. The extraordinary heat of the furnace must be uniform. This is maintained by the constant addition of fuel, in small quantities apparently. To insure this, coal in lumps of a convenient size are tossed into the furnace at exceedingly brief intervals with a regularity approaching the ticking of a clock. The workman employed for this purpose is termed "teaser." The heat of the furnace is so intense that the visitor strains his eyes in vain, yet fails to see the metal which fills the glass pots. As Tim looked into the furnace, its glowing eyes seemed to pierce his brain. He fancied, when his eyes were not blurred, that he saw in the heart of the dazzling fire the forms of small animals, trees and birds. There was a dullness approaching a stupor in his head at times; then again he experienced a pain as though a needle were thrust through his temples. There was a ringing sound, like the rushing of waters, in his ears, and sometimes the sounds around him seemed muffled in a strange way. The oddest thing of all, he thought, was the queer looking things he saw in the furnace. There were fish in the furnace; the fish became ducks and geese, and the geese and ducks became elephants, and the elephants turned into trees, with flocks of birds on them. On those occasions he hastened to the water-pail, drank eagerly and bathed his face freely. If he should confess his inability to perform the work, he might lose his situation. What if he should really become unable? How would Aunt Crissy ever manage now. She could not wash or iron until her arm was better. It might not be better for weeks! If he should be sick, they would all have to go to the poorhouse. Everything in the world was going wrong all at once. He felt as though the ground was slipping away from under his feet.

"Hello, there! Look out! Catch him!"

Eph Murtland's warning cry ran through the factory, but it came too late. As he sprang forward, Tim fell prone upon the brick floor of the factory before the furnace.

The world had in truth slipped away from Tim, the "teaser."

* * * * * *

Aunt Crissy threw the last article in an uncommonly large lot of washing back into a basket as she said: "Lie there! All the money in you is for somebody else. If I didn't need the money this burn wouldn't be hurting me now." She straightened herself and looked around defiantly, as though somebody might question the assertion. Then she leaned against the table (fortunately baby was asleep, and Bobby was still abed, though it was near noon) and essayed for the thousandth time to solve a problem that puzzled the keenest brains in the nation, baffled great writers on political economy, and caused many wise, farseeing men much concern—how to house, clothe and provide food for five on a dollar a day. When she was able to wash and iron, she managed to earn a dollar a day five days in the week, all of which was consumed. With what medicines for her sister and school books for Bobby, she was unable at the end of the month to count a dollar—what would happen now if her arm should be disabled for a fortnight? Aunt Crissy differed in no respect from thousands of plain-spoken, unpretending, faithful, self-sacrificing women to be found in every community composed of enterprising, hard-working people.

As Crissy counted and recounted in a dazed way, her wits as usual began to tangle, and as usual, when her wits failed her, her temper rose. She looked at her sound hand angrily. It was hard—knobby with hard work. It had washed, ironed scrubbed, patched, baked and darned; had smoothed her sister's weary pillow, and stroked baby's cheeks when poor Aunt Crissy's poor head was racked with pain.

"Well, worse couldn't happen. We've got to the bottom at last. Until we're in our coffins we won't be bothered more than we are now."

It never entered into Crissy's calculations, fortunately for her, the Providence that withholds from us the evils that await us prevented her from suspecting a still greater misfortune in the wake of the car of progress as it dislodges thousands of toilers by depriving them of their vocations without giving them an hour's notice, sweeping callings away completely as though they had never been.

"I'd just like somebody to tell me how we could be worse off!"

As if in answer to her savage question, a rap came at the door, and to Crissy's sharp "Come in!" a strange voice answered through the softly opened door:

"Don't be alarmed, miss. It's only Tim. He's overcome with the heat, I guess."

And then, as Crissy held her sound hand up in horror, with a sudden shaking at her heart, Eph Murtland, assisted by another workman as powerful as himself, bore the unconscious form of Tim into the house. What happened afterward may be given in Tim's own language at the dinner hour the following day.

The greater portion of the day force in Smollet's were sitting under the packing and storing sheds or lounging around the doors and gateway, when Eph's stentorian tones summoned them together.

"Boys, this yers not my doin' all together. Baxter Jones, Slippery Dick, Reddy Smith and Meddler Alton—we all talked this thing over, and they asked me to begin it. To begin with—you all know Tim Bennett. Well, when he kaflumixed—dropped right in his track yesterday, 'twas typhoid—and mighty bad typhoid at that, the doctor says." Eph looked about him just then, as though he couldn't recollect a typhoid that was good. "To make a long story short, the doctor couldn't be made to believe that Tim worked that day. He said—and I believe it now—there never was such a plucky man or boy before. You see, the business upset his folks. Boys, I don't think anybody ever took on over a dead body the way Tim's aunt did over Tim. But that wasn't anythin' to the sight we saw in the back room, where Tim's mother was lying as we thought, dead. If ever that woman pulls through I'll believe in raising the dead. She was in a dead faint. The neighbors could do nothing. And there was Tim's aunt with a burned arm—his brother with some sort of fever coming on, and a little girl baby crawling under foot. I tell you—"

Here Eph suddenly pulled out his handkerchief. The action somehow brought moisture to more than the speaker's eyes.

"Well, I don't care to see another house like Tim's. We saw it wouldn't do to leave him there—his aunt and mother needed nursing as much as he did, and so did his brother—so we got them into a wagon, and took them to a hospital—the whole family. There was a terrible lot of talking, and about 40,000 questions had to be answered, but Slippery Dick, Reddy and Meddler—we made up our minds to do it, and we got there, you bet. It takes money, boys, and I know them as can will 'chip in' and help to the best of their ability. I'm doin' as I'd like my wife and children to be done by—that's the whole story. If everybody gives a little, you'll never miss more than the price of a couple or three 'lagers.' And supposin' it is half a dollar—or even more—I don't know a better use for money than just to help the people right around you. That's always been my rule. Hold on, now"—waving back the outstretched hands near him. "This has got to be regular. Meddler here is going to take and give account of all the day turn gives, and Slippery Dick, the biggest-hearted man in the factory—he's going to take all the night turn gives. A committee of three will see it's all straight—but it's nobody's business what anybody else give now, mind that—nobody but the committee will ever know. Now I want to know who's to be that committee."

A dozen voices named Eph as Chairman, with power to appoint his assistants, which Eph did on the instant, taking care to name two workmen on the night force.

"We might get up a raffle, or a ball, or a picnic, boys, but I'd rather do it this way; it's all clean money—less trouble to everybody," said Eph, as the workmen gave their names and the amount they subscribed for the relief of Tim's family. The total subscribed by the day force alone was a handsome sum, attesting a degree of generosity reflecting great credit upon them. The proprietor entered the yard at the moment the total was announced by Eph.

"The day turn has given $127 already." Eph observed Mr. Smollet as he looked around. Without pausing he continued, directing his remarks to the owner: "This money is for to pay for Tim Bennett, his mother, brother, aunt and a little baby that we took to the hospital. His mother won't live long, I guess, his aunt burned her arm, his little brother's got a fever of some sort, and the doctor told us he didn't believe no boy ever could work with the dead load Tim carried a week and more. I'd like to see this made even $150," said Eph boldly.

"I'll make it even $200," said Smollet. "Come up and get a check for it now." And the proprietor turned on his heel as if it were the most common of everyday occurrences.

"S—s—sh!" said Eph. "Don't you make a noise, boys. You'll spoil it. Smollet don't like any show, and you ought to know it by this time."

Tender hands moistened Tim's parched lips; solicitous eyes anticipated every want and watched for the signs of returning health. His aunt returned to her home in two weeks. At the end of the third Bobby accompanied her home, and on the same day Tim's mother was permitted to rise and look at him through the open door.

Meantime the battle of life progressed fiercely but silently in the ward where the "teaser" lay like one dead. There came a day when Tom dreamed he was soaring to heaven. A being with a countenance beaming with tenderness, radiant with a glory that dazzled Tim, beckoned him with wistful eyes and outstretched hand. Tim strove to clasp the outstretched hand; he felt it on his own, but another hand that seemed to sear his flesh held him back. Beyond and above him lay such glories as human eye never rested on, nor human mind conceived; below and around him fierce fires consumed all within their reach, a hand of fire grasped his wrist, a heat greater than that of ten thousand glass furnaces surged about and enveloped him, when suddenly he opened his eyes.

A bar of sunlight slanting in at the window and across his bed fell on his wrist. Beside him, bending over him, stood Aunt Crissy with wet eyelashes. Next her stood Eph, the "gaffer." A strange figure stood motionless at the foot of the bed.

"Thank God!" said Crissy fervently. Do you know me, Tim?"

He smiled faintly, tried to lift his head, moved the hand that lay on the coverlet, and answered in a tone so low they turned their ears to catch it:

"Yes. Aunt—Crissy, and—Eph, the 'gaffer.'"

"Wet his lips," said the man at the foot of the bed. Crissy obeyed in silence. Tim succeeded in turning his head.

"Is—is—all the rest here?"

"Your ma is ever so much better, dear, and Bobby is as hearty—so is the baby!" said Crissy between sobs and tears. "Now we hope you'll be all right, too."

Tim looked at them alternately. He seemed to be revolving something in his mind. He looked anxiously at Eph. Eph stooped and inclined his ear to hear the words, "Is the gas in?"

"Bless you, yes; but you needn't mind that, Tim. You'll be taken care of. Mr. Smollett's going to make a clerk of you, unless this gentleman here does better by you, which he is plenty able to do."

Eph spoke in a natural, hearty tone. Tim looked at the strange gentleman, then at Crissy, who exclaimed:

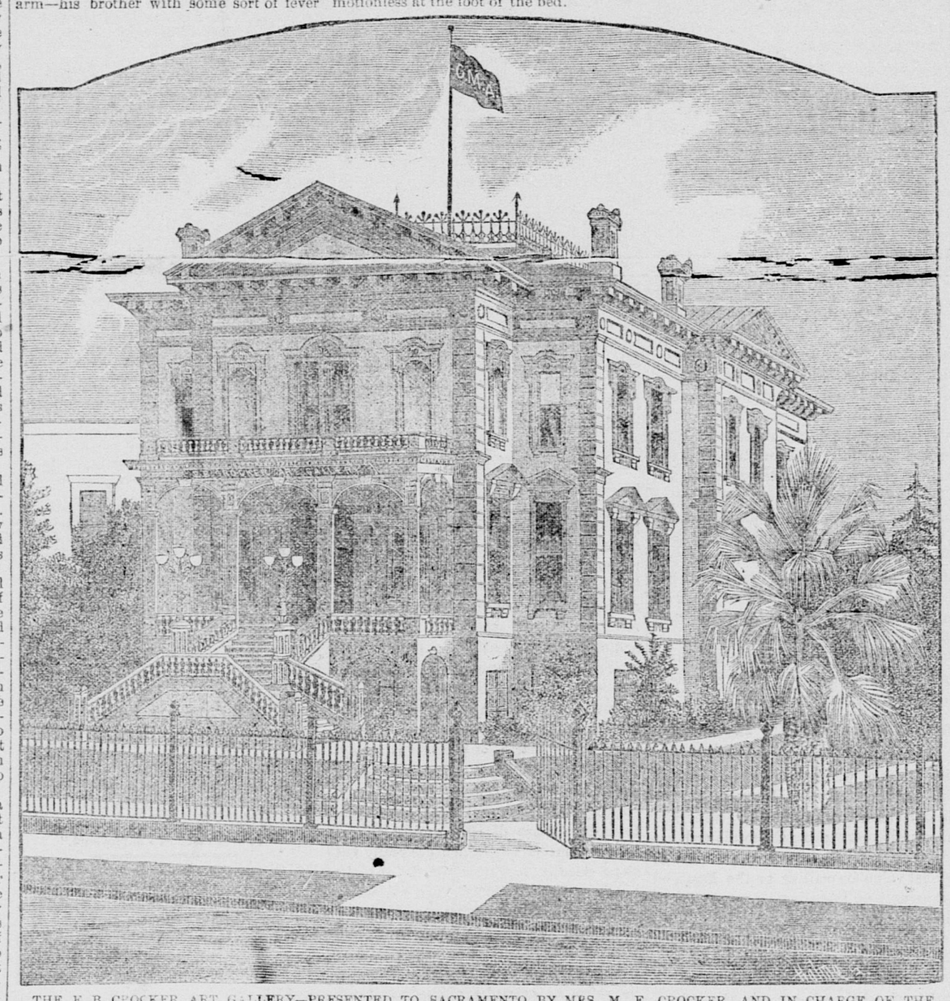
"It's your mother's brother you never saw before—your Uncle John, from the West!"

"With dead loads of money, Tim. Just come to town to-day. Come to see you first thing."

"I'm—so glad on—mother's account," said the "teaser," as he closed his eyes.

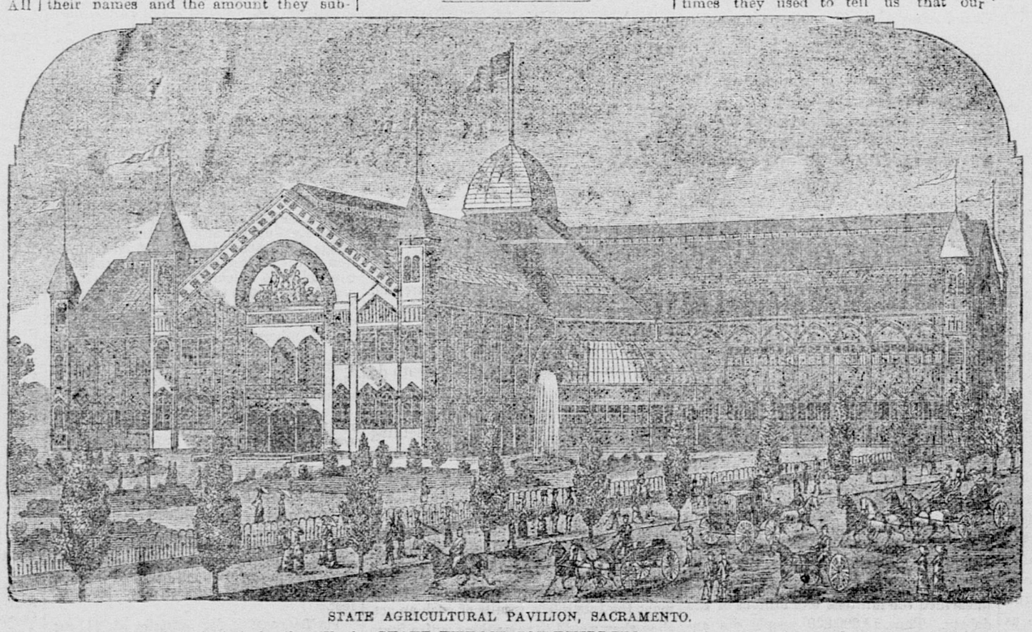
"That will do for the present," said a physician at the door. "The crisis has passed; he will soon be able to go home with you."

Tim managed to turn his face to the wall. His cheeks were wet with tears, but they were tears of joy.—*David Lowry, in the Current.*



THE E. B. CROCKER ART GALLERY—PRESENTED TO SACRAMENTO BY MRS. M. E. CROCKER, AND IN CHARGE OF THE CALIFORNIA MUSEUM ASSOCIATION.

[For description, see page 2.]



STATE AGRICULTURAL PAVILION, SACRAMENTO.

STATE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Description of the Commodious and Handsome State Fair Pavilion.

The State Exposition Building—of which the accompanying engraving gives a correct idea—is one of the most imposing public buildings on the coast. It was completed in the Fall of 1883, and was built by Robert McKillikan, of Oakland, the contract price being $73,863. The plans were drawn by Alfred W. Burrell, of the same place. The building is located on the southeast corner of the State Capitol Park, occupying a space of 400 feet each on Fourteenth and N streets. It is a model of strength and architectural beauty. It is in the shape of a Greek cross and consists of two main halls 100x400 feet each, crossing each other at the center, with the corners cut so as to form an octagonal center. Circular conservatories are placed in each outer corner between the wings. These are sometimes used for refreshment booths, etc. The art gallery is on the upper floor, and consists of a hall 100x104 feet (the north wing), and is used also as a hall for literary exercises. The horticultural and machinery halls are on the lower floor, and are each 100x120 feet. The space between the south and east wings has also been housed in, and is utilized for machinery exhibits. The promenade galleries are 16 feet wide, and at each end of the main hall extend back to raised galleries, and at the side wings into the art gallery and industrial hall. The ticket office, Superintendent's room, ladies' reception and cloak room, toilets, etc., are on the first floor, adjoining the front main entrance, on Fifteenth street, and the offices for Secretary, Board of Directors, etc., are located immediately above them. Eight flights of stairs, each eight feet wide, lead to the second floor. There are also eight wide exits to the building that can be thrown open in case of emergency. There is ample light and ventilation in all parts of the building. There is a central dome of glass, thirty feet in diameter and forty feet high. The building is inclosed in wood and glass, and the roof supported by iron trusses, which span the full 100 feet. The apex of the roof, in the wings, is over eighty feet from the floor. The galleries are supported by trusses, leaving the entire floor space clear. The style of architecture is known as the modern Gothic, and the general appearance is that of a monster conservatory. The elevations of the fronts of the four wings are uniform, and the building presents a finished appearance from all directions.

It is the largest building of its kind on the coast, and required 1,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,000,000 shingles and 60 tons of iron in its construction. The foundation is laid upon piles driven 40 feet into the ground. These are cut off eight feet below the surface, and concrete piers four feet square are laid thereon and continued to the surface, above which are three feet of brick. The main weight of the building rests on these piers. The corner-stone was laid June 5, 1883, and the building completed in October of the same year. The structure, large as it is, has been found none too ample to accommodate the annual industrial and horticultural exhibitions held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.

RAISIN MAKING.

The Process of Sweating, Grading and Packing Cured Fruit.

The process called sweating is simply evening the cured fruit. It is not equalizing separate stems cured in the different degrees of perfection, but the fruit upon the same stem. If a stem is not cured it should not be taken from the tray, or from the ground, but when a portion of the stem is wholly cured and some part is not, then sweating is necessary in order that one part of a cluster may assist in curing the balance of it, which suggests that we do not know how much curing is done by the escape of moisture through the stems. If the weather in curing is not extra hot or dry but little sweating is needed, but if hastened by extreme heat or hot weather, then the unevenness is greater and the fruit will require more time to equalize. If the fruit is taken up too green it may sour, or sugar, as we call it. In early times they used to tell us that our raisins were not so good as others, because they did not sugar, but that complaint is never heard now, as this sugaring is only too frequently observed on account of fruit being taken up too green. It may be mentioned that we are putting twenty pounds of fruit into too close quarters. If our boxes should be made half an inch higher, with other dimensions the same, we would find that our fruit would keep very much better. Last year we increased the size of our boxes one-quarter of an inch, and will this year add still another quarter of an inch. The manufacturers of boxes do not like this, as it does not admit of the working up into raisin boxes of remnants, not to say refuse stock. The time has come when we must insist upon good lumber for these boxes, as it has much to do with the price realized. We should not only have good boxes, but they should be kept clean and neat, as the purchaser will suspect fruit of any brand, which he finds in a dirty or slovenly-kept package.

The style of packing now generally adopted is to carefully hide the stems, though that style is often criticised. It does the party making these criticisms very much good and makes him feel that he has discovered something that no one else has. The fact is that the present style of packing was adopted after very severe criticisms on the very style of packing which is now advocated in some quarters; that is, that the stems should be packed one above the other, so that they show the exact quality of the fruit, size of the stem, and so forth, as they appear in the box. I notice that one of our San Francisco houses, in writing upon this subject lately, sustains the present style of packing—hiding the stems. Certainly a box so packed presents a much more inviting appearance than one packed so that the stems show.

Perhaps no two packing-houses in the State grade exactly the same, and no one can present himself as authority on this subject; but the style adopted by us is: London Layers, Layers and two grades of Loose Muscatel, with one now and then of a higher grade which we term Dehesa. It is claimed by some that we should have but one grade of layers, which should be London Layers, and that all not packed in layers should be taken from the stems and graded in a Loose Muscatel, making two grades, which they would do by using a mill for assorting, as it is perfectly honest in its work.

It is now becoming common to face loose Muscatels, by which is meant laying the top of a box over with raisins in some design—straight rows, circles, or the form of some object, adding a cost of about 12½ cents per box, but making the fruit present a much more attractive appearance and sell for enough more in the market to pay for the extra work, besides the satisfaction of feeling that the goods are placed upon the market in a more creditable shape.—*Robert McPherson, of Orange, Cal.*

The "Silent Man" Not a Bloody Butcher.

Among the reminiscences of the war, the following extract from an interview with an old Virginia Methodist preacher is interesting: "Yes, my house was full of Generals. There were Sheridan, Humphreys, Meade, Custer, Ord, and quite a number of others; and they were a lively set and full of fun, and quite jolly, with the exception of one officer, smoking, and taking but little part in their sports. They all went out of the house but this solitary, silent man; and as I was going out, he asked me where the pump was, as he would like to get a drink. On offering to get him some water, he said: 'No, sir; I am a younger man than you. I will go myself.' And, as I passed out, he came out behind me. When in about the middle of the hall, my little granddaughter came running toward me; but the silent man, spreading out both arms, caught her, and taking her up, fairly smothered her with kisses, and said: "This reminds me of my little girl at home, and makes me homesick.' To the question, 'Where is your home?' he replied, 'Galena, Ill.; but I have my family at City Point, and I am anxious to get back to them.' I said, 'Will you permit me to ask your name, sir?' 'Certainly. My name is Grant.' 'Grant!' exclaimed I; 'General Grant?' And I stood there, awe-stricken and paralyzed with astonishment. I thought to myself, 'Here is a man whose name is now in the mouth of every man, woman and child throughout the civilized world, and yet he exhibits no emotion and seems unconcerned and unmoved until the little child reminds him of his loved ones at home;' and I fairly broke down, as General Grant had been pictured out to us as a bloody butcher, and I had looked for a man as savage as a Comanche Indian. To say I was agreeably disappointed expresses my feelings but feebly."

A Solar Cyclone.

Those who have looked through a large telescope under favorable atmospheric conditions at one of those immense cyclones which occasionally break out on the surface of the sun, have derived from what they saw a very good idea of the origin of sunlight. They have seen that the brightest portion of the surface of the sun consists of columns of intensely hot metallic vapors, averaging about 300 miles in diameter, rising from its interior and glowing with extreme brilliancy, from the presence of clouds formed, probably, of shining particles of carbon precipitated from its vapor as the tops of the columns reach the surface and lose heat by expansion and radiation. (A good idea of such a precipitation is had by observing the particles of water condensed from transparent vapor, in unusually high thunderheads, where the action is in some respects similar.) Between these ascending columns are seen descending masses of cooler vapors, rendered dark and smoky by relatively cool and opaque particles of carbon, all or most of the other elements being still maintained by the excessively high emperature in the condition of transparent vapor. In the immediate region, however, where the cyclone is raging, these bright ascending columns are drawn out horizontally by the in-rushing metallic winds (which often reach a velocity of 1,000 miles per hour) into long filaments, pointing in general toward the center of the disturbance, which is always occupied by a huge, black cloud of smoke (frequently 20,000 miles in diameter) rapidly settling back into the interior of the sun. Over and across this great central black cloud are often driven long arms of the shining carbon clouds, which, when the cyclonic action is very strong, bend round into slowly changing spiral forms, very suggestive of intense action. A striking illusion, invariably connected with this sight, is that the observer seems to be viewing it from a position quite near the scene of the disturbance, whose minute and complicated details are seen with great distinctness.—Exchange.

The Bell-Bird of South America.

The traveler in the tropical portions of South America is often surprised to hear the distinct and measured tolling of a bell in localities where there is no settlement in many leagues. If he undertakes to follow the sound, and trace it to its source, he will be surprised to find that it proceeds from a bird, which, perched at the top of a lofty tree, utters its peculiar note, which so resembles the sound of a bell as to make the name bell-bird appropriate and descriptive. The sound is said to be distinctly heard at a distance of three miles. The bird utters its note all through the day, even in the hottest portions, when the fierce heat has silenced all other birds. The bell-bird is noted for the great difference between the sexes in plumage. The male is white throughout, while the female is a dusky green color. The male bird has a peculiar appendage, in the form of a tube about three inches in length, attacked to the base of the bill. This tube is jet black, dotted all over with minute downy feathers. Ordinarily this tube hangs down on one side, but the bird is able to inflate it with air, when it stands erect. There are three other species belonging to the same genus with the bell-bird, the males in all being very different from the females. The male in one of the species is snow-white, with a large space of naked skin on the throat, and around the eyes. These naked places, during the breeding season, become of a fine green color. The bell-bird is about twelve inches long. It belongs to the same family (*Ampliдæ*) as our wax-wing, and the cedar-bird. In Australia, a country noted for its singular birds, and other strange forms of animal life, there is a bell-bird, but belonging to a different family from the South American species. The note of the Australian bird resembles that of a sheep-bell rather than that of a distant church bell. When its note is produced, as it often is, by hundreds of birds all together, the effect is said to be most singular.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Drink of Two Buckets of Beer.

A stone cutter, whose office adjoined his stone yard, was seated in his office when a friend called upon him, and they discussed several topics together, among them the question as to what extent lager beer was an intoxicant. The stone cutter maintained that beer was not intoxicating, while his friend maintained the opposite. The stone cutter said, there is a man at work in the yard (pointing to a brawny chested German) who could drink a bucket (three gallons) of beer at one sitting, and feel none the worse for it. The friend doubted, and a wager was made and the workman called, who, when asked if he could drink that bucket (pointing to a large water bucket) full of beer at one sitting, replied:

"Vell, I don't know; I lets you know after a vile."

The German went away, and after remaining about fifteen minutes, returned and said:

"Yes, I can drink dot peer."

The bucket of beer was procured and placed before the German, who very soon absorbed the last drop, and arose from his seat wiping his mouth with his sleeve, and was walking away with a firm step when his employer recalled him and said:

"See here, my friend and I have some curiosity to know why you did not drink the beer when you were first asked."

The German replied:

"Vell, I don'd know dot I could trink it, so I vent out and trink a bucked, den I know I could do it."—*W. in Harper's Magazine.*

Wild Boars of Europe.

There is a deal of romance which surrounds the simple mention of the wild boar. He is the gamiest game of Europe. He is the savagest fighter of all the wild beasts of the Eastern hemisphere north of the tropics. Wolves and bears are craven cowards, even when in close quarters, compared with the wild boar. He fights until he is killed by spear thrusts, or shot, or torn to pieces by dogs. He fights not to save his own skin, but for his charges. Several sows and their progeny, up to three or four years old, form a herd led by one grand old boar. In case of danger the weaklings go to the center of a circle formed by the stronger ones, and the old general awaits the attack and meets the foe. They do not seek battle, but avoid it, and they are not dangerous until close pressed, and then they will not pursue. Thus they do not interfere with the occupations of the forest, but mind their own business if not molested.

They are said to be the original source of all our common swine: but, if so, some notable characteristics have been entirely lost. One of these is that the young when farrowed are striped—yellow or tawny and black. The stripes disappear after a few weeks, but when the pigs are quite young are very noticeable.

The hunting of the boar is still regarded as a national sport in Germany, and there are several forests where wild hogs are preserved with great care. They have their full freedom, and the herds are kept reduced to just about that number to which the forest will afford sustenance. The result is that the autumn and early winter markets are kept well supplied with "black game." This is really very delicious eating, and the "boar's head" crowned with ivy still graces many a feast.

Star of Bethlehem.

John Swinton has furnished the following peculiar prediction of an astrologer, originally published in the tri-weekly *Gleaner*, of Jamaica, in 1879:

"In 1887 the Star of Bethlehem will once more be seen in Cassiopea's chair, and will be accompanied by a total eclipse of the sun and moon. This star only makes its appearance every 315 years. It will illumine the heavens and exceed in brilliancy even Jupiter when in opposition to the sun, and therefore nearer to the earth and brightest. The marvelous brilliancy of the star of Bethlehem in 1887 will surpass any of its previous visitations. It will be seen even at noonday, shining with quick, flashing light the entire year; after which it will disappear, not to return to our heavens unt the year 2202. This is the star which shone so brightly in the year 4 B. C., and is the star that illuminated the heavens at the nativity of Christ. The appearance of this star, accompanied as it will be by solar and lunar eclipses, together with the baleful influence which follows the position which Mars and Saturn will then occupy, will cause an universal war. North America will be in civil strife, and a reign of terror will prevail in the Atlantic States, unless a Napoleon shall arise to quell it. There will be a war of classes—the rich will array themselves against the poor and vice-versa everywhere."

A MERITED RECOGNITION.—The Phelps system of telegraphing to and fro from a moving train by the utilization of the well-known principle of induction, has justly been considered one of the most important inventions of the day. It presents a decided and radical departure in telegraphy, since it was the first practically successful attempt to turn to useful account an electrical phenomenon which had hitherto been not only quite useless, but positively a hindrance and an obstacle in the practice of telegraphy and telephony. It is a just tribute to the inventor—the fact that the city of Philadelphia has just awarded to him the John Scott Legacy Premium and Medal for his system of induction telegraphy, on the recommendation of the Franklin Institute, a society, which, with increasing years, exhibits increasing zeal in good works.—*Exchange.*

FRUIT PROSPECT AT GEYSERVILLE.—The fruit and grape outlook around Geyserville is far from being discouraging. It is the opinion of all the horticulturists and viticulturists of that section that the grape crop this year will be much larger than last. Among the fruits, the peach is the only one that will fall short, and is falling short. The prune, plum and Bartlett pear crop will average the usual yield, notwithstanding there has been so much talk about a complete failure of the fruits enumerated. Many of the farmers in that section have contracted their peach crop at $50 per ton, and thought they had done much better than their neighbors, who are holding off a little longer. The good judgment of those holding off was shown this week, when a gentleman from Sacramento, extensively engaged in the fruit business, offered them $60 a ton for their peach crop.—*Santa Rosa Democrat.*

A COW WITH A WOODEN LEG.—Some time ago a valuable cow, the property of Mr. Hudson, of Malton, broke her leg, and Mr. Hudson, being desirous of saving the cow for the sake of a fine well-bred calf then running with her, desired Mr. Snarry to amputate the limb. This was done, and the veterinary then tried the ingenious plan just carried to a successful issue. A rudely constructed wooden leg was made under Mr. Snarry's direction, and the cow did so well on the artificial limb, the stump of the leg healing so naturally, too, that, when all swelling had subsided, the veterinary had a more artistic and permanent "timber" constructed, and the cow may now be seen stumping about the meadows as contented, and apparently almost as active, as when supplied with the full complement of legs intended for her by nature. There are several similar cases on record.—*London Field.*

THE HEALTH GIVING PROPERTIES OF RAIN.—Rain is an essential to physical vigor in localities that have any extensive population. Man and his occupations laden the air with countless and unclassified impurities. The generous, kindly rain absorbs them, even as a washerwoman extracts the dirt from soiled clothes. The ammoniacal exhalations, the gases resultant from combustion and decay, are all quietly absorbed by a brisk shower. People talk about a "dry climate," but it is a snare and a delusion. There is nothing in it. A very dry climate will never support a large population, for it would soon become so poisoned that it would be fatal to the human race. A scattering few might inhabit it, but not the multitude.—*Scientific Press.*

CHANGING THE VOICE.—As the result of an experimental inquiry, Dr. Sandras, a physician of Paris, claims to be able to change the nature, intensity, pitch and extent of the voice in a surprising degree by the use of different inhalations. A few inspirations of alcoholic vapor impart a decided hoarseness, some vapors weaken the voice, while others strengthen it to such an extent that it acquires new notes, high and low. If the same effects are produced upon people generally, this curious discovery must prove of great practical value to public speakers, singers, and all who use the voice considerably.

WINE INDUSTRY.—There is nothing more certain than that our citizens have as firm a faith in the future of the wine industry as ever. The acreage planted to new vines this season promises to surpass that of any past season, and varieties planted now are only of the very best to be obtained, and those which past experience has proved to be the most valuable for wine-making. A large number of deciduous fruits are also being set out. Orange-tree planting is, for the time being, at a standstill.—*Anaheim Gazette.*

DAILY RECORD-UNION

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 12, 1886.

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Belfast is quiet and the wounded are improving.....Gladstone's followers are puzzled about his future course .....Matthews, the Home Secretary, has been re-elected to the House of Commons .....A hurricane swept over Nancy, France .....The Loyalists are going to send over orators to give us their side of the story .....Silver in London, 42½d; consols, 101⅜; 4s of 1907, 130⅝; 4½s, 114⅝.

EASTERN.—The American bankers want a stronger safeguard against forgery.....The Indiana Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis.....Large numbers of Chinamen are entering the United States by way of Mexico.....Forest fires in Wisconsin are still raging fiercely.....Blaine is preparing a prohibition speech .....Jay Gould has got hold of another railroad.....Three children were drowned in the surf at Far Rockaway.....All mails for Mexico will hereafter go by way of El Paso, Tex.....California fruit is ruling low at Chicago..... Government bonds are quoted in New York at 126½ for 4s of 1907; 111¾ for 4½s; 100¼ for 3s; sterling, $4 84½; silver bars, 91¼.

PACIFIC COAST.—The Fair of District Association No. 3 will commence at Chico August 17th .....Young girl burned to death near Placerville.....Ed. Lineborger was murdered by an Indian in Nye county, Nev..... Daniel Callaghan fell from his wagon near Austin, Nev., and broke his neck.....An attempt was made to rob the Phœnix (A. T.) stage.....Report that Captain Lawton has been captured by the Mexicans.....A lot of sewing machines were burned at Fresno.....The Treasurer of Garfield county, W. T., is short in his accounts .....Fire at Yreka.

WHAT ARE THE DRAWBACKS TO CALIFORNIA?

Theodore S. Van Dyke, author of "The Still Hunter," "The Rifle, Rod and Gun in California," is an Eastern man, and a traveled one, who has made his later residence in California. Evidently he is a cultivated observer. He has published a book on this State which prominent Eastern publishers have given to the public in a form testifying to their appreciation of the commercial value of the text.

Mr. Van Dyke has something to say about objections to California worthy of more than passing notice, for when we are viewed with other eyes we should carefully examine the criticisms that result, and draw wisdom from the observations of the witness, or take issue with his errors.

In response to the question, "What are the drawbacks of California?" he refers to such matters as the pest of squirrels, occasional drought, insect assault upon fruit, etc., none of which are as severe he finds as are similar ills at the East. He corrects an error sometimes entertained, that our "dry season" is one of drought and our "wet season" one of floods. Our market, he states, is far distant from us for leading products, and our home market for corn, hay, potatoes, eggs and similar products is limited and easily glutted. He points out what it is essential we should all impress upon the stranger, that California is now no place for the worker who desires to be his own master at once, with absolutely no capital but his muscle. But he qualifies this by the following expression, which has in it so much of suggestion that we do not refrain from its literal reproduction:

There are plenty of openings, and always will be, for the honest, energetic workingman with a fair amount of "gumption," who will make his employer's interests his own. The Chinese can never supply the large and increasing demand for such men. The Chinese only fill the place of the man who drops his half-raised shovel of earth back into the hole at the sound of the whistle or bell rather than toss it out; of the man whose favorite motto is that "it is as cheap to play for nothing as to work for nothing," meaning by "nothing" anything less than the very highest wages ever paid; of the man who saddles his horse and starts for the groggery when his employer starts for town; and of the man who never does anything except what he is specially told to do. Such are the majority of the white men whose places are here filled with Chinamen, because the Chinaman is no meaner than they are, and is much cheaper. But no one considers a Chinaman half a substitute for a reliable white man.

Mr. Van Dyke should have called attention to the fact that there is a pressing demand for certain grades of skilled labor that has not sufficient response. As, for instance, the invitation for skilled laborers in domestic service. The Chinese largely usurp the places now, but if there presented reliable skilled white labor of this order, we believe it would oust the Chinese by natural and rapid processes. Of course when the Mongolian shall have been further eliminated from the problem we will expect the special immigration westward that certainly has not yet set in.

He notes that the diversification of industries on the farm so that products too cheap to haul to market may be turned into pork, beef, chickens, butter, etc., "is fast making the glutting of the home market of little consequence," and he adds reflections of moment upon the opening up anew of the fruit shipment to the East, and the broad possibilities before us in that direction. But it is clear that Mr. Van Dyke, whose disposition to be fair is undeniable, has not studied the fruit question from the central and northern California standpoint, else he would have been led into much broader and more interesting details and speculations.

What the Eastern man means by "getting Government land" does not apply, according to his view, as he insists that arable public land is exceeding scarce while there is "any quantity" of Government land of indifferent quality, so that he who secures fifteen or twenty acres that is prime must needs take 160 acres that is practically worthless. But he finds that there is plenty of cheap land and of as good quality as the highest priced, and much of this is for sale by the railroad companies. When he says "cheap" land he desires, and correctly so, to be understood in the California sense—that is, to say it is remarkably cheap when there is taken into account soil and climate capabilities and advantages. Such advantages attaching to like desirable land at the East would rank the latter as enormously high.

While it is true that the Eastern farmer knows nothing of dessicating north winds, the California farmer knows nothing of hail-storms in summer, or atmospheric disturbances that wreck his crops. If the crop of the Eastern farmer fails him his loss is usually a total one, but the California farmer at least gets value received for the last spear of his short crop in one way or another. If the Californian pays exorbitant prices for his fuel, there is compensation in the small amount needed. There is hot weather in California, but it is true that both men and horses can work as hard and as long, and with far less danger of prostration from heat in this State than in Pennsylvania or Ohio, because of the dryness of the atmosphere and the unfailing breezes. There is, in California, no "fall work" to be done, no "winter" to get ready for, but these facts disclose the cause of "an incalculable amount of shiftlessness" that would be simply unpardonable in the Eastern farmer. As to earthquakes, they are infrequent, and not worthy of consideration.

As to the Chinese he insists that a sentiment in opposition represented by 154,638 as against 883 votes, is worthy of respect and represents the real thought of the people on the subject. But at least in the south part of the State he does not believe there are enough Chinese to interfere with any deserving white person. There attaches to California a reputation for lawlessness in the form of shooting affrays, that is, in his opinion, too well deserved, but he finds that robbery and burglary are not so common as in most parts of the East, while the cowboy element would not be tolerated here for an instant.

He believes, as we have for years, and so expressed, that the State has been absurdly over-praised and thus injured. Thousands have been led to expect a Paradise here, with eternal sunshine, flowers, milk and honey flowing, fruit ready to be picked within the stretching distance of the arm at all seasons, so that about all the Californian has to do is to take things easy and live without work. No such dodging of the "curse," he points out, is possible in California. He concludes in a strain that rises to the plane of eloquence:

It is a land of solid realities and glittering frauds. As usual, the trash floats on the surface, the good lies beneath. One's first contact is apt to be with the frauds. It takes longer to find out the realities. When you stay long enough to see them and find out that the country is not to blame for your overwrought imagination, the unwise enthusiasm of friends, or the deliberate lies of others, you will begin to like it. Year after year an affection that you cannot and would not resist winds itself more closely around your soul. Life comes so easily and so naturally; time flies so swiftly, yet so softly! You feel the thread of life fly faster from the spindle, yet you hear no whizz. There are so few breaks or jars in the train of comfort, as the long line of cloudless days roll on; appetite and sleep hang around you so woolingly in the constant out-of-door life, that you are enthralled before you know it. There are many who return disappointed to the East after a few days' or weeks' visit. But rare indeed is he who returns to the East after living here two or three years; and still rarer he who stays East more than one winter if hedoes return.

WELCOME.

Sacramento has welcomed to her homes such of the Grand Army representatives and Eastern visitors as have found it convenient to come to her feasting. She has endeavored to do what has been done nowhere else—to make these people her guests in the fullest sense of the word. They have been solicited to rest beneath our roofs and to break bread with us at our tables. We welcome them to a valley as broad as an empire, and so capacious that all of New England and a great part of the Atlantic coast could be lost in it. We welcome them to a valley rich in soil, blessed in climate, immeasurably bounteous in product, and where beneficent Nature has poured her blessings out without measure or stint. They have found our latch-strings out, our hearts and our doors open, and our people honestly, sincerely crying, "God bless you, every one." The sentiment that animates us has just this much of selfishness in it—that we are proud of northern and central California beyond measure, and wish to impress upon our guests the reason for our faith in the land. The truth is, we want population—a supply more rapidly than the natural peopling of the land will give. We have a glorious heritage here, and wish to divide it with the people of the East. We are in a new country, a State standing just upon the threshold of brilliant promise. We have taken the land and pronounce it good, and invite our friends to come and dwell with us. They will find defects in our architecture; our rather free-and-easy disposition; our disregard of "cost;" our uneconomic dependence upon the future; our disposition to boast—and all that. But if they will return to us with their economy, prudence, industry and the experience born of the conquest of the fair East, in the assimilation that will follow all our errors will disappear and our faults be transformed into virtues.

THE VISITING EDITORS.

The association of editors from the West, now the guests of California, are warmly welcome. They have come to the State with a view of learning by observation something of its resources. They come at a time when the harvest is over; when California has put on her brown and burning coat, and the green and cool have retired to mountain nooks and shady glens. But they are intelligent people who can judge of the soil quite as well in the after-harvest season as before it. It is to be regretted that their stay is to be so brief, for California is not to be seen in a day nor a week. It is simply impossible to understand this State and its peculiar conditions by such brief study as a flying trip to "points-of-interest" permits. If we were taking an Eastern friend about, to show him the State at its best, we really would avoid "the points of interest," except as dessert to a feast of information to be found by slow visitation in active agricultural, horticultural and mining districts, and examination of our factories, sources of supply for lumber, coal, oil and other products. We should want to take him into homely places, and along some dusty ways, and back into virgin hills as well as up and down the railway lines. We should want him to visit our forests and our plains, to come into contact with our business men, artisans and farmers, and to see something of the practical working of our educational system, and to move with his eyes open to all defects he could discover in our social life. The tourists who travel in groups never can get at the full truth. Their deliberation must be gauged by the haste of the man most anxious to "move on" and "get away," and their information depends a good deal upon guides and guide-books and upon the enthusiasm of the ardent citizens from whom they happen to seek information. Nevertheless, from the men and women of the press who have been trained not to take everything told them for granted, whose vocation puts them into the judicial attitude, and whose powers of observation have been sharpened by experience and necessity, we may reasonably expect calm judgment and a verdict that will fill the exact measure of the truth so far as ascertained. Even brief visits of Eastern visitors do not discompose us. Californians have so much to be proud of and so little to regret, and their State is so bounteous, fair, genial, and altogether goodly, that only the carping critic can magnify minor defects into important ills. These visitors will see with trained eyes and judge us with tried understandings. The State is in a welcoming mood, and opens its arms freely to them; there will be no reservations in the recitals of her claims; her people want to be honest in presenting them; they have got beyond the folly of exaggeration and half-truth, and have learned that the right way to interest the Eastern visitor in the State is to be perfectly frank with him about it.

VALUABLE PAPERS IN THIS ISSUE.

We invite attention to the special articles—some of which are reproductions—in this morning's RECORD-UNION. They are all of a character calculated to give correct information concerning California and her resources, and thus make this issue of special value for mailing to the East and for perusal by inquiring strangers now in the State.

All the papers were prepared by the RECORD-UNION corps except where otherwise indicated. There will be found an article clearly setting forth the educational system of the State, and prepared with great care. An article on Sacramento and her homes, commercial advantages and business interests, written by observers of long experience. A historical article prepared by RECORD-UNION writers on that notable landmark, "Sutter's Fort." A contributed paper on "Orange Culture in the Foothills." A sketch on fruit shipping to the East, and the advantages of Sacramento as a fruit-exporting point. An illustrated paper on the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery, California Museum Association, Sacramento School of Design, Marguerite Home and the benevolence of Margaret E. Crocker, prepared with especial painstaking. A contributed paper on Placer county, and sketches of Nevada, Yuba and Lake counties. "California's Capabilities," "Winter in California," etc. A paper giving a comprehensive statement of the advantages of California and her disadvantages, her area, capacity, climate, needs, products, etc. An interesting paper on the American river district and the great Natoma vineyard. An elaborate paper, prepared in this office, on the summer resorts of California, her mineral springs, bathing places, seaside resorts, mountains, lakes, natural curiosities, etc. A paper on the game and fishes of northern California, and others of equal interest.

We have not sought to make the visit of Eastern Grand Army delegates to Sacramento the occasion for elaborate reference to the war or the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic and its noble purposes and beneficent work. We have believed that the few special papers on California will prove of more interest to our guests, and of more benefit to the State, and have therefore added to our regular morning issue such articles as we believe will be read by the people with broad appreciation, and which will contribute to the dissemination of correct information concerning this State. It is believed that all over-color and exaggeration have been avoided; that no concealments have been made in regard to the State and her invitation to home-seekers. It is the better policy to deal with those we invite to become citizens of the State with perfect fairness, and not to induce anyone to settle in California under the slightest misapprehension regarding the actual facts. Since this sentiment has prevailed in all the papers presented, they are of especially high value for distribution abroad, as well as for reading at home.

THE TWO METHODS.

Dr. Henry D. Fulton, in his examination of the cremation question, gets down into the very bowels of statistics. He has unearthed the millions and billions of the debate. Thus, 18,000,000 people die annually, and contribute 634,000 tons of matter to the grave, and decomposition produces 9,000,000,000,000 cubic feet of matter. He points out how the wheel of the centuries has turned us backward. For instance, the custom of inhumation of the dead was practiced immemorially by the Hebrews, and became generally recognized by the nations of Europe at the commencement of the Christian era. Before that time the Greeks and Romans, during a period of civilization in many respects higher than our own, burned their dead, and so strong was their repugnance to the idea of burial, that only suicides were denied the right of cremation. Europe accepted the custom of the Hebrews with their religion, and hence the inhumation practice of to-day. But this progressive era does not hesitate to pluck wisdom from the past, and so it comes that sanitary science having tried the case, has accepted the verdict of the dead ages, and declared that public hygiene demands the abandonment of burial. It is not necessary now to enter into the details by which this conclusion has been reached. The RECORD-UNION has frequently expressed them. The issue is narrowed down to-day to the simple question whether the prejudice of custom shall bar the way of sanitary science. Of course it must in time give way, and cremation become as universal in practice as it is sound in reason. The repulsiveness of cremation to many will disappear when the public mind shall have become thoroughly informed upon the fact that there is really no difference whatever in the final result between the two systems of disposing of the dead; the ultimate is reduction by incineration.

WILLIAM HOLMES, defending anarchism, writes to the *North American Review* to say that no man can be a consistent Anarchist who would abridge the freedom of others. Yet it is one of the vital principles of anarchism that society should be wholly reorganized, and upon a basis that would produce exact rules of action for obedience on the part of all members of society, and that would abridge freedom of action regarding the possession of property the control of the family, the education of youths and earnings of labor. Holmes declares that freedom is the very essence of anarchism. But he ought to know that unlimited freedom is absolutely no freedom, since it then degenerates into license. Some laws of restraint are absolutely necessary, and every restrain is an abridgment of freedom. Mr. Homes' logic, therefore, does not hold together. It is probable, however, that he does not mean all his words express; that he does not, indeed, mean that there ought to be no abridgment whatever of freedom—that is impossible where men are organized in what we call society. The truth is, anarchism pronounces against all existing laws because they have some errors, instead of a reformation of error out of law. Society in its organism cannot rise above the level of the aggregate capacity of its individual members. Laws reflect the intelligence and conception of justice of a people. Anarchism or any other influence can advance this only by educational processes, never by revolutions. When these come they are simply the results of progress already made. The march of progress is steady, slow, unswerving, and anarchism cannot deflect it from its course. It may annoy, nothing more; it cannot hinder, for it proceeds upon a line directed against all existing forms of law, which are really but steps steadily leading upward. At the bidding of the Anarchists men will never consent to kick these from under them, and begin the ascent all over again, and that is precisely what the anarchical doctrines of Krapotkine and Michel, to whom he refers as examples of goodness, teach should be done. They propose to destroy, that there may be complete rebuilding according to plans and specifications ready prepared, and not evolved from the thought of the masses of peoples.

OUR Texan friends should moderate their fiery border ardor. They assume that a couple of thousand of them can cross the river, brush away the Mexicans, march to the capital and clank their spurs upon the marble of the halls of the Montezumas. Mexico has 24,000 men in her regular army. She can mass 10,000 of them within five days. She has a system of enrollment and muster that will give her 200,000 men in a fortnight. She has good artillery service, and her gunners are experts. Her cavalry is composed of splendid horsemen, and all of her army are men of great endurance. Her corps of engineers and sappers is reported to be superior in road building and earthwork construction. If she fights, she does it upon her own soil with a surrounding population thoroughly in sympathy with the army. Now a war in such a country is not child's play. It means the killing of thousands and tens of thousands of human beings; it means passages disputed by the inch, cities and roads defended to the death, and fighting by soldiers who always fight with desperate energy. He is foolish who underestimates the Mexican fighting quality. The Mexican becomes expert in horsemanship in boyhood, and can handle weapons well before he is bearded. He has been taught that to resist an enemy is a lofty virtue, and that human life is as nothing for the defense of his country. Of course in the end, in the event of a war with Mexico, we should win, should overpower by numbers and conquer by superior soldierly qualities. But if any one imagines that a war with Mexico will be a mere bagatelle affair he is grievously mistaken.

THEY have just had the show of a State election in Alabama. It is, of course, only a form. At the last "contest" 124 Democrats were elected to the Legislature and nine of all other shades. This gave the Democracy a comfortable working majority of 115. What a really jug-handle, happy time the Democrats down South do have, to be sure. They have got away beyond and above the prosy old idea that the safety of a State depends upon something like a contesting division of the people into political parties.

THE threat of the border Mexicans to behead Cutting if certain action is taken by the United States, is bluff and bluster, and vulgar bluster at that. They would no more dare to bring upon their Government the inevitable results of such an act, than they would to mine their entire State and store dynamite beneath its foundations.

THE Chicago *Current* says the Westerners have a right to raise their eyebrows at the way New York editors are calling each other bad names. But the *Current* would have a right to extend its surprise to the crown of its head, if it gave concern to the methods some California journalists employ in writing of each other.

A LARGE LOAD OF SAW LOGS.—The largest train of saw logs ever hauled over a road in Washington Territory, if not in the United States, arrived at Seattle July 4th, from the O'Brien Camp at Stuck Junction. It consisted of eighteen logs upon nine cars, the logs being 24 feet long, 42 feet, 60 feet and 120 feet. The latter are intended for spars of the largest dimensions, one having a diameter of 38 inches in the middle, and the other of 48, the larger log containing by measurement 13,000 feet of lumber. These logs were fallen in a day and a half, and were hauled from the woods and placed on the cars in thirteen hours. The spars will be shipped to the Atlantic Coast. The gross weight of the eighteen logs is estimated at 650,000 pounds.—*Wood and Iron.*

Whether happiness may come or not, one should try and prepare one's self to do without it.—*George Eliot.*

OUR RECEPTION.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

were lighted by ten electric lights, and the entire building was a flood of light from dome to foundation. At an early hour this morning Secretary of State Thompson expects to have the interior decorations completed—before any visitors will be apt to put in an appearance. Already the State Library and the corridors of the Capitol have been tastefully embellished with flags and festoonings, and last night the building presented a very attractive appearance. Indeed, it may be said, without vain boasting, that our quiet city has fairly outdone all former efforts at decoration, notwithstanding the fact that the occasion is a brief one, and that all her visitors—in whose honor she has seen fit to put on her brightest holiday attire—will, ere the setting of the sun to-day, be miles on their way toward their homes.

Weinstock & Lubin, at Fourth and K streets, have a very attractive design over the front balcony, representing a battle scene, with an equestrian figure of General Grant in the foreground. There is also a large and accurate portrait of General W. T. Sherman. Below the figure is the motto: "Welcome—G. A. R."

The Museum Association has asked Mrs. E. B. Crocker to receive guests at the Art Gallery in its behalf, she being its most conspicuous and honored member, and Mrs. Crocker will endeavor to be present as long as the demands of her household hospitably will permit. She yesterday placed over the entrance to the gallery a floral piece of great beauty. The public is also indebted to the lady for the water-drinking accommodations furnished at the gallery yesterday and to-day. Three hundred and seventy-five people visited the gallery yesterday. The decorations in its front consist of an awning of tricolors, with festoons and Grand Army badges. The gallery opens at 9 A. M. to-day to receive guests, and the committee named by the Citizens' Reception Committee is requested to be present promptly and receive their badges.

The Pavilion was most tastefully decorated for the occasion of the banquet and horticultural display of last evening. From the long ranges of the gallery, overlooking the lower hall, were hung flags, banners, streamers, representations of Grand Army badges, and various original devices, arranged under the superintendence of Wm. Boyne, the well-known decorator. Lines of many-hued streamers and banners spanned the ceiling, while festoons of flags, evergreens, etc., about the main floor gave a brilliant and beautiful appearance to the interior of the mammoth structure. Suspended across the west wing of the Pavilion was an immense shield with furled banners, below which was the motto: "Welcome to Our Guests." Over the entrance to machinery hall was a large banner bearing the following lines:

"Unbroken be the glorious band
That stretches from sea to sea.
One flag, for ages yet to be,
Wave over Freedom's happy land."

THE STATE CAPITOL.

How, When and by Whom Constructed—Interesting Reminiscences.

California boasts to-day of having one of the finest Capitol buildings in the Union. It has solidity, beauty and architectural strength.

On the 18th of April, 1856, a law was passed by the Legislature which provided that the State should issue its bonds for $300,000 to build a State Capitol on the block bounded by I and J, Ninth and Tenth streets, the city of Sacramento having deeded it for that purpose. The building was to be completed on or before January 1, 1858. A contract was let to Joseph Nougues for $200,000, and ground for the new building broken December 4, 1856. The Act was afterwards declared unconstitutional, the project abandoned, the lot redeeded to the city, and to-day is the splendidly improved plaza of our capital city.

On the 4th of April, 1860, the Supervisors deeded to the State the tract of land bounded by L and N, Tenth and Twelfth streets. On July 14, 1860, the plans of M. F. Butler were adopted, which entitled him to $1,500 and the superintendency of construction of the building. The State Capitol Commissioners were B. B. Redding, A. Redington and Edgar Mills. September 10, 1860, the contract was signed by the Commissioners and Michael Fennewell, of San Francisco, by which the latter agreed to furnish materials for and completely make and finish necessary excavations, and the foundation and basement walls of the building, to hights specified in the plans, to commence work on October 1, 1860, and to finish the same within ten months thereafter.

The work was commenced and pushed with rapidity, and on the 15th of May, 1861, the corner stone was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies. The building was pushed with all possible rapidity. The biennial report of the Commissioners, published in December, 1865, showed that they had expended the sum of $191,951 10. In February, 1865, the first carload of granite for its construction arrived, and the superintending architect, Mr. Clark, assured the Commissioners that he would have the first story of the building completed by the time the Legislature met. On November 30, 1865, the painting and decorating of the interior of the Capitol was completed, and the legislative chambers were announced ready for the Senators and Assemblymen. Reuben Clark, the supervising architect, was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Stockton, February 4, 1866. He had shown signs of insanity for several months. A. A. Bennett succeeded to the position of Superintendent. The Supreme Court-room was first occupied by the Court on the 3d of December, 1869. The first case heard was the habeas corpus case of Nellie Smith and Anna Keating, concert saloon girls, before Judge Sanderson. Upon the final completion of the capitol the citizens of this city concluded to celebrate the event with a grand ball, which took place on the evening of December 15, 1869. Dancing was indulged in, in both the Senate and Assembly chambers, and supper was served in the halls. The groups of figures which adorn the building were designed by P. Mezzara, a sculptor in San Francisco. They are made of artificial stone.

The first Legislature convened in its halls in December, 1869, but the building itself was not completed until 1874. Hight, 240 feet; length, 282 feet; width, 128 feet. Senate chamber, 56x69 feet, 48 feet high. Assembly chamber, 76x69 feet, 48 feet high. There are sixty rooms in the building, and the cost of the structure was $2,500,000.

Eastern Lumber Notes.

The largest lumber fleet that ever sailed from Marquette, Mich., in one day, left that port recently. It consisted of 3,000,000 feet.

Pacific coast cedar shingles at $4 per thousand and Southern curly pine finishing lumber at $40 have invaded the Minneapolis market, to the surprise but not the delight of the white pine dealers.

The suit of the Chippewa Logging Company against the city of Eau Claire, Wis., to recover taxes paid under protest on logs in 1882, has just been discontinued by the company. The case involved about $14,000.

It is estimated that fully 50,000,000 feet of Menominee river, Mich., lumber will go to Eastern markets this season, and that 30,000,000 feet more cut at other points on Green Bay will take the same direction.

The largest tree in Georgia almost equals the giants of California forests. It is twenty feet in circumference at the ground, and its girth a short distance above is four feet greater. The great tree is 155 feet in hight.

TWO CLASSES OF VISITING CARDS.—By the *lex non scripta* of Washington etiquette, visiting cards are grouped into classes: First—cards of etiquette, used in official or social calls; second—cards of ceremony, applicable to invitations to official or social ceremonials. The styles of cards in use in official or social etiquette at the capital vary according to the tastes or whims of the season. In all cases a lady's card is larger than a gentleman's. Plain engraved cards indicate taste. Cards printed from movable type are not in good taste. Autograph or written cards are allowable among friends or on business. A call not of ceremony upon the President admits the use of a written card.—*Boston Budget.*

AMERICAN BANKERS.

A Stronger Safeguard Wanted Against Forgery.

[By Telegraph.]

BOSTON, August 11th.—The annual convention of the National Association of American Bankers began this morning. Gage delivered the opening address, in which he treated of the needs of greater safeguards against perjury, and dwelt upon the disastrous result which would follow the unlimited coinage of silver. He also spoke of the great need of men who would be able to bring into popular view the true relations of labor and capital. The Secretary reported that the present membership of the association was 1,466, the increase being greatest in the South and West. The work reported as having been done during the year was in the way of procuring the punishment of criminals whose offenses have been committed against the banking institutions. The President then read a communication from ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCullough, in which he advocates the suspension of silver coinage for an indefinite period and the discontinuance of issue notes under $5 and recoinage of a part of the dollars now in the treasury into fractional pieces. George S. Coe, of New York, was then announced to read a paper, but he interposed that there was a gentleman present who was competent to speak upon the greatest question now before the world, namely, "The value of silver as currency." This gentleman, he said, knew more of this subject than any other man in the country. He suggested that Horton, of Ohio, be called upon. The President then introduced Horton, who, among other things, said that the concurrent restoration of silver to its former prestige was necessary to the preservation of our degree of civilization. Moreover, this country was peculiarly fitted to accomplish the restoration of silver. He appealed to the common sense of the Convention as to whether universal indorsement would not give silver an equal value with gold, just as a universal indorsement gives greenbacks the equal value with gold, notwithstanding that gold was at a premium of 40 cents on the dollar. This universal indorsement including the commercial and financial powers of Europe and America, could, he asserted, place silver at once on a par with gold. Horton then offered a preamble and resolution which embodied his strong silver views. Horton addressed the Convention in support of the resolution and gave his experience as a delegate to the International Monetary Conference in Paris.

DESTINED TO BE A DOCTOR.—There is a four-year-old youngster skirmishing around Colusa just now that has developed a wonderful sagacity in looking out for the health of others. It makes no difference what his name is, but his father's name is Mr. ——. The boy was destined from his birth to be a doctor. Not long ago his mother gave him ten cents with which to purchase candy, impressing him in the meantime fully with the fact that one-half of the product of his purchase was to go to his little sister. The youngster religiously assented to this manifestly fair proposition, and started off. It was fully an hour before he again showed up, and when he did so he was too full of business to at once answer his mother's call. When she did secure his attention, however, he was reminded of the candy trade and his obligations thereto. He admitted frankly that he had devoured the entire invoice of candy, wrapper and all. "Why didn't you bring some home to your little sister, as I told you to?" said the mother. The boy's face expressed astonishment at the absurdity of the question. "Do you 'spose I want sister to have worms?" he asked. And the mother gave it up right there.—*Colusa Herald.*

She (after a private theatrical entertainment)—"How cleverly the parts of Romeo and Juliet were played, Mr. Smith." He—"Very; almost equal to professional work." She—"Did you know that the gentleman and lady who played the parts are husband and wife?" He—"You astonish me! Husband and wife? Why, it was wonderful acting."—*Life.*

Fraud generally lights a candle for justice to get a look at it; and a rogue's pen indites the warrant for his own arrest.

WAR RECORDS.

General Meade's Letter About the Battle of Gettysburg.

[By Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 11th.—A letter hitherto unpublished, written by General George B. Meade, commander of the Army of the Potomac, in relation to his victory at Gettysburg, and which, with comments by Colonel Benedict, of Burlington, Vt., will be published in the *Weekly Press* series of war articles to-morrow, is the most important chapter of the controversy concerning General Sickles' conduct in the battle which has been carried on in that journal by Gen. Lafayette McLaws, General Sickles and Colonel Biddle, of Meade's staff. General Meade's letter holds General Sickles responsible for crippling the Army of the Potomac, gives the entirely new evidence of General Ewall, a Confederate, in support of the wisdom of the sometimes misconstrued Pipe creek order, and explains why General Butterfield, General Hooker's Chief of Staff, happened to be retained temporarily by General Meade. This was because, according to the letter, Meade did not desire to withdraw General Humphreys from the Third corps, of which he was the mainstay. Generals Williams and Warren were asked to act temporarily, but declined. Under these circumstances Meade says he asked General Butterfield to remain till permanent arrangements were made. A few days later Butterfield was struck with a fragment of a spent shell in the left arm, and soon afterwards General Humphreys accepted an invitation to take his place. The letter says: "My defense against the charges and insinuations of General Sickles and General Butterfield is to be found in my testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. I have avoided any controversy with either of these officers, though both have allowed no opportunity to pass unimproved with permitted them to circulate their ex parte statements, and, as you justly say, to distort history to their purposes."

A New Wonder.

Sheepmen lately in town report a remarkable condition of affairs in existence at a point in the Sierras some thirty miles southwest of this place, the exact locality of which, however, we have not as yet ascertained. It appears that the scene of action is near the extinct volcanoes whose lava flow extends across the valley below Fish Springs; this is but little more than a surmise, however. At any rate, the Sierras there present on the west a steep wall. For some years past the sheep men driving their flocks through the mountains have noticed with great wonder the presence of a fissure in the mountain side; when first noted it was hardly more than a mere line, but each succeeding visit has shown the rift to be wider than it was the year before, till it is now at least a foot wide and a mile in length. The break extends almost due north and south, and judging from its nature, those who have seen it believe it to be in some way connected with the terrific activity which shaped all the surroundings. The walls, as far as a lowered candle reveals, go down vertically without approaching one another in the slightest degree. Stones dropped in are heard to rumble for some time on their way to the interior of the earth. That the rift is practically fathomless is certain; besides the depth shown by dropping stones into it, the air at the mouth is very much warmer than that elsewhere, showing the connection with the hot interior. Small animals held over the mouth of the chasm are not affected, no more than is a lighted candle. The rapid growth in size of this mysterious hole in the ground during the last year is supposed to be connected with the increased earthquake activity during the time. No matter what the explanation may be, the phenomenon is a remarkable one, and is certainly worthy of scientific investigation.—*Inyo Register.*

At the club—Breakfast time. "Waitaw." "Yessir." "Give me, aw, some oatmeal, a tomataw salad, a woll, and a pint of St. Julien." "Yessir. And a nice little steak or chop, sir?" "Steak! Chop! Cuss it! Do you think I am a twuck dwivar?"—*Town Topics.*

The best education in the world is that got by struggling to get a living.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Clunie Opera House—Matinee and evening.
Fair Oaks Corps, this afternoon.
Fourth Ward Republican Caucus, Friday evening.
First Ward Republican Caucus to-night.
Sunset Council, O. C. F., to-night.
Court Sacramento, A. O. F., this evening.

Business Advertisements.

Chas. N. Post, for Justice of the Peace.
Samuel B. Smith, for Public Administrator.
Good ranch for sale.
Good cook wishes a situation.
Wanted—Address of Eighth Kansas Inf. Vols.
Take the WEEKLY UNION for California affairs.
Red House—Semi-annual clearing sale.
Weinstock & Lubin—Cabinet picture frames.

TO OUR VISITING GUESTS.

Our issue to-day contains much information concerning the vast resources of this section of California, and of points of interest that may be visited with pleasure and profit. This has been largely designed for our Eastern guests, and in order to make the same as fully available for them as possible, we shall be pleased to furnish free copies to such of our Grand Army visitors and accompanying friends as may call at the RECORD-UNION office.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Resulted Fatally.

Deputy United States Marshal Thomas G. Robinson, who was shot by Milton McWhorter Tuesday evening, died at noon yesterday from the effect of the wound. A post mortem examination was held yesterday, when it was found that the bullet had passed through the body, and lodged beneath the skin of the back, in its course lacerating the intestines. Coroner Clark will hold an inquest in the case at 7:30 this evening. Mr. McWhorter has had a charge of murder entered against him. Yesterday a great number of friends called at the station-house to see him, and many were admitted, though he was averse to receiving any except on business matters. He complained of feeling sore from his encounter with Robinson, and was not in good health otherwise. Acting upon the advice of his attorneys, Senator Cross and Judge Craddock, of Marysville, he declines to make a statement concerning the encounter, other than to say that Robinson struck him, and he drew his pistol and fired while his opponent was trying to draw his weapon. He also claims that the deceased had sent him word several times that he would kill him on sight, and "beat him to death." He says that the account of the affray given by James O'Brien is correct, and that the deceased's dying statement is not. Senator Chandler will be an important witness for the prosecution when the case comes up in Court, as he saw the whole affair. His statement of the matter is said to corroborate that of the deceased in that the latter did not attempt to draw a weapon until after he was shot. According to the Marysville *Appeal*, McWhorter must have anticipated trouble with Robinson or some one else, as he purchased his pistol the morning before he came to Sacramento, and expressed the belief that he might have to use it before night.

Who's Lost a Baby?

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when Mrs. Andrew M. Thomas, who resides on P street, near Fourth, went out in the yard in front of the house, she discovered a newly-born babe, wrapped in a piece of blanket, lying on the grass, which was damp from irrigation of the previous evening. She called to a neighbor, Mrs. Hubert, who took charge of the infant, assisted by Mrs. James Parrott and other ladies, and still has it, though she has family enough of her own to look after. All the women in the neighborhood have been to see and gone into ecstasies over the little newcomer, who is described as a very nice-looking little girl, considering her tender age and ignorance of the mysteries of the toilet, and articles of apparel were donated for her use, as she was pretty much in the condition of Miss Flora McFlimsey, "nothing to wear." It may have been that those who abandoned her gave her an opiate that had a stupefying effect, for she has been very quiet. A nasty man who went to call upon her was promptly fired out of the neighborhood for saying that she "had the snuffles"—"just as if the dear, darling, ducky-daisy angel could lay on the cold, damp grass and not catch a snuffle!" as one of the ladies remarked. In their enthusiasm, they have named the little one Avis Dawn ——, the last name is being looked for. The question now is, Who has lost a baby, or wants one? How would it do for the Altas to adopt her as a Mascot!

Yesterday Afternoon's Fires.

An alarm was sounded from box 25 yesterday afternoon at 3:25, and it was found that the fire was in the residence of John Norton, in the alley between Second and Third, L and M streets, being just beneath the roof, where it had probably caught from the flue and been smoldering for some time. It was extinguished with little difficulty.

About the time this trouble was over another alarm was sounded from the southeastern portion of the city, consequent upon the discovery that the large building on O street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, occupied at one time by Davis & Son as a carriage repository, was in flames. Before the department reached the scene the fire had gained such headway that the building was consumed, as were also two or three barns. The large two-story residence which also formerly belonged to Davis, but which, together with the repository, have latterly been the property of V. A. Tapscott, was considerably damaged by fire and water, and another dwelling belonging to Frank Miller was burned. The property was all partially insured. The building in which the fire originated had been unoccupied for some time.

RAILROAD INCORPORATIONS.—Articles of incorporation of the Marin and Napa Railroad Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The purpose of the company is to construct a railroad from a point on the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad between Pacheco and Novato, in Marin county, to a point on the California Pacific Railroad between Adelante and Suscol, in Napa county, a length of twenty-two miles. The Directors are James M. Donahue, Mary E. Van Schroder, Henry C. Whiting, Peter J. McGlynn and R. H. Floyd. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares......The Cloverdale and Ukiah Railroad has also been incorporated to construct a road from Cloverdale to Ukiah, a distance of thirty miles. The Directors are the same as on the above-mentioned road. The capital stock is $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares.

LOS ANGELES VS. SACRAMENTO.—The game of baseball this afternoon at Agricultural Park between the Los Angeles Club, champions of the southern portion of the State, and the Altas of this city, will commence at 1:30, instead of the usual hour. The Altas will play their customary nine, except that Borchers will pitch, Barry's arm not being sufficiently strong yet for him to attempt to occupy the box. The batting list of the Los Angeles Club is as follows: Turner, second base; Walbridge, pitcher; Solaus, short stop; Raymond, third base; Monroe, catcher; Elwill, left field; Swan, right field; George, first base; Goldstein, center field. Several fine players are included in the nine, and the Altas will have to play the game "for all it is worth" to beat them.

A RED-HOT RACE.—The pacing race at Agricultural Park yesterday afternoon between Pocahontas and Shaker, to cart, and Mink and Pedro, to harness, was closely contested and exciting. Mink won the first heat, Shaker the second, the third was a dead heat between Pocahontas and Mink, the fourth was taken by Shaker, the fifth by Mink, and the sixth and seventh by Pocahontas. The best time was 2:25½, and it fell from that to 2:46.

TRAINS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—For the accommodation of the G. A. R. visitors and their friends, excursion trains will leave for San Francisco this afternoon at 4 and 6 o'clock. According to the general expression, the visitors are so well pleased with Sacramento that they will not take their departure until the last minute.

SACRAMENTO'S DRIVES.

An Old Sacramentan Finds them Greatly Improved.

An elderly gentleman who was a pioneer resident of Sacramento, but has not been residing in California since 1860, is at present in the city, and daily finds something new in the way of improvement to remark upon. He likes a good horse—may daily be seen taking an airing behind a lively one—and naturally the opportunities the city affords for pleasure of that sort delight him. At Agricultural Park yesterday morning it was amusing to hear his comments, comparing the old-time race-tracks with that of the present, and his recollections of the old Centerville course, kept by Buck Harrigan, near where the County Hospital now is; the Sutter Race-track, kept by John C. Keenan, near the Lake House, and between Brighton and Florin, and the Louisiana track, at Whisky Hill. Then, too, he had a fund of anecdotes relative to the trotting horses of those days, such as Rattler, Wake-up Jake, etc., whose performances in 2:40, or worse, were then considered prodigies of speed; and so on with Wisconsin Chief, Langford, Owen Dale and others. The only drives from the city in those days were to the Lake House, kept by Jack Holmes, where you could get a breakfast for $5 or $100; or the ten-mile plank road leading to Patterson's, where many old residents of the city have had many a jolly time. Reflecting upon the old gentleman's remarks, his hearers recognized that they had scarcely appreciated the fine opportunities Sacramentans now have for enjoyment behind a brisk-stepping horse, or pair, doubtless in consequence of having become so used to the excellent facilities that they have become as a matter of course. The main track at Agricultural Park is second to none in the country. It is hard enough to be very fast, and not so hard as to injure the horses working upon it. Wide enough at all places for as many sulkies as ever appear in a race, it has additional width where most needed, and consequently is in great favor with the handlers of gallopers as well as the drivers of trotters. It is of the regulation pattern, the turns and stretches of the same length, and the turns raised gently to the outer side to favor horses traveling at high speed. The galloping track is roomy and kept in good order for the bang-tailed animals to do their work. Few race-courses have a grand stand so commodious, capable of accommodating 8,000 people, with a special stand holding 2,000 more, to say nothing of the Directors' stand, for members of the Society and invited guests. The accommodations for animals, also, are a wondrous improvement upon the old days, prior to 1860, when the State Fair was on wheels, as it were, being held here, there and elsewhere. With 150 or 200 stalls for race-horses there is rarely sufficient to properly shelter the animals that are here during the fair, and the commodious stables of C. H. Shear and others near the grounds are always full; and as for cattle stalls, sufficient more are to be built within the next two or three weeks to make three hundred with those now ready for use. Added to these the large buildings for the exhibition of agricultural implements, the pavilion for judging horses, and pens for sheep, pigs, etc., and it can readily be seen that the State Agricultural Society has a complete and very valuable piece of property. Here, in the evening, especially, when the track is not used by those handling fast stock, many a private team can be seen jogging or trying speed, and the width of the track gives room for all. East Park, with its luxurious shade, is the favorite place for ladies and others who want a quiet drive. For those who like a place where you can "go as you please," jog along or try conclusions with some other fellow's turnout, nothing could be more satisfactory than the Riverside, with its 3½ miles of road as level as a race track, rolled, scraped and watered just enough to keep down the dust, while alongside the road the luxuriant growth of hops in many fields, the orchards, highly cultivated vegetable gardens, fine shade trees, etc., present an appearance attractive and refreshing.

Feigning Insanity.

Jim Murphy, who some weeks ago was sentenced, in the Police Court, to fifty days' imprisonment in the County Jail for assaulting a man at Third and K streets, has been examined by the Commissioners two or three times as to his sanity, but they on each occasion were satisfied that he was only pretending to be insane. He found that dodge effective a good while ago, when he was arrested for an offense, convicted and sentenced, but suddenly became crazy, was committed to Stockton, and recovered his senses sufficiently in a few days to escape from the asylum. Four or five days ago he was let out of the jail to have a bath. Near the bath-room one of the prisoners was being shaved. Murphy snatched the razor and made for jailer Wallace, threatening to cut him into shoe-strings. The officer promptly drew his pistol and ordered him to drop the razor or be converted into a subject for the Coroner, and Murphy was not so badly "off" in his upper story but that he obeyed the order. He was locked in his cell, and immediately proceeded to tear up his mattress and thrust it out through the wicket in the door. Tuesday afternoon his craziness asserted itself again, and he set fire to the new mattress he had been provided with. The smoke spread through the jail, and created great excitement momentarily. Of course in an iron cell the burning material could not do any damage of consequence, and Mr. Murphy took care to avoid being singed. Orders were then given that he should not be allowed any more matches, and he will have to do without a comforting smoke now and again. In addition, as he is so fond of destroying mattresses, it has been deemed best to let him sleep on the floor in his blanket for a while. If, however, reason should appear for believing that he really is subject to fits of insanity, he will be again brought before the Commissioners of Lunacy.

Artillery Band Serenade.

About 11 o'clock last night the First Artillery band, at the suggestion of Colonel Sheehan, serenaded the members of the G. A. R. at the Golden Eagle and Capital Hotels. A large crowd collected, expecting that General Logan was at the Golden Eagle and would appear, but it happened that he had not returned. After the band had rendered two or three pieces in an admirable manner, and was about to leave, the General happened to drive by in a carriage with Mayor Brown and others. The assemblage recognized him and cheered, when the carriage stopped, and in an instant there was a rush to shake hands with the distinguished soldier and statesman. Calls for a speech were loud and numerous, but the General pleasantly declined, expressing thanks for the compliment extended, and hoping that they would all meet again, and that the meeting would be a happy one. As the carriage drove away the cheering was resumed heartily.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—Yesterday morning, on a telephonic message from San Francisco, officer McCormack arrested a man named Rhody Merchant, alias Frank Gogard, for robbing a San Francisco saloonkeeper named Joe Freyer. The latter had been very kind to him, harboring him while he was sick, and advancing money for his support. When Merchant got well he celebrated the event by robbing Freyer of all the money he could lay his hands upon, and then took his departure for Sacramento. Freyer was so indignant at the ingratitude displayed by the man he had befriended that he called upon the police for aid in bringing him to justice.

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE.—This will be the last night of the charming comedy, "Our Irish Cousin," by Brougham, in which Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. Wilkens and Mrs. Belmour and Mr. Hatch are so very successful. The play in the hands of this company makes up a delightful evening's entertainment. A matinee will be given this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when "Our Irish Cousin" will constitute the attraction. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

FIRST HOP SHIPMENT.—The first shipment of 1886 hops was made yesterday by Lilienthal & Co., the well-known hop-dealers of San Francisco. The hops were from Lovdal's Riverside Road yard, and although of first picking, promise well for the quality of Sacramento hops when picking becomes general. The hops were sent to New York and Chicago, and will be the first of the Pacific coast hops to arrive there.

BRIEF NOTES.

Frank Boyle has been appointed watchman at the freight depot.

The Young 1886 Baseball Club claim to have beaten the Saddle Rocks by a score of 18 to 0.

The steamer San Joaquin No. 4 arrived yesterday from San Francisco with merchandise and lumber.

The Fish Commissioners met yesterday, but did not transact any business. They will meet again at 10 A. M. to-day.

The First Ward Republicans will hold a caucus this evening at 7:30, at 218 J street. The Fourth Ward Republicans, caucus at Turner Hall at 8 to-morrow evening.

A Deputy Sheriff of Los Angeles county came up yesterday, bringing Jesus Gurrola, who is en route to Folsom Prison to serve a term of five years for grand larceny, in horse stealing.

A fine lunch will be served at the Seventh-street M. E. Church, between J and K, to-day, by the ladies of the First Baptist Church. Lunch, 25 cents; ice-cream, 15 cents.

A special train of six cars came up from San Francisco yesterday noon, en route to Chicago, conveying members of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. to their homes in Illinois and that section.

An employe at J. W. Wilson's livery stable named Jack Grey met with an accident yesterday morning, by which one of his legs was broken. He was taken to the County Hospital.

There are telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for J. W. Johnston, T. A. Robinson, 1329 Sixth street; J. A. Stevens, Fred Collier, Chas. Maxwell and Joseph Beer, 325 R street.

In the Police Court yesterday Thomas Hart, for being drunk, was sent below for 24 hours, and Chas. Knapp, for a like offense, was fined $2 50. These two cases constituted the calendar.

The Western train was two hours behind time in its arrival yesterday morning, having been held at Lathrop to connect with the Southern train, which was so large that it was run in two sections.

Coroner Clark concluded that it was unnecessary to hold an inquest in the case of the boy William L. Atwood, who was drowned Tuesday afternoon, as it was evident that the drowning was accidental.

Mrs. Smith, who a few days ago was sentenced in the Police Court to pay a fine of $30 for drunkenness, has been again arrested and is likely to have a charge of common drunkard entered against her.

Colonel Von Schmidt's dredger commenced yesterday its work of filling China slough. The water that came through the pipe was at first rather free from sediment, but soon assumed the form of liquid mud.

But one arrest was made yesterday—Ah Fit, by officers McCormack and Coffey, for burglary. Ah Goon, the complainant, alleges that Fit feloniously entered his premises and stole $500. Fit's friends say it is a trumped-up charge.

It may interest some of our visitors to know that the armory of the First Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., will be open for inspection all day. It is the most complete for the purpose used on the coast. Location, Sixth and L streets.

Charles N. Post announces himself this morning as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace, and Samuel B. Smith for the office of Police Administrator, both subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

The excellent cuts published in to-day's issue of the Placer county citrus fruit display, and of the first special fruit train, were engraved by C. H. Holmes, of this city for E. K. Alsip & Co., and through the courtesy of the latter they are presented.

Brakeman McLaughlin, of the train that ran into a washout a few miles from Terrace last Saturday, is at the Railroad Hospital. His legs were very shockingly lacerated, and, though no bones were broken, it will be a difficult matter to save his limbs, or one of them, at least.

The City Hall flagstaff was raised yesterday, and a handsome flag unfurled to the breeze from it immediately afterwards. Speeches brimful of patriotism were made by City Auditor McKee, Trustee Jones and Judge Henry, and then all that did not have sore throats from cheering the speakers indulged in a little wine.

John Wright, a German residing in the southwest part of Woodland, at an early hour Tuesday morning dropped dead in his door yard. The attending physician after examination declared the death to have been the result of an attack of heart disease. Mr. Wright, as the result of an accident, had been a hopeless invalid for a number of years.

The Lower Lake *Bulletin* of August 7th, says: "L. P. Everett and party were in town last Friday. They are making a preliminary survey of the Sacramento, Lake and Mendocino Railroad, via Cache Creek. This line has been run from Rumsey's to within a short distance of the fork of Cache creek and no serious obstacles have been encountered. The feasibility of the projected route is beyond peradventure."

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the Committee on Decorations were preparing to suspend a large flag across K street, between Fifth and Sixth, the rope was placed around a chimney of the building at one time known as Red Men's Hall. Before much strain had come upon it, the chimney gave way and tumbled in a mass down upon the balcony in front, passed through and alighted upon the sidewalk. Two or three men narrowly escaped being hurt, but were warned and by lively jumping got out of the way.

CAUSE OF PREMATURE OLD AGE.—The cause of much of the premature old age and decrepitude, and nerve degeneracy, and break-down, is in the many inventions man has devised whereby he robs himself of timely rest. The morning newspaper, often read through before breakfast; the telephone in his house, to call him at any and all times aside from his repose; the electric light to keep his brain unduly stimulated through the retina; the railroad and the sleeping-coach, which may keep him continuously on the rail (if he chooses so to travel) for many weeks, without rest from the noisome and exhaustive cerebro-spinal concussions of this mode of travel, hasty meals and telegrams and business, and nightmare sleep, all commingled, wither and wreck lives innumerable, which, under wiser management, might end differently; and the needless noises of the city—the bells and whistles, howling hucksters, noisy street-cars, yelling hoodlums, that make night hideous with their howls—hasten the premature ending of useful lives; and when, superadded to all this unphysiological strain, we have the assault of a pestilence that poisons, like cholera, how much exemption can such overwrought organisms expect? How much of resisting immunity can such overstrained and exhausted nerve-force oppose to the invading foe?—*Sanitarian.*

AMERICAN IRON.—The iron furnaces of the United States were producing more iron on the first of last June than at any other time in the history of the country. There were on that date 308 furnaces in blast with a weekly capacity of 119,770 tons. This progress has been made in the face of a falling off in the production of Great Britain, and the consequent effort to retain markets once held. The increase in the capacity of furnaces in blast since January has been 122,719 tons, or about 23 per cent. So marked an increase has led to the inquiry if our present production is not in excess of the demand for consumption. While there are not the necessary data for an accurate account of stock on hand and comparison with the stocks of recent periods, the opinion is that present production is somewhat in excess of the demand. The Philadelphia market is affected unfavorably by the arrival of considerable quantities of Southern iron, which is freely offered at prices below that of Pennsylvania furnaces.—*Wood and Iron.*

At the Dudery—"Is it true Smith is going to call Brown out?" "I believe it is." "Why, what is the trouble?" "He insulted him in the deadliest way; invited him to dinner, and offered him calf's brains a la Knickerbocker for the entree."—*Town Topics.*

FOR CALIFORNIA CLIMATE there is nothing to equal the solid iron frame "Mathushek," with its tuning pins bushed in. They took the First Premium at the Thirty-first Annual State Fair over fifteen other uprights. Call at Cooper's Music Store, and see them.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION—FIFTEENTH DAY.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1886.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., President Daggett in the chair. Roll called, and quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of preceding day read and approved.

CLEANSING THE AUGEAN STABLE.

Kellogg offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to procure the services of a sufficient number of persons to have the canopy over the President's desk, pictures, etc., properly cleansed, and that the recess be extended from 12 M. to 3 P. M., in order that the work might be done before the Grand Army strangers should visit the Capitol.

The resolution provoked some debate, and finally Saxe moved to indefinitely postpone the subject.

Taylor offered a substitute, instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to have the Senate chamber renovated and decorated in a becoming manner, the expense to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Filcher thought that, under the resolution of the preceding day, the Secretary of State—if given a reasonable opportunity—would have the Senate properly decorated.

Taylor believed that, under his substitute, the Secretary of State and Sergeant-at-Arms might work together to better advantage.

Kellogg admitted that the Secretary of State had not had time to properly renovate and decorate the building, and his desire was to have the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and his assistants take hold and help facilitate matters.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost.

Knight moved to indefinitely postpone the whole subject. He thought the visitors would prefer to see the Senate going along about its regular business, decorations or no decorations.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was carried.

ASSEMBLY MESSAGES.

A message was received from the Assembly announcing the passage by that body of an Act to repeal Section 1422 of the Civil Code.

Del Valle moved that the bill, being identical with one already before the Senate, be placed on file, instead of going to a standing committee.

McClure, Del Valle and others spoke in favor of the motion, which was opposed by Spencer, Days, Taylor and others.

Pending the consideration of the matter the Senate took a recess till 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

On reassembling the Senate took up the question of referring the Assembly bill repealing Section 1422 of the Civil Code to the Judiciary Committee. After some discussion the bill was ordered sent to the file.

A similar discussion ensued in regard to Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 7, which was finally sent to the committee.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

Kellogg moved that the special order (Senate Bill No. 16) be made the special order for Monday next at 2 P. M.

McClure argued in favor of the postponement, so that it may be considered in connection with an Assembly bill of similar import that will shortly come from that body.

After some debate the roll was called and the special order postponed by a vote of 25 ayes to 9 noes.

Senate Bill No. 3 was made the special order for 3:30 on Monday.

Saxe moved to make the consideration of Senate Bill No. 12 the special order for Monday at 3 P. M. Carried.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Cross, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back Senate Bill No. 2, with the recommendation that it pass. Also Senate Bills Nos. 7, 8 and 9, with the recommendation that they do not pass.

BILLS CONTINUED.

Spencer moved that all bills on the file for second reading be continued until Monday at 3:30 P. M. So ordered.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

Creighton offered a resolution relating to the outrageous treatment of Cutting, an American citizen, and expressing the sentiment that the Government should use force, if necessary, to secure his release from Mexican custody.

Cross spoke with much force against the propriety of the Senate taking action in an international matter of this kind, which the diplomatic and military branches of the Government are abundantly able to manage. Our relations with Mexico are very delicate and strained at this time, and all good citizens should be patient and do nothing to precipitate trouble. If war should come, however, there is patriotism and bravery enough among American citizens to vindicate the honor of the country. He moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution, and it was so ordered.

G. A. R. FESTIVITIES.

An invitation was announced from the Citizens' Grand Army Committee for the members and constitutional officers of the Senate to attend the banquet to be given in the Pavilion at 7:30 P. M. The invitation was accepted.

Adjourned till Thursday at 11 A. M.

ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1886.

The House was called to order at 10 A. M., Speaker Parks presiding.

Walrath, Chairman of the Committee on Irrigation, who has been unable to secure a quorum notwithstanding his frequent calls, asked for twenty days to report. Refused.

The Moffitt bill was read the third time.

Davis offered some sarcastic references to the majority, stating that the contest was one between private corporations, and marveling at the force and suddenness of "the thunder-tones of the people," which in one day had changed the strength of the appropriators from 38 to 53.

Dooling offered an amendment to the bill, by adding "Providing that this repeal shall not affect rights already existing." He said that if the appropriators were honest in their expressed intentions to take no unjust advantage of the riparianists, they would support the amendment. Lost, by a vote of 46 to 21.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ashe, Banburg, Barnes, Beard, Britt, Buhlert, Carter of Contra Costa, Clark, Cook, Culver, Daley, DeWitt, Dooling, Douglas, Edwards, Franklin, French, Gregory, Hazard, Heath, Henley, Heywood, Hunt, Hussey, Jordan, Kalben, Laughlin, Long, Loud, Lovell, May, McDonald, McMurray, Mears, Moffitt, Morris, Munday, Patterson, Pellet, Pyle, Reeves, Sullivan, Swayne, Terry, Van Voorhies, Wilson of El Dorado, Ward of Butte, Ward of San Francisco, Weaver, Whitcomb, Yule, Mr. Speaker—53.

Noes—Carter of Solano, Colby, Davis, Deveny, Ellison, Firebaugh, Hollister, Jones, McGlashan, McLean, Porter, Roseberry, Walrath, Wilson of Alameda, Wood, Woodward—17.

Goucher's bill, No. 8, was taken up, and Firebaugh offered an amendment to strike out the word "prior" before "appropriations."

Jordan supported the amendment. He said that he had voted for the repeal of Section 1422, but now felt that it was time to call a halt on extreme measures. He urged the doctrine of State ownership, control and distribution of the waters.

Firebaugh observed that God only knows how the majority secured its strength.

Weaver and Loud seconded Jordan's efforts to prevent the passage of further extreme measures. The latter said that thus far he had voted with the so-called irrigators, and had assisted to bury the riparianist, but he would not vote to drive any more nails to his coffin.

Long argued his amendment until recess.

The Assembly in the afternoon devoted its attention to the discussion of the Goucher bill, and the proposed Firebaugh amendment to it. Speaker Parks vacated the chair and championed the bill. Munday also delivered an elaborate effort in the same vein. Jordan and McGlashan violently opposed the measure, urging that it was directed solely in the interests of Haggin and Carr. The mining men, through Walrath, voiced opposition to the bill, and stated that while the mining men willingly would vote for any measure tending to promote the interests of the irrigators proper, they were opposed to corporate appropriation. The amendment of Firebaugh was finally defeated by a vote of 48 to 21, and the bill passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ashe, Banbury, Barnes, Beard, Britt, Buhlert, Clark, Cook, Culver, Daley, Deveny, De Witt, Douglas, Edwards, Franklin, French, Gregory, Henley, Heywood, Hunt, Hussey, Johnson, Kalben, Long, Lovell, May, McDonald, McMurray, Mears, Moffitt, Morris, Munday, Patterson, Pyle, Reeves, Sullivan, Swayne, Torry, Watson of El Dorado, Ward of San Francisco, Whitcomb, Yule, Mr. Speaker—44.

Noes—Allen, Carter of Contra Costa, Carter of Solano, Colby, Davis, Dooling, Firebaugh, Hazard, Hollister, Jones, Jordan, Laughlin, Loud, McGlashan, McLean, Pellet, Porter, Roseberry, Walrath, Watson of Alameda, Ward of Butte, Weaver, Wood, Woodward—23.

Hazard, who has an amendment to the bill, changed his vote from no to aye, in order to move a reconsideration.

Morris, Chairman of the Committee on Investigation of Terry's charges against Supreme Justices Morrison and Sharpstein, reported the expenses of the investigation as follows: Fees, mileage of witnesses, $525 60; clerk's salary, $60; shorthand reporter's salary and compensation for transcribing, $332; fees of Sergeant-at-Arms, $127 60; clerk's hire for copying, telegraphing, etc., $75; total, $1,120 20.

A motion was made to refer the bill to the Committee on Expenditures, but McGlashan, a member of the special committee, arose and stated that the bill had not emanated from the committee. He had never seen it. It must have been submitted by Chairman Morris alone.

The bill was thereupon referred back to the committee.

An adjournment was then taken until 7 P. M., when the Assembly would proceed in a body to the G. A. R. banquet.

EXTRA-SESSIONAL NOTES.

The bill of expenses presented by the investigating committee appointed to consider ex-Justice Terry's unsworn charges against Supreme Justices Morrison and Sharpstein, besides being inordinately large, has a malodorous air about it. The members of the committee deny even having seen it until presented. The first item of charges—$525 60—is for the mileage and fees of the lawyers who testified. Nearly all of these prominent lawyers testified willingly, and it is doubtful, in some cases, if any subpenas were served upon them. According to the record of subpenas issued, the following lawyers are named to receive $16 80 mileage and $2 fees for testifying: J. B. Bishop, Arthur Rogers, W. C. Burnett, W. E. Taylor, J. P. Hoge, A. H. Loughborough, R. C. Harrison, E. R. Taylor, W. F. Goad, J. W. Winans, J. M. Burnett, C. L. Ackerman, W. C. Belcher, C. N. Fox, W. Olney, J. B. Mhoon, W. T. Baggett, S. Heydenfeldt, J. A. Hawley, T. R. Stanton, J. R. Garber, D. B. Wolf. A. L. Rhodes is named to receive $25 60 in mileage; and R. Y. Hayne $20 80, while A. P. Catlin, S. C. Denson, and J. J. Paulsell, being in this city, are named to receive nothing but the fees. An unfortunate circumstance of the affair is that this item from this data would not foot $525 60, but only about $455 20. Two bills for clerk hire are presented, amounting in all to $130, giving rise to the impression that one clerk did not know how to write, thereby requiring the use of an assistant. The shorthand reporter receives $10 per day—$120 for salary and $212 for transcribing. This is allowing for twelve days' labor. As a matter of reality the committee held only three regular sessions, lasting in all not over six hours.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Hon. C. P. Berry, of Wheatland, is in the city.

J. C. Pierson has returned from Lake Tahoe.

Mrs. C. T. Ingham has gone to Oakland for a few days.

Supervisor Steinman got back yesterday from Santa Cruz.

W. F. Rhorer has gone to Bartlett Springs for a few weeks.

J. J. McCarthy, of Boston, is visiting relatives in Sacramento.

Captain I. M. Terrill, of Chico, is among the visitors to the city.

General Jo Hamilton returned to Auburn yesterday from Colusa.

Governor Newton Booth left yesterday on a business trip to Bodie.

A. S. Woods and wife and officer Jerry Woods have returned from Santa Cruz.

Detectives J. B. Hume and Len. Harris came up from San Francisco yesterday.

General John McComb, of Folsom, returned home yesterday from San Francisco.

A. B. Hall, private secretary to General Logan, accompanies the party on its trip.

General John Bidwell and wife, of Chico, came up from San Francisco yesterday.

Governor Stoneman, N. D. Rideout and T. M. Lindley returned from San Francisco yesterday.

General N. P. Chipman, of Red Bluff, came up from San Francisco yesterday, on his way home.

Dr. A. B. Clarke and family, of Chico, passed through yesterday, on their way to San Francisco.

Miss Agnes Delaney is in San Francisco, visiting her father and aunt, and will stay several weeks.

Congressman McKenna arrived from Washington, D. C., yesterday, en route to his home at Suisun.

Mrs. W. S. Church and Miss Nellie Beauchamp have returned from a visit to the mountains.

Sheriff Lord and wife, of Nevada county, passed through yesterday, returning home from San Francisco.

A. R. Hart, of Clinton, Ia., a member of N. B. Baker Post, No. 88, Department of Iowa, is in the city visiting his cousin, Under Sheriff Coons.

Among the Woodland people in town yesterday were S. P. Pendergast, Assessor Huston, Dr. H. B. Merritt, S. M. Griggs, H. L. Hoppin and W. J. Hammer.

Lieutenant T. Schumacher left yesterday for Santa Cruz, as a delegate to the Grand Division of the Knights of Pythias of California, which commenced its sessions their last evening.

Hon. B. F. Whittemore, wife and daughter, of Woburn, Mass., are in the city, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hobby, G street. Mrs. Clara L. Buswell, of Stoneham, Mass., is also spending a few days at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hobby.

Captain George K. Pettis, of Providence, R. I., a member of Arnold Post, No. 4, who was Lieutenant commanding Company K, First California Infantry, and is now connected with the Providence *Journal* and *Bulletin*, is among the G. A. R. visitors to the city.

On Tuesday last, at the residence of Sol. Runyon, at Live Oak Ranch, near Courtland, Chas. H. Rippon, of Sacramento, and Sadie E. Runyon, of Courtland, were married. Miss Lillie Brady, of San Francisco, and Frank J. Beal, of Sacramento, acted as bridesmaid and groomsman. The newly-married couple left on their wedding tour to San Francisco, and will reside in Sacramento upon their return.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Wm. H. Cone, San Francisco; John Bidwell, Chico; J. V. Chown, San Francisco; Miss Mary Parks, Miss Lizzie Parks, Marysville; A. F. Abbott, Sutter county; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Reeves, Wheatland; A. M. Bragg, P. M. Daicy, Los Angeles; Mrs. W. Miller, Mrs. L. Miller, Stockton; H. G. Stiles and wife, Indianapolis; Wal. J. Tuska and wife, Alameda; E. T. Williamson and wife, Kansas City; Tilman and maid, Salinas; W. F. Williams and wife, Miss Jennie Seymour, Stockton; Henry Vrooman, Alameda; C. W. Cross, Nevada City; Miss H. E. Gilbert, Paradise; Frank V. Sleeth, Philadelphia; Charles E. Munson, Columbus, O.; Mrs. M. J. Wright, Solano; Mrs. A. Walrath, Nevada City; F. A. Spencer, Waterbury; Wm. H. Pratt, Eureka, H.B.; N. C. Jenug, A. M. McQueen, Tacoma, W. T.; Walter S. Moore, Los Angeles; Mrs. Stewart, San Francisco; Sidney P. Staddon, Portland; C. P. Dresser, Chicago; T. W. Bean, Pennsylvania; Geo. W. Hopkins, Detroit; E. S. Callmda and wife, J. A. Reed and wife, Wansion; G. R. Taylor, Albany; A. M. McInnis, Tacoma; W. W. Robocher, Rochester; A. H. Speirre, Albany; A. F. Dignowithy, San Antonio, Tex.; J. C. Bidell, Colusa; W. H. Craig, N. Songton, W. W. Foot, Oakland; H. D. Neiserman and wife, Kansas; D. J. Lewis, O. Harvey, J. E. Condick, Mrs. G. L. Darling, B. J. Winnia, C. C. O'Donnell and wife, C. Mason Kinne and wife, S. W. Backins, W. O. Gould and wife, Mrs. R. E. Houghton, David Levy, San Francisco.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden on the 8th instant:

For Sacramento—M. L. Hammer, 1 piano; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 6 cases bluestone, 4 boxes oil-stone, 28 bundles and 11 bars steel; A. Meister, 25 bundles steel; Weinstock & Lubin, 4 cases hats and caps, 5 cases slippers; Standard Oil Company, 350 cases oil; A. A. Van Voorhies, 3 bales paper; A. Coolot, 6 bales, 5 packages tobacco; James Parsons, 2 cases boots and shoes.

For Marysville—Hampton Hardware Company, 1 plow, 12 boxes castings; E. Wellander, 1 case cloaks.

For Woodland—J. B. Elston, 1 box cigars; R. C. Fenner, 4 boxes medicine.

For Red Bluff—Morris & Campbell, 3 bundles paper.

For Stockton—J. T. Hickenbotham, 9 sets wheels; L. G. English & Co., 3 bundles iron, 30 springs; Austin Bros., 136 springs.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10, 1886.

MORNING SESSION.			
Ophir	1 20@1 25	Union	60@65c
Mexican	70c	Alta	70c
B. & B.	1 35@1 30	Navajo	70c
Con. C. Va	2 20	Belle Isle	25c
Savage	2 50	N. Belle Isle	1 25
Potosi	65c	Holmes	1 50
H. & N.	1 30@1 35	Bodie	2 50
Point	1	Bulwer	75c
Bullion	20c	Peer	10c
Chollar	1 15	Peerless	30c
AFTERNOON SESSION.			
Eureka	2 25	Best	1 50
Navajo	65c	C. C. Va	2 25@2 30
Belle Isle	25c	Savage	2 50@2 60
N. B. Isle	1 15@5 20	Chollar	1 15
Bodie	2 30@2 35	Potosi	65c
Peerless	30c	B. & N.	1 25@1 30
Ophir	1 30@1 35	Union	55@60c
Mexican	70@75c	Nevada	70c
G. & C.	1 10@1 15	Alta	70c

CARE OF A PIANO IN SUMMER.—In the hot weather a piano should not be placed in a damp room or left open in a draft of air, for dampness is its most dangerous enemy. It causes the strings and tuning-pins to rust, and the cloth used in the construction of the keys of action to swell, whereby the mechanism will move sluggishly or often stick together. Continued dampness will also injuriously affect the varnish, and raise the soft fibers of the sounding-board, thus forming ridges. All this occurs chiefly in the summer season, and the best pianos, made of the most thoroughly seasoned material, are necessarily the most seriously affected by dampness. Extreme heat is scarcely less injurious. A piano should not be placed near an open fire or heated stove, nor close to hot air from furnaces. A piano should be closed when not in use, in order to prevent the accumulation of dust, pins, etc., on the sounding-board, and yet it should be opened occasionally and daylight allowed to strike the keys; otherwise the ivory may turn yellow. An India-rubber or cloth cover should protect the instrument from bruises and scratches. Moths may be kept out of a piano by a lump of camphor wrapped in soft paper, placed in the inside cover. A new piano should be tuned at least once every two or three months during the first year, and at longer intervals thereafter.—*Mail and Express Interview.*

MARRIED.

Sacramento, August 10—By Rev. Father Buholzer, John Touhey to M. Annie Ryan.

Los Angeles, August 2—E. T. Rosett, of Sacramento, to Belle Adams, of Los Angeles.

Stockton, August 10—By Rev. Carroll M. Davis, J. H. Smith, of Fresno, to Kate E. P. Russell, of Stockton.

Dixon, August 11—R. C. Branin to Ida Evans.

San Jose, July 29—Eugene J. Colehower to Louise M. Smith.

BORN.

Dixon, August 2—Wife of W. J. Scott, a daughter.

Near Binghamton, July 31—Wife of R. Jameson, a son.

Tremont, August 3—Wife of Henry Zentner, a son.

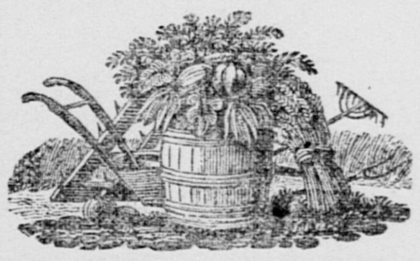
East San Jose, August 1—Wife of S. L. Close, a son.

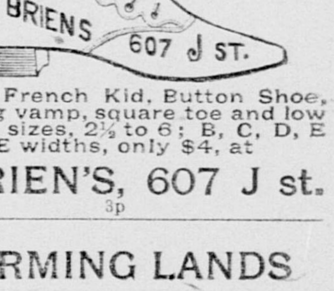
Mayfield, Santa Clara county, August 1—Wife of D. L. Sloan, a son.

DIED.

Calistoga, July 26—Mrs. Maria Lelia DeBoyce, 32 years and 10 months.

Calistoga, August 3—Wm. Harley, 90 years.





DAILY RECORD-UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter

PUBLISHED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted. Double-sheet on Saturdays.

Per one year $6 00
Per six months 3 50
Per three months 2 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and agents.

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RAISIN PACKING.

Some Points Necessary to Achieve the Best Success for Marketing.

The closest supervision of the packing of raisins is necessary. Those raisin men who cannot personally supervise their own packing and bring the same up to the required standard, would do much better not to put their own names and labels on the boxes, as it would probably injure their reputation or the reputation of their brands. To let the packing take care of itself is simply folly; it will not do it; and to say that it will be done better next year is certainly no guaranty. A brand that has once gotten a bad reputation is very difficult to re-establish, and it will take years of careful packing to undo the mischief. The Chinese packers have a peculiar way of packing, putting the raisins of facing layer on end instead of laying them flat. This, of course, makes the raisins appear much smaller than they are, gives the box a poor appearance, and accordingly brings to the owner an inferior price. Especially in loose Muscatelles we would recommend improvement in some brands. These loose Muscatelles should be graded in two grades. The second grade needs no facing, and the grapes may be simply put in boxes, free from small or brown raisins, and then pressed flat; that is sufficient. But the first quality should not only be carefully culled out and graded, but after three and one-half pounds have been packed, the box should be pressed and then a facing of one and one-half pounds of layer berries should be flattened out so as to look large and placed in longitudinal rows. The flattening is done by simply placing the raisin on a hard surface and then pressing it with the thumb. The surface facing the table must, in packing, be placed upward, as this surface has all the bloom preserved, and also presents the fine corrugations so much admired in the larger raisins. This mode of packing, of course, refers only to the Riverside way, where the facing is put on last. But the much better way is the old one—to pack the facing layer first. By doing so we gain two important points: First, we have a hard surface—the bottom of the box—to pack against; second, it is unimportant how much of the facing is required, and it is not necessary to weigh it out separately, provided all the raisins are of one size. If a larger raisin is used for facing, the quantity that is left can easily be replaced with the same quantity of common raisins of the same grade. This cannot be done if the facing is put on last, and in the latter way there will always be some difficulty in giving the box the full measure. We are satisfied that those who this year jumped at the new style of packing from bottom to top, will next year return to the old way. It is a little slower, but infinitely superior. *Fresno Republican.*

Raisin Exports.

The exports of California raisins by rail during the month of April, says the San Francisco *Merchant*, show an increase as compared with the same month last year. The total output for the first four months is also in favor of 1886, as might have been expected from the increase in the crop. The figures are as follows:

APRIL, 1886.

	Pounds.
Los Angeles	151,400
Colton	23,360
San Francisco	16,970
Total	191,730
April, 1885	69,400
Increase	122,330

FOUR MONTHS' TRADE.

Four months, 1886	1,231,949
Four months, 1885	806,079
Increase, 1886	425,870

The first shipments of last year's raisin pack were made in September. The largest shipments of the pack were made in November, when the total amounted to 2,160,389 pounds. As there was considerable discussion concerning the quantity of raisins put up last year, we give in detail the exports per month by overland routes to Eastern points. To the end of April this amounted to 6,759,489 pounds, or over 300,000 boxes. To this should be added the amount exported by sea and the amount used for home consumption. Stocks on hand at present are about the same as they were a year ago, consequently it may be safe to assume that last year's raisin crop exceeded 350,000 boxes. The shipments for the season stand thus:

	Pounds.
September	407,780
October	2,104,880
November	2,160,389
December	815,809
January	189,809
February	703,070
March	197,149
April	191,030
Total	6,759,489

How I Dried My Figs.

Professor Gustav Eisen of Fresno writes: "When the figs began to wilt and to show small white seams they were cut from the trees by means of scissors or knife, then carefully placed on trays similar to raisin trays. Across and on the bottom of these trays were nailed lath, thus forming longitudinal ribs the thickness of the lath. The figs were placed in rows, the stalk end resting on the bottom of the tray and the eye end on the lath, the object being to enough elevate the eye, say one-quarter of an inch, to prevent the honey or pulp to run out. The figs were then placed in the sun to dry. They were turned every day to begin with by hand, but when more dry in the same way as we turn raisin trays. Every night the trays were covered over, and for this purpose it is best to have all the trays in one place, and not scattered around, as is the custom with raisin trays. The figs are sufficiently dried when they show the same dryness in the morning as in the evening. This is a point of great importance. If the figs are not dried enough they will sour and puff up, as if they were in fermentation. It takes from five to twelve days to dry the figs, according to the weather. When dry they may be dumped in sweat boxes for a few days, but the better way is to dip and pack right away. Now prepare a kettle or tub with boiling water, in which put enough common unrefined rock salt, such as is used for cattle; table salt will not do. I believe the more unrefined the salt the better. Sea water may be preferable. The latter and the rock salt contain substances which preserve the moisture of the figs and keep them pliable. About three big handfuls of rock salt to one gallon of water is enough. When the salt is dissolved and the water is again boiling immerse the figs for two seconds. Immediately afterward thumb the figs, and work the eye of the fig downward and the stalk end upward; in fact, imitate the appearance of the imported Smyrna figs. This process is necessary. First, it distributes the thicker skin around the eye of the fig evenly, and in eating we thus get equal parts of the thicker skin and equal parts of the thiner skin. Secondly, it places the fine skin of the stock end all on top, and when the figs are packed and pressed they present a beautiful smooth surface. I immediately packed the figs in common twenty-two pound boxes and pressed them lightly. From these boxes I take out the sample figs as I send them out. My greatest trouble is now to prevent the sample figs I send out by mail from drying out on the road. In drying out they lose, of course, some of their good qualities, and being unacquainted with the fig business it is, of course, impossible for those who receive the samples to make any allowance for the drying out."

A friend cannot be known in prosperity, and an enemy cannot be hid in adversity.

CURING FIGS.

Several Methods for Pressing and Preparing Them for Market.

To secure the best results you should have a fruit evaporator, or dry-house; then gather the fruit when full ripe, but not cracked open, place it in a perforated tin bucket, or wire basket, and dip it for a few seconds in a deep kettle of hot and moderately strong lye. After allowing the lye to drip from the figs, place them in a kettle of boiling syrup made ready for the purpose; let them remain in this syrup for about four or five minutes, after which dip them out with a skimmer; let the syrup drip or run off entirely, and place them at once in the kiln or drying-house. When sufficiently dry, let them cool off, and pack in drums or boxes, pressing down compactly with a small lever.

Scald in a weak lye of saleratus to take the roughness off the skin. Boil in syrup (made with fourteen pounds of "A" sugar to one gallon of water) five to ten minutes; take out and dry on slats or a porous cloth spread over a suitable frame. When dry, roll in pulverized sugar, place in a dry furnace or a stove, gently heated, and when fully baked and dry, pack in tight boxes or cans, using a little pulverized sugar, flavored with extract vanila, between the layers.

To crystallize the fig proceed exactly as for drying, in the foregoing recipe, until the syrup is dripping from the fruit. Then sprinkle powdered sugar thickly over the figs and dry gradually in your dryer or oven, turning the fruit frequently and sprinkling fresh sugar over them every time. They make a delicious dessert dish or confection, and should be packed in tasteful boxes, with attractive labels, and sent to the North and West. Sprinkle a little very dry sugar through the figs when packed in the boxes, and avoid dampness as far as possible.

Prepare them by dipping in lye as above directed, then cook in rich, clear syrup about the same length of time as for drying. Take out and place in glass or porcelain jars, filling up said jars and covering the fruit with the same or a similar syrup to that in which they have been boiled.

THE "BELL CONSERVATORY," SACRAMENTO—PROPERTY OF MRS. M. E. CROCKER.

[See page 2.]

This syrup may be flavored with ginger, mace or pineapple, the latter being a very delicate and popular flavor.

Gather the figs when fully swollen, but not quite ripe, leaving the stem on. Soak them ten or twelve hours in moderately strong brine (salt and water). Take them out of this brine, rinse with clear water and place in glass or stone jars. Have a kettle of pure, strong, genuine cider vinegar, or white wine vinegar, and add a pound of fair brown sugar to each gallon of this vinegar, with such spices as you choose for flavoring. Place this kettle of vinegar over the fire, stirring and dissolving the sugar, and when the vinegar comes to a simmer pour it over the figs, covering them about an inch. Place a small piece of horseradish root in the top of the jar, cover close, set away in a cool place, and they will keep a year or two—if not sooner eaten. This pickle is very superior and highly popular wherever known.

Cakes of figs (such as are mentioned in the Bible) may be made by first scalding the ripe fruit in hot lye, as heretofore directed, then dripping the lye off and slowly stewing the figs to a smooth pulp in a porcelain kettle, adding a little sugar and flavoring matter, and stirring the mass carefully while cooking. When thoroughly done and reduced to a smooth mass or pulp, free from lumps, pour into shallow pans or fancifully-shaped molds and dry slowly in a kiln or drying-house. When dry and cool, wrap each cake in white paper and store away in a cool or dry place. These cakes may be broken and stewed over again at pleasure, or eaten from the hand like dried figs or dates.—*Needham's Pamphlet.*

Tule Packing.

The Los Angeles *Herald* announces the fact that tule, which grows in such abundance in all swampy places throughout the State, has been successfully introduced as a substitute for various other more expensive materials in packing fruit for preservation and shipment long distances. The box is lined on all six sides with the tule woven together, and the inside is filled with the same substance, cut up into fine particles. The tule both in the lining and in the dust is dry as tinder, and almost without weight. Much has been said about shipping grapes and other fruit East in a natural state in cork dust, and fruit-dealers in the large cities are making experiments with that object in view. It looks as if the whole question was solved. There is plenty of tule in California. It is easily accessible at many points in the State. The stuff is very easily gathered, dried and prepared for use. The cost of the material will be very light as compared with the grand results to be obtained. The added weight to the box of fruit will be very little, and therefore there will be very little additional freight to pay. The lining of the tule strips on the sides of the box will prevent glass from breaking when wine or brandy is shipped in cases. Altogether, from a cursory inspection of the sample forwarded by the makers, it certainly seems as if cork dust would be supplanted by this plentiful, cheap, light and dry product of all the river bottoms and other damp places in the State. If it works as one must expect it will, the whole question of shipping fruit is solved, and a great industry is formed in the State.

Art by a Wild Duck.

The third case of animal instinct, which I shall here mention, was of a different but of an equally common kind. In walking along the side of a river with overhanging banks, I came suddenly on a common wild duck, whose young were just out. Springing from under the bank, she fluttered out into the stream with loud cries and with all the struggles to escape of a helplessly wounded bird. To simulate the effects of suffering from disease, or from strong emotion, or from wounds upon the human frame is a common necessity of the actor's art, and it is not often really well done. The tricks of the theater are seldom natural, and it is not without reason that "theatrical" has become a proverbial expression for false and artificial representations of the realities of life. It was therefore with no small interest that on this, as on many similar occasions, I watched the perfection of an art which Mrs. Siddons might have envied. The labored and half-convulsive flapping of the wings, the wriggling of the body, the straining of the neck, and the whole expression of painful and abortive effort, were really admirable. When her struggles had carried her to a considerable distance, and she saw they produced no effect in tempting us to follow, she made resounding flaps upon the surface of the water, to secure that attention to herself which it was the great object of the maneuver to attract. Then rising suddenly in the air she made a great circle around us, and returning to the spot renewed her endeavors as before. It was not, however, necessary; for the separate instinct of the young in successful hiding effectually baffled all my attempts to discover them.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla is designed for those who need a medicine to purify their blood, build them up, increase their appetite and rejuvenate their whole system. No other preparation so well meets this want. Its record of forty years is one of constant triumph over disease.

EACH year finds "Brown's Bronchial Troches" in new localities, in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases they have been proved reliable. Sold only in boxes.

IF YOUR complaint is want of appetite try half a wineglass of Angostura Bitters half an hour before dinner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

OLIVE CULTURE.

One of the Coming Great Industries in California.

A member of the force of the Napa *Daily Reporter* has visited the large vineyard and olive plantation of Adolphe Flamont, with the desire to witness the success that has attended his olive plantation of over 6,000 trees. The information obtained was confirmatory of these facts:

First—That such trees can be planted more successfully on rocky lands whose value is but one-fourth or one-fifth of those suitable to wine culture.

Second—That the cost of plantation and ultimate yearly cultivation do not reach one-third of the cost of a vineyard.

Third—That the crops can be gathered with much more economy and celerity than grapes can, and that the olive oil or pickled olive, which can be made with outfittings costing about one-tenth part of those required for wine-making, can be disposed of within a week from the gathering of the berries. [Some of the largest California producers find an advantage in keeping their oil for six months or more, before offering it for sale.]

Fourth—That the insect pests that are liable to attack the olive tree can be fought, with ordinary care, with much more ease and economy than phylloxera or other enemies of the vine.

Fifth—That an olive tree planted in permanent site from the one-year-old rooted cutting will develop with more vigor and rapidity than if kept several years in nursery to be transplanted when six or seven years old, and is sometimes done in Europe by parties who wish to retain meantime the use of their rocky lands for pasturage, and that, when so planted, it brings berries when four years old, and, beginning with its fifth year, gives paying crops which increase in quantity from year to year until the tree reaches its full development, when it will pay several times more than the best vineyard.

Sixth—That the profit on the crop can be computed at about 50 cents net per gallon of berries, and that while the tree is apt to give six, eight, ten gallons of fruit, when six, eight, ten years old, its capacity of bearing will reach twenty, thirty and forty gallons per tree when, in from fifteen to twenty years, it will have reached its full maturity.

Seventh—That the tree seems to be harder to die than old Methuselah, and that it can be considered as a permanent investment, since there are olive trees still living at Jerusalem, which were known during Evangelical times.

Eighth—That the tree will stand the longest spells of dry weather and not be affected unless by such extremes of hot or cold weather as are absolutely unknown in California.

Ninth—That the Picholine variety, which Mr. Flamont has adopted for his plantation, while it makes very good oil, stands as the best for picking. Moreover, it grows quickly, and is less subject to damages by insects than other varieties are.

To Ladies

Suffering from functional derangements or any of the painful disorders or weaknesses incident to their sex, Dr. Pierce's treatise, illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages), suggests sure means of complete self-cure. Sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Secret of Living.

Scovill's Sarsaparilla, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will cure Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood. Certificates can be presented from many leading physicians, ministers and heads of families throughout the land, indorsing it in the highest terms. We are constantly in receipt of certificates of cures from the most reliable sources, and we recommend it as the best known remedy for the cure of the above diseases.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Use SOZODONT when you have eaten;
Use SOZODONT your breath to sweeten;
Use SOZODONT to aid digestion;
Use SOZODONT and ask no question.
Preserve your molars and you won't
Regret the use of SOZODONT.
jy1-1yTuThS

If you want a first-class Buggy, Cart, Phaeton or anything in the carriage line, go to HARRY BERNARD'S, Sixth and L streets. jy9-tf

Dr. LaMars' Seminal Pills for Seminal Weakness, Loss of Vigor, Sexual and General Debility, Nervous and Physical Prostration and the many ailments arising from Indiscretion, Over-Indulgence and Abuse. To those requiring a reliable remedy for the above complaints, Dr. LaMars' Seminal Pills are a veritable "Tower of Strength" and "Fountain of Youth." Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of postal order (thus saving express charges), or C. O. D., by express. A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, 504 Washington street, San Francisco, P. O. Box 1,957, to whom all orders should be addressed. ap8 6m

S. S. & E. L. Southworth, Dentists, Sac.

AUCTIONS.

W. H. Sherburn,

323 K street, bet. Third and Fourth.

"Housekeepers' Delight"

VAPOR STOVES!

1, 2, 3 and 4 Burners.

The best, safest and most economical Vapor Cook Stove ever made.

OVERING OVER THIRTY PATENTS. ALL THE BEST AND LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

SEE THEM,

—AT—

W. H. SHERBURN'S,

323 K STREET.

To Whom it May Concern

This is to certify that Messrs. H. S. CROCKER & CO., publishers of the "State Fair Gazette," have been awarded the exclusive privilege to publish a daily paper and advertise in the Park and Pavilion. Very truly, EDWIN F. SMITH, Sec'y.
Sacramento, Cal., August 5, 1886.

Our Solicitor is now at work, and we trust he will meet with encouragement from the advertising public. The "State Fair Gazette" has been printed for twenty-one years, and is an acknowledged institution of the State Fair. H. S. CROCKER & CO., Publishers.
tf

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

I WANT TO INVEST FROM ONE TO FIVE thousand dollars, with services, in good paying business; give full particulars; references exchanged. Address "B. H.," RECORD-UNION office. au11-3t*

WANTED—TO RENT A BAKEHOUSE WITH good oven and stabling for one horse. Address T. HOLDER, this office. au9-3t*

AMERICAN ZOUAVES, EIGHTH MO. VOLS. Members on this Coast please address or call on GEO. W. JOHNSON, Attorney-at-Law, 1005 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal., late member of the Regimental Band. au7-1w*

$5 REWARD—LOST—FRIDAY, AUGUST 6TH, on the train from San Francisco via Stockton, a Memorandum Book (one of Dewey's Diaries for 1886), containing accounts and papers of no value to anyone but the owner. The above reward will be paid for its return to this office. au7-1w*

WANTED—A CAPABLE SALESMAN TO take orders for "Admiral Porter's Naval History." See review in RECORD-UNION, July 31, 1886. Sells second only to "GRANT'S MEMOIRS." Address, stating qualifications, J. DEWING & CO., Sacramento. 1m*

WANTED—TWO MEN TO DRY HOPS, $2 50 to $3; man cook, $50; cook for the country, 2 waiters, $30; men for ranch work; a milker; men to chop wood. Female—A girl for chamberwork; a waitress, $ 0; 8 girls for housework. Apply to EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. tf

WANTED!

PARTIES WISHING TO EMPLOY THE BEST of HELP should apply at the

NEW EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
No. 816 J STREET.

Business Chances Bought and Sold. Furnished Rooms To Let in all parts of the city.
1p W. B. ROGERS, Gen'l Commission Agent.

$50 REWARD!

STOLEN—ONE SORREL MARE, Harness and Open Buggy, the property of H. D. RODE, Sacramento, were stolen on the 6th of May. Mare—14 hands high; weight, about 1,050 pounds; white star in forehead; small harness mark on back; is a fair trotter. Harness—plated; round lines. Buggy—painted black; wide running gears and striped dark green; back part of body covered.
jy15-1m H. D. RODE, Sacramento.

POLITICAL CARDS.

A. S. GREENLAW,

—CANDIDATE FOR—

COUNTY TREASURER,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. tf

M. M. DREW

Respectfully announces himself a Candidate for

SHERIFF,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. tf

H. W. JOHNSON

Respectfully announces himself a Candidate for

SUPERVISOR FOR FIFTH DISTRICT,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. tf

OPIUM, MORPHINE AND Whisky Habit positively cured by DR. KEELEY'S Chloride of Gold Remedy. Books on habit and genuine testimonials of many of the cured, that you can easily prove, mailed free. Call or write and you will be convinced. All communications confidential. C. G. STRONG, M. D., 21 Third street, San Francisco, Agent for Pacific Coast. fe17-1ptMWF

TO THE UNFORTUNATE

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,

623 Kearny street, San Francisco.

Established in 1854 for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Skin Diseases, etc., permanently cured or no charge.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice or depraved sexual indulgence is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combated by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fœtid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequently insanity.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter to DR. GIBBON, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions. By inclosing ten dollars in registered letter, through the Postoffice, or through Wells, Fargo & Co., a package of medicine will be forwarded to any part of the Union. The Doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Mention the RECORD-UNION.

Address DR. J. F. GIBBON,
jy8-tf Box 1957, San Francisco.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF STREET WORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Board of Trustees of the city of Sacramento to have P street, from Second to Third, improved by grading and graveling to the official grade, constructing redwood curbing, paved gutters and a stone crosswalk and catchbasin at Third and P streets. Said improvements to be made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees, on the 9th day of AUGUST, 1886, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars.
au10-15t JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

NOTICE OF STREET WORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Board of Trustees of the city of Sacramento to have a Vitrified Ironstone Pipe Sewer constructed in the alley between J and K, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets. Said improvement to be made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on the 26th day of JULY, 1886, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars.
jy28-15t JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

A. LEONARD & SON,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

1014 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal,

HAVE FOR SALE

Grain Land, Fruit Land, Grazing Land, Bottom Land

—FOR—

Hops, Alfalfa, Berries and Vegetables.

—ALSO—

Residence Property and Lots

In the city, which it will pay to buy and hold for speculation.

We have Business Property that will pay from 10 to 12 per cent.

We do a General Brokerage and Commission Business!

Make Loans,

AND TAKE CHARGE OF PROPERTY FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE:

A. Leonard & Son

1014 FOURTH ST.,

SACRAMENTO, ... CAL.
au12-1t

MISCELLANEOUS.

"STILL ACHIEVING, STILL PURSUING!"

Aptly voices my position in the Furniture Trade of this Section

The Last Victory Achieved is

A WALNUT

Marble-top Bedroom Suite, $45.

This stands ahead of anything in the market, and is a fitting companion for the ELEGANT SUITE I SELL FOR $18.

And the facilities for FURNISHING YOUR PARLOR are equally good; for my stock shows a very handsome

Parlor Suite of Seven Pieces, FOR $40!

The WONDERFUL LOW PRICES quoted in this advertisement may cause some to ask WHAT THE GOODS CAN BE. My answer is to call and inspect them for yourself; it will cost you nothing, and you certainly will be rewarded for your trouble.

JOHN BREUNER,

—PROPRIETOR OF THE—

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN THE STATE!

Nos. 604, 606, 608 K street, Sacramento.
mr10-3p

W. R. STRONG & CO.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

—WHOLESALE—

Fruit Dealers, Packers & Shippers

Shipments to the East in Car-load Lots a Specialty.
au12-1t

WM. M. LYON. W. A. CURTIS.

LYON & CURTIS,

SUNSET FRUIT.

Wholesale Packers and Shippers

—OF—

California Fruits and Produce!

VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, CHEESE, POULTRY, HONEY; POTATOES AND BEANS IN CAR LOTS; ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY.

117 to 125 J st., Sacramento, Cal.
au12 1t

ESTABLISHED 1852.

GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,

Nos. 126 and 128 J STREET,

(SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, 313 DAVIS STREET.)

Wholesale Dealers in Fruit and Produce!

Full Stock of POTATOES, ONIONS, VEGETABLES, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, SEEDS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, HONEY, etc., always on hand.

We make a Specialty of PACKING GREEN FRUIT, etc., for LONG TRANSIT, and offer Special Inducements to the Trade—our facilities being such that we can readily meet all requirements as to Price, Quality and Quantity.

Correspondence Solicited. au12-1t

BAKER & HAMILTON

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, etc., Iron, Steel, Coal, Powder, Cutlery, Cordage, Barb Fence Wires, etc. jy17-tf

BUILDING AND LOAN.

NEW STOCK.

THE MECHANICS' BUILDING AND LOAN Association has issued a Second Series of Stock, which can be had on application at the office of the Secretary, 231 J street.

W. D. STALKER, President.
CHAS. R. PARSONS, Secretary. tf

HAY AND STRAW.

PROPOSALS FOR BIDS.

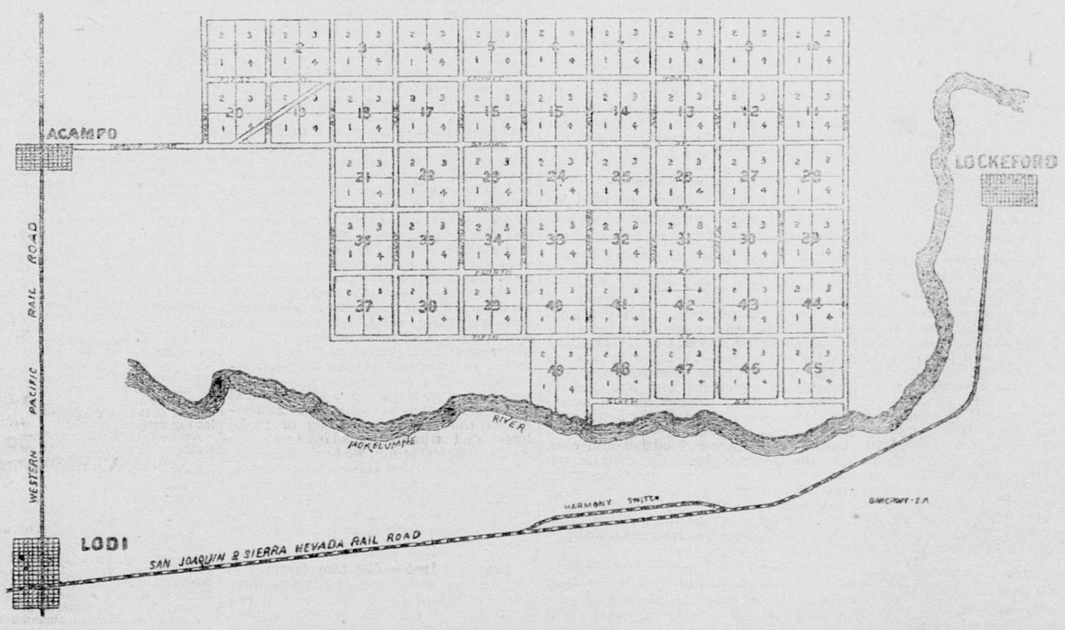
BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the State Agricultural Society, Exposition Building, until 2 P. M.,

AUGUST 14, 1886,

For about 85 Tons, more or less, of first-class Oat Hay; about 12 Tons, more or less, of first quality Alfalfa Hay; and about 80 Tons, more or less, of good Stubble Straw. The same to be delivered at the Park on or about September 4th.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary.
t1 [R C]

LANGFORD COLONY.



Homes Amid Fruits and Flowers!

The "LANGFORD COLONY" is situated in the heart of the rich Mokelumne Valley, in San Joaquin county. This county is in the center of the great San Joaquin Valley, so famed for its rich Fruit, Grain and Grazing Lands. The Mokelumne Valley is justly considered the richest portion of the Pacific Coast. The soil is a fine, light, sandy loam of great depth and fertility. It grows Grain of all kinds, Corn, Alfalfa, and all the Fruits of the temperate and semi-tropic zones, including Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Figs; Wine, Table and Raisin Grapes, without any irrigation whatever. This soil is such, as proved by thirty-six years' of experience, that excessive droughts or rainfalls do not materially affect the crops. The year of 1885 was an extremely dry year, and many portions of this coast had short crops in consequence. This valley, that year, had an average Wheat yield of 25 bushels to the acre. The year of 1886 had an excessive rainfall, so much so that in sections of low land the Grain yield was below the average. The Mokelumne Valley had an average Wheat yield of 28 bushels. It is the surest crop region in the State. In the Colony Lands the famed Flaeur Tokay, the Zinfandel, the Purple Damascus, and the White Muscat of Alexandria have been produced in great quantities and of fine quality. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Prunes, Olives and Nut-bearing Trees all flourish on this inexhaustibly fertile soil. Vegetables of all kinds grow the year round.

TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETS.

Cheap and rapid transportation is of the utmost importance to those who are both producers and consumers. It cheapens all that he buys and enhances the price of all he produces. The "LANGFORD COLONY" is most advantageously situated in this respect. It is between two railroads that both connect with steamboats, that run from the Sacramento and San Joaquin points to the Golden Gate. This gives the cheapest freight and passenger rates for the distance on this Coast. The markets for all kinds of products are good. The Canneries, Wineries and Fruit Dealers take all the Fruit raised, at highly remunerative prices. There is an unlimited demand for all the Wine, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits that can be grown. Dairy Products, Fowls, Eggs and Vegetables find a ready sale. Every acre of this land when in bearing Fruit Trees or Vines will net $100 per acre.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The school and educational facilities of this locality are an essential feature of this Colony—excelling that of any other tract on the Western Slope. Two public schools are maintained within one-half mile of the Colony, and two churches are also located as closely. At Woodbridge, a flourishing town four miles from this favored spot, is located the San Joaquin Valley College, one of the leading educational institutions of California.

TEMPERATURE.

The temperature of this locality is equable, being semi-tropical in character; the annual average temperature is 60 degrees; highest temperature, 98 degrees; lowest temperature, 26 degrees above zero; annual average rainfall, 22 inches. The beauties of this wonderful climate are evidenced in the mid-winter display of Tropical Plants, Fruits, etc., growing in the open air; so mild and genial is it, that every product of the temperate and semi-tropic zone here reaches its greatest perfection.

WATER.

The Mokelumne river skirts along the eastern and southern boundary of the Colony, and offers every facility for water. The water taken from the substrata is pure, sparkling and delicious, and can be obtained in almost any quantity at a comparatively low cost.

TIMBER.

Great Oaks grow to an unusually large size on the banks of the river, affording ample fuel for years to come. The cost is almost nothing. There is sufficient timber now on the land to answer the wants of all colonists. This is another essential feature of the property. The close proximity to railroad stations affords easy market for all demands of the settlers for lumber and building material.

TERMS.

These tracts are offered for sale on terms that can hardly fail to attract purchasers of small means. Price per acre is $70. Purchaser has option of paying cash, or one-third down balance at end of second or third years; interest 6 per cent. per annum on deferred payments. No money required after first payment till end of second or third years, thus giving the settler an opportunity to get nearly the whole of the purchase price of his land from the sale of Corn, Vegetables, Berries, Fowls and Fruit before final payment is required.

Any one locating on a ten-acre tract in "LANGFORD COLONY" can make a living after the first 90 days of his settling. San Joaquin county is one of the wealthiest of the State, the rate of taxation being lower than that of any county, and the progress of development now advancing will soon place her at the head of all competing industrial interests of the State. No better terms can possibly be offered.

CHAS. R. PARSONS,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

ORANGE CULTURE.

CLEARING AND PLANTING IN THE HIGHER FOOTHILLS.

The Organization and Work Accomplished by the Auburn Orange-Growers' Association.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: The citrus fair at your city last January set many of our good citizens thinking about orange culture in Placer county. Our people surprised themselves at the exhibit they made. It was known that many oranges were grown at Newcastle, Penryn, Ophir and Auburn; but except the first-named place it was mostly by way of house yard adornment. It was also known that a few bearing trees lived in Colfax till within a few years back, when they were killed by an unusual frost and lack of care by the owner, who seemed to think that they would go sooner or later as a certainty, and who took it as a freak of nature that they had lived so long. Now it is thought that with a more favorable location, and even a moderate amount of care, the Colfax trees, at an elevation of 2,400 feet in the Sierras, would still be alive and fruiting.

The failure of Mr. Birdsall's orange ranch near Rocklin—a costly experiment—was also a warning to our sanguine lovers of the golden fruit; but careful observers noted that a more unfavorable spot for an orange grove could hardly be selected than that on which Mr. Birdsall's grove was planted. It was black, rich ground, it is true, but it was cold, low and moist in part. It is now known that in a few unfavorable spots within two miles east of Rocklin, by reason of peculiar conformation of ground, sheltered from air currents, peaches invariably are killed by late frosts, while the hills and ridges only a few rods away have a perfect climate for an inexhaustible supply of all kinds of fruit.

With these experiments in orange-growing in the high reaches of the foothills before us, about a dozen citizens of Auburn met on February 1st to discuss the orange problem. Previous failures were noted, and also subsequent success by numerous growers in the county. It was finally determined to organize an association of ten shares and plant immediately. The second meeting was held on February 7th, when the ten shares were subscribed, and an assessment of $200 per share was levied and paid in. On February 9th a permanent organization was effected, by the election of J. A. Filcher as President; Arthur Boardman, Vice-President; O. W. Hollenbeck, Treasurer; W. B. Lardner, Secretary; and a Board of Directors, consisting of Arthur Boardman, Geo. J. Morgan and W. B. Lardner. At our fourth meeting on February 13th, our by-laws and articles of agreement and rules were adopted, containing ten sections, and were duly signed by the members of the association.

Our land, forty-four acres, after considerable search, was selected on the Auburn and Rattlesnake bridge road, some five or six miles south of Auburn. It is in the same neighborhood as the Hector and Boles cherry orchards; at a greater elevation from the American river, but still within its warming influence. The spot on the ranch selected for the first planting was five acres, sheltered on the northwest and east by the high ridges and sloping to the south. This land when purchased was covered with a dense growth of chaparral and underbrush; also with pines, large and small, white and live oak, buckeye, etc. Being pushed for time, the clearing, grubbing, plowing and harrowing cost $35 per acre.

In the meantime Mr. James Curry, a faithful and experienced orchardist, was hired at $600 per annum to superintend the ranch. During the last week of March and the first week in April 585 trees were planted—400 navels, and the rest divided between Mediterranean sweet, St. Michael and Konahs. These were set out in diamond shape, twenty feet apart, with triangles, and forming straight rows in several directions. The general surface of the five acres is rolling, with one side low and having a substratum of clay soil, which held the late heavy rains, and some of the trees planted there were removed to higher ground, after being set out a week or two. This was done without apparent injury to the trees. This portion will be thoroughly drained before being planted to oranges another year; or, perhaps, will be planted with Bartlett pears.

Including the first breaking, the ground has been plowed three times—the last time ten inches deep; was harrowed after first plowing, and has been cultivated three times with an Acme cultivator. It is now in perfect condition. Naturally a rich granite soil, having plenty of leaf mold, well covered with ashes from the burned wood and brush, and thoroughly cultivated, a shovel handle can be pushed into the ground easily ten to twelve inches.

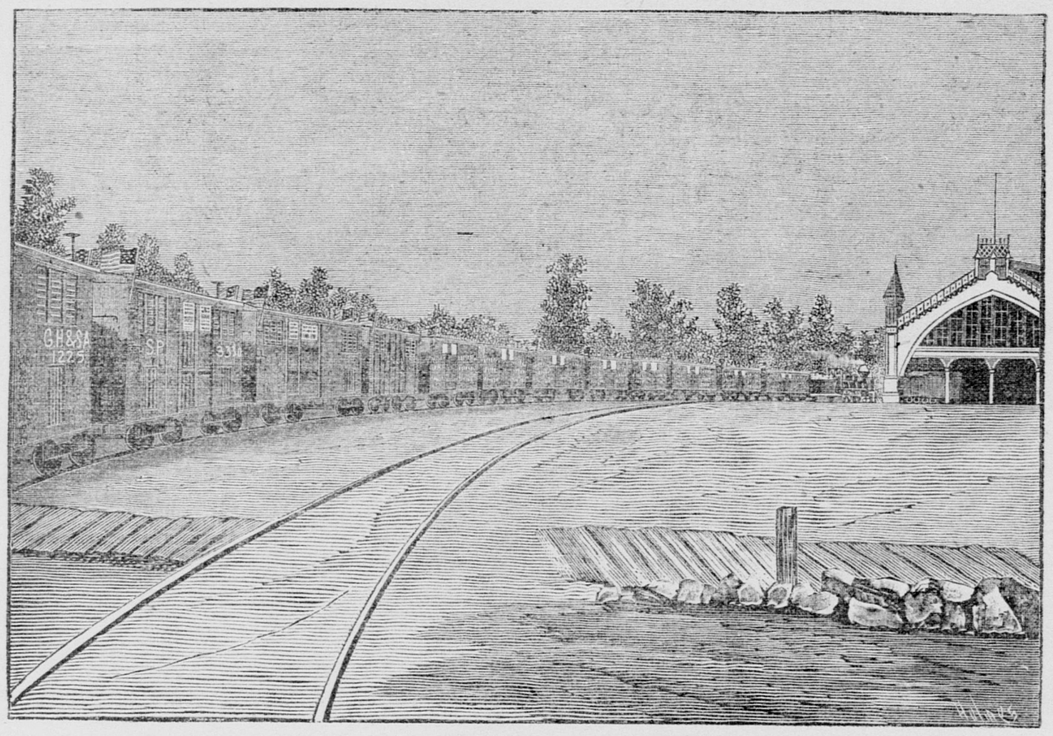
And lastly, about the trees (?). They are doing well, but the puddled trees not so well as the bagged ones. The old leaves were stripped at planting; all surplus wood cut off, and the stumps waxed. The jack-rabbits barked a few trees, but a wash of dissolved assafœtida stopped their depredations. Only a very small per centage can be called dead. With a few the top is dead, but sprouts are coming from above the bud, with an occasional one below the bud. All this can be determined better at later date, as the orange is a wayward tree, and may stand dormant for a time, and then send shoots out, and force them upward as fast as corn or dock leaves grow. The stock may die without apparent cause but sprout from near the bud or graft, or in as mysterious a manner, die entirely, but the impression is gaining that with reasonable care an orange root is very tenacious of life. We have learned much in one short season. Under favorable circumstances hardly a tree need be lost. Our trees came from southern California in carload bulk; were stored in a shed for some two weeks awaiting preparation of ground, and were hauled to the ranch over a rough road about the time of our first north wind. There the most of them remained till set. Taken all together, the trees had a "rough deal," owing to unlooked-for delays and mishaps.

Considering the circumstances the members of the association are perfectly satisfied so far with results. To emphasize their confidence, they met recently, voted the third thousand dollars in assessment, and ordered the purchase of a small tract of land in addition, on which to build a house for the Superintendent. Since then a sightly ridge containing over five acres was purchased for $35 per acre, for this object. This adjoins the original tract, and faces nine hundred and forty feet on the public road, giving a choice building site and additional orange land if desired. The original 44 acres cost $900. Let the reader note the rise in price on the second purchase.

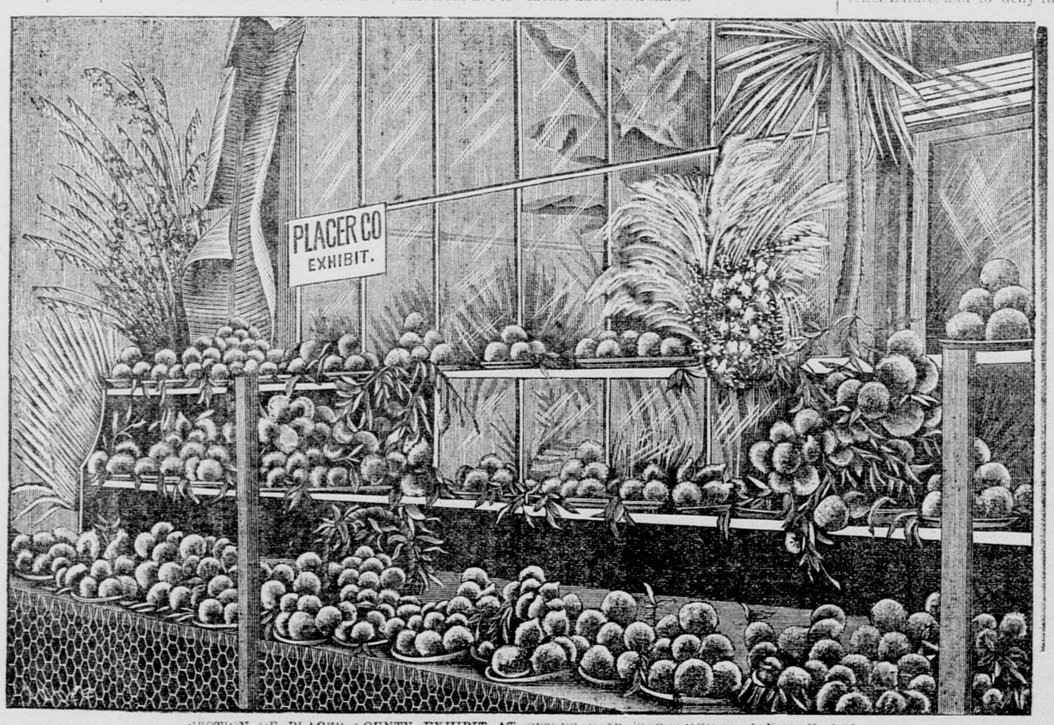
It is the intention to build a house immediately on this newly-purchased tract. It is also the intention to plant from five to ten acres more in oranges next spring, keeping the orchard in a square as near the irrigating ditch as the general lay of the land will permit. The trees will be forced in growth by thorough cultivation and judicious use of water, till about September 1st, when they will be allowed to harden for winter. Yours truly,

SUNNY VALE.

PAPER PLATES.—A daring landlord in Berlin last year introduced paper plates. Bread and butter, cakes, and similar articles were served on a pretty papermache plate having a border in relief and closely resembling porcelain. The landlord liked them because they were so cheap they could be thrown away after once using; waiters liked them for their lightness and because they were neither to be washed nor broken, and guests were delighted to take them away as souvenirs. Housewives will cordially welcome the introduction of this sort of table furniture into America.—*Ex.*



(FIRST SPECIAL FRUIT TRAIN FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE EAST.)



SECTION OF PLACER COUNTY EXHIBIT AT CITRUS FAIR, SACRAMENTO, JANUARY, 1886.

THE ORANGE SUPPLY.

[San Francisco Bulletin, May 29th.]

A few years ago it was feared that the culture of citrus fruits, especially of the orange was being overdone in California. The wonderful success of a few orange groves having given everybody in two of the southern counties the orange fever, an immense area of land was planted with young orange trees. Not much of a profit having been found at that time in California wine, to many vineyardists their outlook was discouraging. Vines were freely uprooted and citrus trees were planted instead. Those who thus transferred their vineyards into orange groves believed there was no future for California wine. But there were a few men in Los Angeles county at that time who had greater faith in the vine than the orange tree, and cut down their groves to make room for more vines. The late Don Mateo Keller, a well-known wine manufacturer, was a notable example. He took out the greater portion, if not all, of his large lemon and orange grove, and planted a vineyard on the site, believing that California wines would at an early day be in good demand, and oranges would be a drug on the market. The experience of later years has shown that the extremists on both sides were wrong. California wines are in favor, and there is a growing demand for them at home and abroad. The orange business has also flourished; and instead of being overdone, the market for the golden fruit has expanded to the Atlantic Coast. This development has been produced by the opening of trans-continental railroads through the orange-producing counties of the south. A still later development in the same industry is promised in the northern and central counties of the State, the adaptability of the soil and climate having been fully demonstrated by a multiplicity of experiments.

A systematic canvass has just been made by the agents of the Southern Pacific Company to determine the extent of the California orange trade, and from correspondence which has passed between the heads of departments, it appears that the gross production of oranges in Southern California during the season now drawing to a close, was equal to 2,250 carloads. A careful computation of their numerical contents places the total number of oranges at 133,000,000. This was less than three oranges to each person in the United States. One thousand two hundred and seventy carloads, containing about 68,580,000 oranges, were shipped by rail from points in Southern California to points east of the Southern Pacific Company's lines. Along the lines of the company, but outside of the southern counties, 730 carloads, containing about 39,420,000 oranges, were delivered. It is estimated that at least 100 carloads, containing say 5,400,000 oranges, were consumed in the southern counties, and at the date the canvass was closed, namely, May 10th, it was estimated that 350 carloads, representing about 18,900,000 oranges, remained on the trees. It is understood that these figures cover the fruit shipped by steamship as well as by railroad lines.

The industry cannot be said to have reached, by any means, its maximum growth. The citrus exhibitions at Sacramento and San Francisco have directed attention to the central and northern counties as promising fields for citrus culture, and no doubt much attention will be given to it in these sections hereafter, especially in those places where successful experiments have been made.

The season now closing has, it is true, been an unusually favorable one to citrus-growers, as compared with previous seasons. The heavy frost in Florida destroyed the greater portion of the crop in that State, and low freights and systematic shipments enabled the growers of the southern counties to place the greater portion of their crops in Eastern markets and clear a splendid profit. We cannot, of course, expect a heavy frost to kill off the Florida crop every year. Therefore, whatever effect that calamity may have had the past winter on the California orange crop must be regarded as exceptional. But reasonably low freights are likely to be permanent, and the bugbear of Florida competition is reduced to a minimum when it is considered that the crop of that State is practically exhausted when the California orange appears fresh and luscious in the market. It is the fact that the California orange ripens at a time when the orange of no other country or State is in condition, which gives it a market, for all time, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

IMAGINARY ILLS.—A Philadelphia physician says that a great deal of what passes for heart disease is only mild dyspepsia, that nervousness commonly is bad temper, and that two-thirds of the so-called malaria is nothing but laziness. Imagination, he says, is responsible for a multitude of ills, and he gives as an instance the case of a clergyman who after preaching a sermon would take a teaspoonful of sweetened water and doze off like a babe, under the impression that it was a bona fide sedative.

Judge no one by his relations, whatever criticisms you pass upon his companions. Relations, like features, are thrust upon us; companions, like clothes, are more or less our own selection.—*Kate Field.*

COTTON.

'Tis born of the burden of Toil,
From the strength and speed of the plow.
It springs from the heart of the soil,
And the seeds that are glorified now.
In the soft-furrowed fields of the South,
It rules o'er the realms of the grain,
'Tis green through the gloom of the drouth,
'Tis fair through the fall of the rain.
With blossoms of purple and white,
With leaves that are vernal in hue,
'Tis fed by the air and the light,
'Tis nurtured by sunshine and dew;
It springs from the breast of the earth,
'Tis rife with rare color and heat—
In marvels of magical birth,
'Tis king o'er the corn and the wheat!
The procreant pulses of May
Beat under its ripened boll;
And later it lives in the ray
Of the light that illumines its soul.
'Twas known in the land of the East,
Through ages long silent and dead;
With wonders of whiteness increased,
To the warmth of the South it is wed.
'Tis gathered from valleys and hills;
In opulent bales it is bound;
With orient beauty it fills
Vast acres of affluent ground.
Though planted in darkness and gloom,
'Tis sale in the dust of the sod;
It arises in splendors of bloom,
It awakes at the whisper of God.
Oh! lift a large pæan of praise,
As strong as the tides of the sea!
Through lengths of laborious days
And conquests of Commerce to be
This plant from the heart of the soil,
In the pride of its purified fleece,
With triumphs of glory and toil
Shall reign in the rapture of peace.
—[Wm. H. Hayne, in Home and Farm.

Farming and Getting Rich.

It may be wholly idle to attempt to stem the tide that is rising with such force in this country in favor of mere riches; but in the case of farmers it is as well to lay the simple truth before them as to withhold. Without in the least presuming to dictate motives or aims to any class of men, we may nevertheless say, with perfect truth and respect for their status and privileges, that farmers, of all men, are the very last ones who need trouble themselves about riches as other people do. Possessing and living upon their own productive acres, they have all the requisite resources of wealth constantly in their own hands. They are sure of shelter, of food, and of needful clothing; to toil and moil, pinch and screw, starve and deny, merely to be accounted worth a certain amount of money, is only wasting the precious term of life which might be used to far better purpose.

We will indulge in no moralizing on the subject further than to say that to go without in order to scrape together a certain sum of money, and then to leave it behind without ever having the productive and enjoyable use of it, is the folly of childishness itself. To provide, with prudence and industry, against the accidents of life and the infirmities of possible old age, is of course every man's duty, and should supply the healthful stimulus to exertion; but to become a slave, to starve the higher and better nature, and to deny rational enjoyment to one's self and family merely to be reckoned worth so many dollars, is folly indefensible.

A man on his own farm, well cultivated and kept, well stocked with good modern dwellings and barns and outbuildings, master of both time and acres, tied to no hours by the calls of bells or whistles, free to come and go according to the necessities of none but himself, mostly in his own fields, performing his healthful labors within sight of the smoke of his own chimneys, is surely as rich in the genuine sense of that word as any man can be. He has nothing to fear and nobody to envy. Of one thing he is sure all his days, and that is a sufficient living; and that is what other men are never sure of without a single pang of doubt or apprehension. There is his land; there is his home; there is all the animal and inanimate machinery of his establishment, and for the rest he looks in profound trust to the bounty of heaven.

Instead of this unworthy and demoralizing anxiety to get rich, if the average farmer, once being solidly established, would resolve to enlarge and exalt his life as it is, to make more out of that, to enjoy as much as possible of what there is to be enjoyed, to adorn and beautify his home—that only paradise on earth—within and without, he would find all his daily tasks far easier, even to the extent of being delightful; he would feel rich where now, with more money, he feels all the time poor, and he would rid himself of a false tyrant in the form of increasing parsimony that holds his nose to the grindstone till he is flung into his grave. If farmers only knew it, they could be the richest men on earth.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Only a loving heart can effectually present a loving gospel.—*H. Clay Trumbull.*

FRUIT-SHIPPING.

ADVANTAGES OF SACRAMENTO AS A FRUIT-SHIPPING POINT.

The Center of California's Horticultural Industry—The Handling of Fruit.

Among the many advantages possessed by Sacramento, in a commercial sense, is that of being the chief fruit-shipping center of the State. California is but just entering upon an era of prosperity—one that must result from her wonderful horticultural industry—that bids far to be without a parallel in the history of any other State or section of country on the globe. This is not an exaggeration, for the facts thus far amply justify the statement. And in the coming years, when the acreage of the orchards and vineyards of the State shall have multiplied again and again, what a grand prestige it will give to Sacramento to be recognized as the very center and heart of the great Pacific coast fruit section! This is the enviable position of Sacramento to-day—it will be her proud boast in the long years to come. Her advantages as a business and shipping center were discovered by that far-seeing practical pioneer of American civilization, Colonel John A. Sutter, when he elected to have the eleven leagues of land allotted to him by the Mexican Governor, Alvarado, so selected as to embrace the present site of the city of Sacramento in the heart of the rich and fertile valley that bears her name. This was then

THE NATURAL CENTER

Of the interior mercantile trade, but to this advantage there has since been added the additional one of becoming a railroad center. The number of regular trains arriving and departing daily numbers nearly forty, to say nothing of the large number of special. In the first eleven months of last year (1885), there were shipped for Eastern points full carloads of agricultural products as follows: Green fruit, 730; vegetables, 125; leather, 55; beans, 6; canned goods, fruit and salmon, 165; hops, 260; barley, 16; wool, 155; hides, 12; raisins, 28; refined borax, 8; nuts, 14; dried fruit, 13; wine, 70; alfalfa, 3; brandy, 12.

LAST YEAR AND THIS.

During the entire year of 1885 the total number of carloads of fruit dispatched from all other points in the State was but 295, or about one-third as many as were billed from Sacramento alone. For two months of the present year (July and August), there have been shipped from this point no less than 6,220,000 pounds of green fruit, or a little upward of 300 car-loads. The months of August and September will doubtless witness a considerable increase in shipments, and may swell the total number of carloads to 700 or 800. The chances are that—although the present fruit season is not what may be termed a heavy one—there will be a much greater quantity shipped from here to Eastern points than last year, owing to the increased demand for California fruit and the fact that a considerable acreage of new orchards has come into bearing. In addition to the 300 and odd carloads of fruit shipped East in the last two months, there have also been sent forward in the same time upward of 150 carloads (3,030,800 pounds) of garden products.

IMPROVED FACILITIES.

Since last year the fruit growers of California have become better organized for shipping operations and have secured better terms than formerly from the railroad companies. The chief shipments are made by W. R. Strong & Co., E. T. Earle, Lyon & Curtis, C. W. Reed and other members of the Fruit Growers' Association—an organization formed at Sacramento the present year—and the California Fruit Union, organized in San Francisco. These organizations have headquarters here, and connections in the Eastern cities through which shipments are distributed. In addition thereto, local private firms ship largely. When trains of fifteen carloads are forwarded at one time under the special rates recently obtained, only $300 per car freightage is charged, against $600 per car heretofore. Several such trains have already been sent forward this year—as many as five in a single week, and others will be dispatched in rapid succession during the remainder of the fruit season. The work of collecting, packing and dispatching these fruit trains necessitates the employment of a very large number of men in this city and throughout the fruit-growing districts, and makes matters generally lively.

THE CHIEF POINTS

To which carload lots of fruit are dispatched are Denver, Lincoln (Neb.), Council Bluffs, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, New Orleans and New York. These cities are made distributing points for their respective sections, and a glance at the map will show that they represent a very large part of the Union in which California fruit is used. The area of distribution will, however, be enlarged from year to year, as the supply increases, for there is practically no limit to the demand. It is safe to assume that in the coming years improved methods of shipping and preserving fruits will be discovered, and this in itself will serve to greatly stimulate the export trade. Thus will the business of Sacramento as a fruit-growing and shipping center be enlarged, for there is no other point in the State that is so advantageously located and can compete with her in this respect.

Pruning Orange Trees.

Just how to prune an orange or lemon tree to produce the best results in tree and fruit is still an unsolved problem in south California. In going through a series of orchards in our best orange-growing districts, we notice quite a marked difference in the manner of shaping the trees. In some the limbs start so low down that the outer ends of the branches barely escape the ground, thus keeping the body of the tree low down, keeping the ground around it cool and well shaded, and giving ease in picking the crop. In others, the trunks stand out clean and bare for a distance of forty to sixty inches from the ground, allowing the sun to thoroughly warm the roots near the body of the tree, and exposing the trunk to the action of the sun and air. Each of these plans of pruning has strong adherents, and each has arguments in its favor.

One of the best orange growers near L Angeles is H. J. Crow, of Glendale, and h does not prune citrus trees at all. He says that citrus fruit grown on the outside limbs is always rough, while that grown on the inside of the tree is finer and of smoother texture.

In Florida the same dissimilarity of method in pruning exists as here, and it is unquestionable that both ways of pruning have decided advantages or they would not still be in vogue after all our years of experience.—*Rural Californian.*

Between grace and law there is no quarrel; they are made in one Christ. No one finds fault with natural law because it is arbitrary; why should they with moral law?—*Dr. John Hall.*

A GLANCE AT CALIFORNIA.

ITS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES—PLAIN FACTS.

MATTERS OF GREAT INTEREST

Area, Needs, Claims, Promise, Climate, Soil Product and Statistics of California.

California is at this time extending an invitation to desirable people to come and make their homes here. It is fully realized by our people that when the stranger reads articles descriptive of the advantages of this State, he will judge that the writers present them in the best possible light. We, however, call his attention to the fact, that he can easily verify by observation and inquiry whether there is exaggeration or concealment of any material facts. In all that the RECORD-UNION has said, or will say of the desirability of this State for the homeseeker, it has been, and will be, exceedingly cautious to make no statement that cannot be easily verified. We have not, and will not make any concealments as to disadvantages, though we say that the objections to California are fewer than to any other locality within our knowledge, on the face of the globe. We frankly say to the newly arrived that we need population. That we have the area, productive capacity and ability for a population of several millions, whereas, in fact, we have, owing to our remoteness and youth, but about one million in the State, resident, including the Chinese. The full possibilities of this State can be developed only by a laboring population—laboring either in commercial pursuits, in manufactures, or in tilling the soil, or in the investment and reproduction of capital as the reward of thrift and economy. We prefer to name at the outset what

THE OBJECTIONS

To the State are, that the reader may have them in mind as he proceeds. The first is the sparsely settled condition of the country. This we are now seeking to obviate in all legitimate ways. In the past two years we have made such advancement in this direction that the promise is within the next decade the State will have very nearly received the quota of people necessary to her perfect development. The second is our remoteness from the great markets of the world. This is, however, being eliminated by the rapid and multiplying methods of communication, and by the opening up of an area of growing trade to the westward in the Orient and the islands of the Pacific. Moreover, our products are of such character, and so advanced as regards seasons, that we find a ready market, even though distant, for much of our products. Thus, in fruit growing, one of the chief industries of the coast, we reach Eastern markets with our supplies far in advance of any other producers, and the quality and the variety of our product in this line commands for our production exceptionally good prices, and creates a demand that no other supply can so well fill. Third—There are sections of the State were

IRRIGATION

Is felt to be essential. But the public activities in filling this need give promise that very soon, indeed, to a large extent, this factor will be satisfied. Irrigation works of great magnitude are now being constructed, and a policy will be adopted by the State that will insure the application of water wherever needed. But irrigation is the need of only a portion of our territory. Outside of such areas we have capacity for an immense population. For instance, in the north part of the State, all that region lying northward of the center of the State, there is never entertained fear of drought, and there is such precipitation that some measure of yield is assured year in and year out. Fourth—There is in our midst a people filling very largely the labor field, with whom the white laborer cannot successfully compete without such manner of domestic economy as is unnatural to and undesirable in the representative American citizen. This evil, however, is already under restriction, and the country is alive to the necessity of such protective regulations as will forever prevent it assuming greater proportions, and as will reduce the present menace to a nominal one.

IN HORTICULTURE

We are troubled with the same insect pests that are common to the whole country, and from which no part of it is wholly free. But we are taking such preventive measures as have greatly mitigated this evil, and give promise of its speedy extinction. Fifth—At rare intervals we have slight tremors of the earth, but these are so infrequent, so harmless, that the people entertain neither thought nor fear concerning them. The geological formation of the country forbids the idea that in this respect there can ever occur here any injury worth the mention. And here we may remark, that not so much damage has been done by earthquakes in all the history of the territory now embraced within State lines, as results from one ordinary gale in the West, an ordinary cold snap at the East, or the high tides and abnormal rainfall and river flooding in a single day in the States east of the Missouri river. These are all the objections that can rationally be raised to the State, by any thoughtful man or woman who contemplates founding a home here. Now as to

THE CLAIMS WE ADVANCE.

In preceding articles we have set forth the educational advantages of the State, and these, we venture the assertion, are on a more liberal basis than those of any other State in the Union, though educational institutions are in other States more numerous. We invite attention to the article on that subject, in which we carefully, and in detail, laid bare the whole educational scheme of California. We have shown, also, that in the matter of healthful climate there is no superior to that of California, and that her multitude of healing springs, her sanitariums, and the high state of health shown by the statistics of the State Board of Health, place this State in the front rank. Extending, as the State does, along a coast warmed by the Japanese current, divided longitudinally by lofty ranges of mountains, with 700 miles of salubrious sea coast upon the most pacific of all oceans, with warm valleys made productive by the richest of soils, with an equable temperature, with a total absence of any thing that by the Eastern visitor would be esteemed a storm, without freezing times, or snow, or ice, with occasional and comparatively harmless frosts, and those confined to narrow sections, California presents attractions in the matter of climate that are simply unequaled in any part of the national domain. It is possible for the visitor to suit himself with

ANY KIND OF MILD CLIMATE

In California that he may desire, from bracing soft sea breezes and invigorating saline atmospheres to warm and cloudless skies in the valleys; from the even temperature that seldom varies from sixty-five to seventy degrees, to the warm valleys where the thermometer attains the nineties, but where, the air being dry, the heat is not felt as it would be at eighty at any point east of the Missouri; from lowlands to altitudes of any degree up to seven thousand and ten thousand feet; from mountain to plain, from foothill to ocean shore, from humid atmospheres that keep the soil moist the year round, to greater or less extent, to dry atmospheres with warm days and uniformily cool nights. It is well understood in California that one may, by a removal of about ten miles in any direction, find a different climate, but none to which attaches the rigors of the Eastern cold winters, or the Eastern sultry summers. With timber plentiful, lumber procurable in variety at low rates, stone at hand at almost any command, clays that produce the best of building brick, fuel plentiful, either coal or wood, water free from the hard qualities that distinguish so much of the domestic water supply of the East, the State offers unparalleled advantages for the home-builder.

IN THE MATTER OF TRANSPORTATION

Railroad building has reached a degree of development here that, in proportion to the age of the country and the number of inhabitants, has been witnessed nowhere else. The entire 700 miles length of the State is now traversed by rail through the heart of the great valleys, while numerous lines cross the State and feed from many directions these great trunks. Land values, compared to the ratings at the East, are considerably higher. But, as we have once before remarked, land in California is not sold, we sell climate, and throw the land in. That is to say, lands in Michigan, New York, or Iowa, or Wisconsin, or even in more southerly States, that will now rate at half the price asked for desirable lands in California, would be worth four times the figure if the capacity given by our climate could be attached to them. That is to say again, if we take a tract in Indiana for instance, rating at $15, $25 or $30, reasonably comparable with lands in California rating at the same figures, or even more, and transport to them the climatic advantages of the California lands, the tract in the Hoosier State would be trebly enhanced in value. Give to the Indiana farmer the assurance that in Indiana he will never be compelled to house his stock against long winters; that he will never be compelled to clear his way to barn or house through the snow; that his soil shall

NEVER FREEZE;

That his storehouse need never be "banked" up to insure due warmth to his reserve of provisions; that there shall be no week in the whole year that some growth useful to his household and profitable to his purse shall not be prospering on his land; that there shall be no day in the round year when he may not do labor upon the soil with a view to enlarging its capacity; that no need shall be upon him to construct weather-proof granaries; that he may pluck in his dooryard every day in the year a bouquet of flowers to adorn his dinner table; that in no hour of all the year shall his wells freeze or his pipes refuse to convey water to his stock or his household; that his lowlands and moist lands or his uplands under irrigation shall produce him three alfalfa hay crops at least in the year, and frequently yield him four cuttings; that on his Indiana lands he may pluck oranges from trees loaded at Christmas, or bending to the earth with ripe fruit in May; that he shall be able to raise the fig, lemon, olive, prune, date, pomegranate and orange in the open air, without shelter of any kind, and with only remote and very infrequent danger of losing the crop from any cause; assure him that tornadoes, cyclones and blizzards are unknown to his section; assure him that his cattle shall increase in the field without concern on his part regarding their shelter from severity of weather; assure him that his Indiana land shall produce such variety of crops as his most extravagant taste or exacting judgment may demand; give him assurance that vegetable product shall all the year round, in some form, be taken from the soil, rather than the cellar and the storehouse; give him all these, and many other assurances like those recited in this long sentence, and then ask him to fix the value upon his Indiana lands, and compare that with the demands for similar property as to soil in California, and it will be disclosed that the price of the California land falls immeasurably below the exaction of the Indianian for his farm. And this

COMPARATIVE PICTURING,

By way of illustration, is no florid coloring, but the soberest of fact, of which any intelligent observer may convince himself, if he is open to the usual proofs that convict men of the truth. The fact is, as a distinguished writer has said, "by the variety, multitude and wealth of her resources for agricultural, mining, fishing, viticultural and manufacturing production; by the geniality of her climate, the advantages of her commercial position and her large area, California is well-fitted to play an imperial part in history. The abundance of her gold was one of the wonders of the world; her placers had scarcely reached the climax of their productiveness when her orchards, vineyards and gardens challenged comparison with anything to be seen in France or Italy. The climate near the ocean is unequaled for the small range of temperature between midsummer and midwinter; equally free from the cold that benumbs or the heat that debilitates. A strong trade wind, with a temperature that does not vary much from 55°, blows from the ocean nearly every summer day, its chilliness stimulating the worker to activity, and driving the idler to wear heavy woolen clothing. Before it has gone far inland, the breeze is warmed by the radiation of the earth; an hour's journey is sufficient to obtain a change of 10° mean temperature of July without difference in elevation. The State has an excellent

COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Her northern limit is near the latitude of Boston; her southern near that of Savannah. Mexico has few bays, inlets or islands; her coast bends to the eastward, so much so that Tehuantepec and Guaymas are about as far from Australia, and from most of the Micronesian Islands in the South Pacific, as is San Francisco. The poverty of the western coast of our sister republic in maritime advantages gives a greater value to the California harbors, which, though not numerous, are excellent," and at least two of them are not surpassed for capacity and safety in all the world.

California has an area of 158,360 square miles, and a population of about a million people, or only about six to the square mile; whereas Illinois has 56, Pennsylvania 94, New York 108, Indiana 59, and Ohio 81. The length of her coast is 735 miles, and of the shore line 1,097 miles. There are about 500,000 square miles of tillable soil on the Pacific slope, after making due allowance for all that may be considered worthless for any cause whatever, and fully 300,000 square miles of forests. Of these factors of the coast California has by far the majority of the choice soil, while the Puget Sound section has the choice probably of commercial timber.

IN PRECIOUS METALS,

California is unquestionably the richest part of our national domain. In the production of wine it is not even rivalled by any part of the continent, and the promise is that California vineyards will surpass in productive capacity all others. We boast one of the chief cities of the Union as our commercial capital, and the very fact of its rapid and permanent growth is strong evidence of the verity of all the claims made for the State. We have two chief navigable streams penetrating the two chief valleys of the State. Both of these debouch into an inland bay, which discharges through the straits of Carquinez, and offers the only water way from the ocean or communication with the interior of the State. These straits are three-fourths of a mile wide, and always maintain deep water for sea-going vessels, though nearly twenty-five miles inland from the Golden Gate, the pass through which commerce flows to and from the commercial metropolis, San Francisco. This great city is therefore accessible from the main producing sections of the State by inland waterways, from the coast counties on the north and the south by coast navigation, and from the south, and a great deal of the interior, by rail routes. This convenience of access gives her, as well as the producers of the State, great advantages.

SACRAMENTO

Is in the heart of the State; is also a market of large importance by reason of its intimate rail connection with most of the State, and its location upon the chief navigable stream. It is admirably situated as a commercial center, and affords the producer of the interior special advantages, upon which the RECORD-UNION has enlarged in a distinct article in this series of papers on California. The Sacramento river drains the great Sacramento valley from the north, and the San Joaquin the great San Joaquin valley on the south, and these two drain-ways, as we have said, converge in the very waist of the State, and find their outlet in the Bay of Suisun. The Coast Range lies westerly, of course, of these rivers and valleys, and the loftier mountains, the Sierra Nevadas, on the east. The whole valley area of the State may thus be said to be landlocked, and when the trade winds referred to are taken into account, and the effects of the ocean currents upon the temperature are considered, the intelligent visitor will not be at a loss to account for the equability of our climate or the variety of it within the degrees of equability. The northern of the two great valleys, the Sacramento, is some 350 miles in length, with an average width of forty miles. Comparatively little of the soil needs irrigation, and none of it, to any marked degree, has been put under it. The low lands, or bottoms, along the river, are subject to overflows that necessitate some leveeing and reclamation. The agricultural capabilities of the valley, if recited in detail, would extend this article beyond allotted limits, and read so like a fairy tale as to suggest to the stranger that we had been led by our enthusiasm into exaggeration wholly unpardonable.

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION

And for visible proofs of the capabilities of the central and northern sections of the State, which must contain the bulk of the population, and be the seat of the State's greatest prosperity, we refer the inquiring stranger to the Immigration Bureaus maintained by the people at Sacramento and at San Francisco, and the accuracy and reliability of which are vouched for by the best official and commercial authority of the State. The San Joaquin valley, on the south of Sacramento, has 8,000 square miles of fertile soil. Irrigation is in many sections here a need, and one that is being rapidly and satisfactorily met. The resources of this great valley, and which are not yet all known, are attracting wealth and industry that will early develop its fullest possibilities.

OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

So much has been said and written, that it would be a waste of space and time to enter here into any detailed account of this wonderful region. Information regarding it is easily attainable, since the people of that section, with characteristic energy and enterprise, have made southern California literature as plentiful as the leaves of the forest. While we would detract nothing from the merited virtues of the south, and award it full meed of praise for its salubrious climate, its orange groves and its vineyards, and above all, for the push, industry and business good sense of its people, we are not disposed to award it the palm over the more northern section. According to our view and the proofs patent to the senses of any man who inquires dispassionately, the latter region is the more inviting for the stranger. Lands are cheaper because the speculative fever cuts a smaller figure in our commercial economy. Our lands are better adapted to grain and general growth, while the speciality of the south is semi-tropic fruits. Irrigation is there a greater necessity, and the rainfall more unreliable, while in the central sections it is most certain, a total failure of crops not being known, nor any wet season without precipitation sufficient for some considerable degree of production. And as to the production of

SEMI-TROPIC FRUITS.

The fact is, that the whole central region as capably produces them, the climate being warmer, there being an absence of sea breezes that too much lower the temperature, as the south. The orange ripens in our region at least two months in advance of that of southern California, and so it is, that while we can enter the market prior to our friends of the south, we do not interfere with their claims to it when their fruits ripen. But in central and northern California comparatively little attention, until recently, has been given to the culture of semi-tropic fruits, while in the south these, with grapes, have been the chief end of all exertion. We have been all these years given to mining gold from our hills, and raising cereal crops in our valleys, and vineyards upon our slopes. Now, however, we are varying our industries, and the orange and lemon are receiving the attention due them, and rivaling those of the south where cultivation has done so much, while we have practically done nothing in that direction. The semi-tropic wealth of the south of the State no one will question, but for the fruits of the temperate zone, the apple, peach, plum, apricot, cherry, pear, etc., the stranger will soon discover implicit reliance is placed by commerce upon the central and northern sections. Here are the great horticulture regions, here is the supply from which the market is fed, not only at home, but for the early demand at the East. In fact, the horticultural capabilities of the foothill, bottom land, and small valley sections of central and northern California, stand second only to the cereal products of the State in the estimate of our wealth and our resources. Lying between the south on the one hand and the central section on the other, on the east side and on the south of the San Joaquin Valley, is a great area just coming into prominence, where colonies have grown into towns and cities, and land values have rapidly advanced, and to which sections population is rapidly drifting. Irrigation very largely will be the policy of all that region, developing, as it is, such wonderful capacity for grain and fruit culture. Indeed the Fresno, Tulare and Kern sections promise values and development for the State that are not exceeded by the enterprise, have made southern California literature as plentiful as the leaves of the forest. While we would detract nothing from the merited virtues of the south, and award it full meed of praise for its salubrious climate, its orange groves and its vineyards, and above all, for the push, industry and business good sense of its people, we are not disposed to award it the palm over the more northern section. According to our view and the proofs patent to the senses of any man who inquires dispassionately, the latter region is the more inviting for the stranger. Lands are cheaper because the speculative fever cuts a smaller figure in our commercial economy. Our lands are better adapted to grain and general growth, while the speciality of the south is semi-tropic fruits. Irrigation is there a greater necessity, and the rainfall more unreliable, while in the central sections it is most certain, a total failure of crops not being known, nor any wet season without precipitation sufficient for some considerable degree of production. And as to the production of

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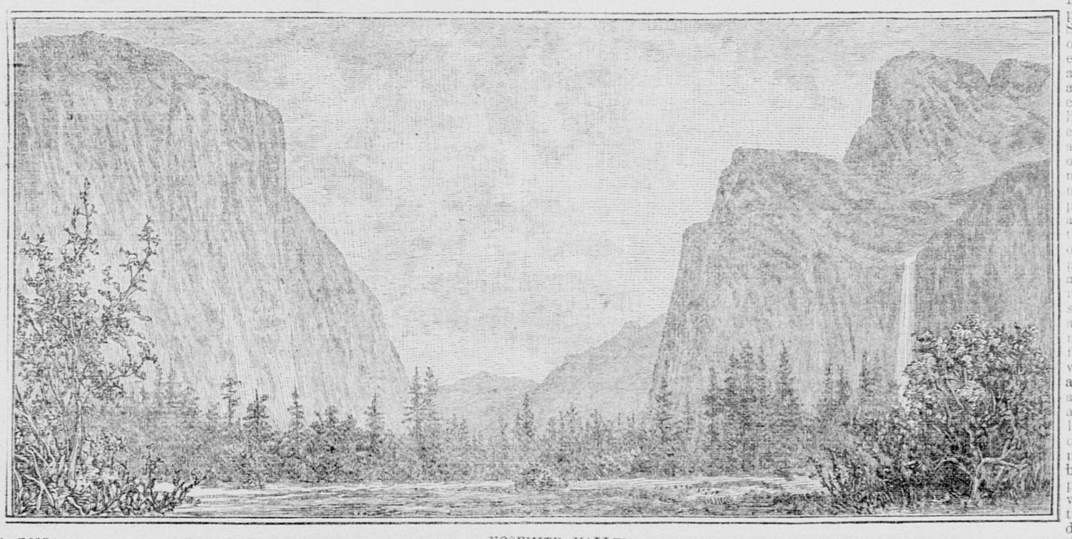
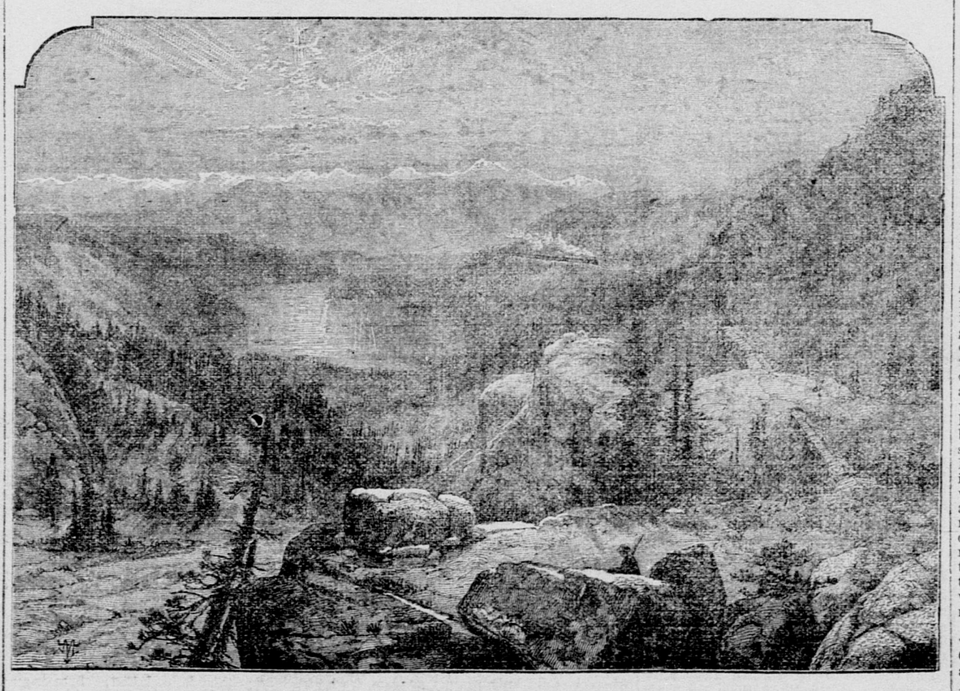
LAKE TAHOE.

BY THOMAS MORAN.



YOSEMITE VALLEY.



DONNER LAKE, FROM NEAR SUMMIT, NEVADA.

BY THOMAS MORAN.

THE COAST REGION OF CALIFORNIA.

All that section lying exposed more or less to the ocean, or just within the range of mountains bordering the coast, is in many respects the most interesting portion of the State. On the north extreme it is largely a lumbering region, with agriculture and stock raising secondary. In the central section it is purely agricultural in character, including dairy interests. Southerly the climate is dryer, and vines and fruits displace the cereal crops. The humidity of the atmosphere on the coast insures it earth products in some degree, no matter how slight may be the rainfall. The section from end to end has a greater average of population to the square mile than the interior of the State. The industries are more varied and wealth more evenly distributed.

THE FOOTHILL REGION,

Rising to the Sierra range from the great valleys, is probably the most promising section of the State at this time. Land values have much advanced in recent years, settlement has been active, and the development of the local resources rapid. The region is given mainly to fruit and grape culture, and the results attained are simply marvelous, both with and without irrigation. The vast water storage system of the Sierras now exceeding the demands of mining, is being turned to the irrigating of these hill lands, and the result is, that the product of the whole section is rapidly augmenting, and nowhere in this Sate is there greater demand for lands, or more successful attainment in cultivation. As a rule warm belts prevail in the foothills and outlook of any section.

THE COAST REGION OF CALIFORNIA.

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HE WILL FIND NEW CONDITIONS,

New demands upon his energy, and calling for all his vigor, notwithstanding the comforts of life are more abundant, and the struggle with nature far less severe than at the East. He has no reason to expect to get land for a song that possesses capabilities and advantages, that, if attaching to lands at the East, would quadruple their value. He must expect those already here to be loyal to the claims they make for the State, by declining to vacate improved places in his favor at nominal cost. He must not expect to find a colony in every section ready for his entry, or to find Government land in every way desirable, waiting for him to claim it at the Government's nominal price. He must expect to find that Californians have been forehanded, and have not left diamonds lying in the highway. He will find that there have been exaggerated stories told of many things, but that of much else not half the truth has been related to him. There is land, and in plenty, in California, and as good as there is on earth, and it is to be had at reasonable prices, remarkably reasonable figures, when all the possibilities of it are taken into consideration. More colonies are being formed; big ranches are being divided up and sold for small farming; there are railroad lands for sale, and accommodating agents of these corporations ready to give reliable information regarding them, and who will fairly and truthfully represent the character and capacity of the lands. Indeed, the stranger cannot go amiss unless he purposely chooses to do so, for the people have established, as we have said, immigration bureaus, where, free of cost or charge, all information regarding lands can be obtained. Abstractly there is no land monopoly here, for the disposition is now all toward the encouragement of the small farmer. The cost of living is no greater here than at the East, and the ruling rates of money are not so much higher as to make material difference to the energetic investor.

IT WOULD BE INTERESTING

To dwell, for the information of the inquiring stranger, upon manufacturing interests in California, but only brief reference can be made. Possibly a supplemental paper on that topic may be presented. Generally, however, it may be said that the full round of ordinary manufacturing industries is prosecuted. Woodenware manufacturing is a growing industry of great importance, fostered as it is by the unequalled supply of resinous woods of the coast. Boots, shoes and clothing are extensively made, but hat manufacturing is slight. All manufactures of wool are common, and the woolen mill product of the State is of the highest character. Some cotton has been grown, but no extensive manufacture of it attempted. Tobacco has been grown to some extent, but manufacture from that product has been very small, while manufacture from the imported stock is a very large industry. Iron working on a large scale is of great importance in California, and the State is now bidding for the building of iron ships for Government purposes. The proof that we can build such vessels here has been given in a fine seagoing steamer constructed at San Francisco. All manufactures of straw are prosecuted, sugar refining engages large capital, and beet sugar-making is growing in importance. The raising and packing of medicinal herbs is coming into prominence. The manufacture of

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

And the building of agricultural machinery are largely engaged in, and extensive works at Benicia are especially prominent. Powder is made of all kinds by a number of mills. Nails are largely manufactured. Rolling mills are operated at two points in the State, Sacramento and San Francisco. The iron ore yield of the State is promising to greatly enlarge, the manufacturers in iron are rapidly augmenting in number and the capital invested largely increasing. Coal is extensively mined, lime burned in several sections, copper mined and smelted, lead, shot and pipe works operated, all kinds of foundry work prosecuted and mills of all kinds built and run in many sections. The flour and feed products are of the best character and fill a large measure of the internal commerce and the exports of the State. Hop growing and packing, wine boiling, brandy and liquor manufacture, jute bag making, sash door and molding, soap, chemical and assaying harness and sadalery, glass blowing and molding industries, shirt and collar factories, canning of fish, fruits and vegetables, the manufacture of ropes and cordage, the building of cars and locomotives, wagons, carriages, and coaches, the collecting of petroleum and earth oils, the quarrying of extensive granite and marble deposits, the manufacture of cheese, butter, mirrors, white lead and oil, pottery, tiling, cement, syrup, and a vast number of industries, the statistics of which we have before us, demand mention as important in the productive economy of the State, but obviously cannot be touched upon here with any degree of satisfaction without unduly extending this article. So, too, we feel compelled to pass for this time reference to the products of the State other than gold and silver, and the proper exposition of mining for the precious metals that gives to California the fitting title—the Golden State.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Its Needs, Its Resources and the Grand Opportunities Afforded.

[Modesto Evening News.]

What Stanislaus county wants is good immigrants. Immigrants with some capital, good habits; with industry in one hand and honest peace in the other. To secure such immigration, we must hold out to them inducements for coming. Can we do it? To induce them to break up their homes, to leave friends, and even relatives, to find a home many miles west, we must offer them better than what they have. To prevent them stopping at other places after they come to California, we must do better than other places. Can we do so? Let us see. First, as to the condition of the soil. A good portion of the county is sandy loam. There is very little of the soil that will not admit of irrigation. The principal industry in Stanislaus county is grain-growing. On this industry many men have accumulated wealth. Evidences of this are on all sides, in beautiful homes. Our crops will average this year, for wheat, nine centals to the acre. And we have had too much rain for some portions of the county and an unusually cool spring, but the strength of our soil asserts itself in bringing forth a good crop. But it is not on wheat that we expect immigrants to make their living and to improve our county. It is small farming. There will ere long be a revolution in Stanislaus county. Wheat will be in a great measure abandoned. Alfalfa, raisins, fruit and vegetables will take wheat's place. One large farm which supports only a few will be turned into many small farms, and will support many in just as comfortable a style. Irrigation will cause this revolution. Having a soil that will admit of irrigation, with water at our command and easy of access, with the largest supply at the command of any county, irrigation is bound to come. The wonder is that we have not recognized the fact before this. We have the soil, the even climate, the sunshine and the water. What we want is to utilize that within our grasp, and then invite the immigrants, and they will come.

There are other things an immigrant wants besides an assurance of a home. Coming from an older country, he is anxious about society, health and climate. Although this is comparatively a young country, Stanislaus county, socially, equals the oldest counties East. Having exceptional educational advantages, within easy reach of educational centers, and having wealth, our young people have received all of the educational advantages and refinement that could be desired. We are justly proud of our society. In education California ranks with the best in the world. Standing at the head of the list of educational institutions is our own State University, which is second to none in the world. In Stanislaus county there are a great number of churches. In Modesto there are nine churches and eight religious denominations represented. In Stanislaus county there are six newspapers, four weekly and two daily papers.

If the people in the windy, cold, wet and disagreeable East would believe us, we would make a true statement of our climate. Instead, we would ask you to come here and sample our climate, and we feel assured of your returning. The telegraph columns are made interesting by large headlines which tell of the destructive cyclone who is now making his tri-annual festive rounds through most of the States in the East. We never have such things here. Storms are unknown. Lightning is a curiosity, and as for wind-storms, we only have wind enough to stir the dust and fan our face. As for the healthfulness, the ills that flesh is heir to are numerous. There is no place where men can live forever. Death in every country holds the winning card and has the last play. People die in Stanislaus county, but while they live they enjoy a life freer from aches and pains than in any other part of the globe. We live in California and enjoy the living.

Transportation to Stanislaus county is easy. You can get here easy and get to San Francisco, the metropolis, easy. Within a few hours' ride the sights of a metropolis that equal New York in variety and supplies can be reached. The thing, however, that will interest the Eastern immigrant—the kind we want—is there a market for their products? There is. Almost within sight is Stockton, which is quite a distributing point; but within easy reach and with comparatively small cost, San Francisco market is open before us to receive and disburse all we can raise, whether it be fruit, vegetables, meat, wine or grain. So, ye in the East who want to make a good living, with comparative ease and comfort, enjoy life and make living a pleasure, come to Stanislaus county, where all the advantages a human can wish for are ready to be taken advantage of.

SHASTA COUNTY.

Some Information About Its Extended Resources and Prospects.

[Redding Free Press.]

Irrigation is unnecessary in this county, as the rainfall is sufficient and sure for all practical purposes. So that anyone who reads may understand we give the explanation. Our rainy season begins as a rule in September, never later than October, and extends at intervals of two or three weeks from that time until the middle of the following June. During this entire time the ground is thoroughly saturated with moisture. This rainy period covers the whole of the growing season in California. At the end of the rainy season our grains, grasses, etc., are ready for the harvest, our fruits, grapes, etc., are beginning to ripen. Now follows the dry season, embracing the months of July, August and September. Under a cloudless sky our crops are harvested and stored away, our fruits mature and acquire the delicious flavor for which they are noted. Our dry season is just as much of a necessity as our wet, for only under these conditions can the perfect grain and fruit be grown and cared for.

ORANGE CULTURE.

Orange culture as a business has but just commenced in this county. There are, however, a good many trees from ten to fifteen years old which have withstood the vicissitudes of the climate for that period, have attained an excellent growth without cultivation or irrigation, have never failed to produce each year a good crop of fruit, and that without spot or blemish. These trees may be seen at Wiser's place, five miles northwest of Redding on the Redding and Shasta road; at Mr. Dunn's and other places in the town of Shasta. Many trees have been planted in all parts of the county during the past six years, some of which are bearing now. All have done well, and make it doubly sure that oranges will succeed here. The soil here is peculiarly adapted to the successful culture, the rainfall dispenses with the necessity of irrigation, and the survival and growth of the trees referred to settles the question of winter killing. A box of oranges was sent from Shasta county to the World's Exposition at New Orleans, which by actual measurement averaged ten inches around and eight ounces in weight. We append the following from Colonel Andrews' report of the Exposition in regard to them: "On the 27th day of April last, 1885, I received from Dr. J. H. Miller, of Redding, Shasta county, Cal., for exhibition at New Orleans, a box of beautiful oranges. They came in fine order, were of large size, thin skin and beautiful color. They were placed under glass, and were admired by thousands of visitors."

GRAIN AND GRASS CULTURE.

Almost the entire area sown to grain in this county is sown for hay and not for thrashing or milling purposes, as that pays best. Good hay brings very readily on the field when bailed from $15 to $20 per ton. Generally wheat and oats are sown together for this crop, and the yield will vary from one to two and a half tons an acre. When thrashed the yield of wheat, oats and barley will average 20, 30 and 35 bushels per acre respectively. Corn is grown to some extent in certain localities, and is fully up in quality to that grown east of the mountains. Our mountain country is excellent for corn. The natural grasses and wild oats have by many years of overstocking with cattle, sheep and hogs, been eaten out and destroyed almost entirely, so that no calculation must be made on natural grasses for feed or hay. Alfalfa so far as tried succeeds well on our lands without irrigation and two crops can be relied on. When an elevation of 1,500 or more feet above sea level has been reached, timothy and clover grow very luxuriantly and yield enormous crops, frequently cutting as high as four tons to the acre. Our grass and grain growing area is very limited compared with the entire area of the county, and all kinds of feed must necessarily maintain a good price.

PROGRESS.

During the past three years almost an entire revolution in the agricultural and horticultural development of the county has been effected. Lands counted worthless prior to that time have been taken up by the enterprising and energetic settler, cleared of the timber and brush, and planted to fruit trees, vines and vegetables and sown to grain, and have produced beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. No part of the State has excelled this in the growth of trees and vines, or in the size or flavor of the fruit produced. Instead of the brush fence and dilapidated dwellings of the old-timer, who depended on stock for his livelihood, the now rabbit-tight fence and neat dwellings of the newcomer, fresh from the snow-bound East, gives to the county an appearance of thrift and beauty quite pleasing to the eye. Nor is this improvement confined to any particular locality, but extends from the river to the summit of the mountains on either hand.

Those who reside in semi-tropical California, surrounded during the entire year with roses and beautiful flowers of nearly every description, hardly appreciate the constant display. The fact may be brought home to us by observing the demand upon Sacramento for cut flowers, and the daily shipment of them to points in the States and Territories east of the Sierra mountains. While passing through the beautiful grounds of the Bell Conservatory a day or two since, and noticing a large quantity of cut flowers being prepared to stand long shipment, a representative of the RECORD-UNION, upon making inquiry, was informed that most of them were to be sent to Nevada and Utah. Upon surprise expressed that orders for flowers should be received from such distance, Mr. Dillman, Superintendent of the establishment, exhibited his order-book, which contained numerous large orders for flowers for Decoration Day from most of the leading points in the State of Nevada, many from Utah, some from Montana, and others from points as far east even as Denver, Col. When it is considered that the other florists of this city have no doubt also extensive orders to supply these transmontane demands for floral wealth, we ought to be able in some measure—as Burns says—"to see oursel's as ithers see us," and still better appreciate our grand and beautiful heritage. Speaking upon this subject, Mr. Dillman said that there were now blooming in the Conservatory grounds over 400 varieties of roses, which included the finest to be found in the world, and that over 4,000 rose bushes were now in bloom in the new addition to the grounds. These are truly a beautiful sight. There are six acres in the entire plat. Avenues have recently been laid out through the whole tract, and when these are graveled will be opened for pleasure drives for those who desire to avail themselves of the floral scenes presented. This, it is intended, will give the grounds more the character of a pleasure resort for lovers of flowers, regardless of whether or not they desire to make purchases, and as such resort it will be one in which all Sacramentans can well feel an earnest pride.

FRESNO COUNTY.

A MOST PROMISING SECTION OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Location, Area, Natural Features, Climate, Soil and Productions —A Great Fruit Region.

[San Joaquin Valley Resources.]

Fresno is the central county of the San Joaquin valley, and lies between Merced on the north and Tulare on the south. It is third in area among the counties of the State, embracing within its boundaries 8,090 square miles, or 5,180,000 acres. Of this amount 3,610 square miles, or 2,310,400 acres are situated in the valley; and 4,480 square miles, or 2,867,200 acres are in the mountains and foothills of the Coast and Sierra Nevada ranges. Much of the latter is suitable for cultivation, and particularly well adapted to the growing of fruits. In the valley are about 450 square miles, or 288,000 acres, of swamp lands lying along the San Joaquin river and the sloughs communicating with it. A large portion of this can be reclaimed. Of the remainder of the land in the plain, all, with the exception of a few narrow strips where alkali is prevalent, is excellent for agriculture. Fifteen years ago this was one of the most uninviting parts of the great interior valley of California; but to-day, as a result of the use of water for irrigation, it ranks among the most productive, and is by far the best developed. At that time the distance to water from the surface was from sixty to ninety feet; now it is from six to eighteen. Then the greatest cost of conducting a farm was found in supplying the necessary amount of water to irrigate growing crops, the thirsty soil drinking it like a sponge. In the oldest irrigated districts it is not now necessary to irrigate orchards and vineyards more than once in a season; in places not at all. As the substrata of those lands nearest the sources of water supply become thoroughly saturated a large part of that diverted from the natural channels becomes available for more distant lands, and in time every acre of prairie land may be irrigated.

WATER SUPPLY.

Fresno county is amply supplied with water to make the plain "blossom as the rose," two of the largest rivers of the valley, as well as the smaller streams, flowing from the lofty Sierras into the plain. Along the southern boundary of the county is Kings river, draining an area of 1,855 square miles in the mountains of Tulare and Fresno counties, and supplying a number of large irrigating canals in both counties. Flowing westward through the county is the San Joaquin river, draining an area of 1,630 square miles. This stream turns northward and empties into a tributary of the San Francisco bay. Smaller streams are the Fresno river, with a cachment area of 260 square miles, and, near the northern line of the county, Chowchilla creek, with a drainage area of 303 square miles.

The present average supply is sufficient to irrigate 600,000 acres of land, and during the latter part of spring and first of summer, when the streams are highest, there is enough to irrigate 1,750,000 under the present system. But with a more perfect one, there is a sufficient quantity to thoroughly water all the lands of the valley portion of Fresno county. The largest canal in the valley is diverted from the San Joaquin river, and extends in a northwesterly direction through the valley a distance of sixty-seven miles, watering large portions of Fresno and Merced counties. This ditch has a carrying capacity of 600 cubic feet of water per second. A shorter but larger one is that of the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company, which is one hundred feet in width on the bottom. There are numerous small ditches. The precipitation in the mountains, in the form of rain and snow, is large, but in the valley is usually light. However, an annual rainfall of eight to ten inches is sufficient to insure excellent crops.

THE MOUNTAINS.

Within the lower foothills of the Sierra, as well as in the warmer valleys of the Coast Range, are large areas that will ere long be famous for the cultivation of citrus and other fruits, for which no part of the State is better adapted, the soil being fertile, the temperature mild and equable, and the atmosphere dry. The quality of oranges, lemons and limes now grown along the base of the mountains is excellent, and increased attention is being given to the industry. Undoubtedly the product of the citrus orchards will be important within a few years. In the foothills is a vast area covered with white oak timber, and higher in the mountains are extensive forests of fir, cedar and pine, from which large quantities of lumber are cut annually. In these mountains are also large numbers of the famous big redwood trees. There is no valuable timber in the Coast Range. The Sierra Nevada mountains contain important mineral deposits, and several gold mines are being worked at present. Coal and petroleum exist in the Coast Range, and in the western part of the county is the noted New Idria quicksilver mine. At present a small part of the population of the county is in the mountains, but they are capable of sustaining a greater number of people than now reside in all the counties of the San Joaquin valley, and when the resources of this large area are more fully developed will do so.

THE VALLEY

Portion of the county was given up almost wholly to the pasturage of stock until the completion of a line of railroad southward through the San Joaquin plain from Stockton, which has since become a part of the Central Pacific system. The first to plant fruit trees and vines on a large scale was F. T. Eisen, and, although his first attempt was only partly successful, it established the fact that viticulture and fruit culture were destined to become the leading industries of the county, and that the less remunerative business of wheat-growing would be superseded by the cultivation of the vine and fruit tree. The colony system of selling and settling land being found to work successfully, was continued, and is still in operation and being extended to other parts of Fresno as well as to different counties in the valley.

The progress that has been made since that time, and particularly during the last ten years, is wonderful. A wide, dry, treeless expanse has been converted into the most thoroughly-tilled portion of the southern half of the great interior basin of California. Green alfalfa fields, vineyards and orchards succeed each other as far as the eye can reach, and give to the land the appearance of a perpetual spring. Comfortable and even elegant homes are to be found in the colonies, fronted by lawns and surrounded by native and rare exotic plants, the latter brought from all parts of the world. Flowers are in blossom at all seasons, and bloom in the open air when the East lies under a mantle of snow. In a single nursery near the city of Fresno are 450 varieties of the rose, the queen of flowers.

THE VARIOUS SOILS.

The soils of Fresno, like those of other San Joaquin valley counties, vary considerably. Along the base of the Sierra Nevada the soil is of a clayey nature, reddish in color and intermixed with fine gravel, and is well suited either for grain or fruit. West of this, particularly in the northern part of the county, is mainly a rich, sandy loam, readily tillable and very productive. The surface stratum is usually deep, but a substratum of "hardpan" underlies it in a large part of the county. Occasionally this approaches within a few inches of the surface, but is usually found at a depth of several feet. In places it is hard and almost impervious to water, in which case, where irrigation is practiced regularly for a few years, the soil becomes thoroughly saturated with moisture. Thereafter a very small amount of water is required each year for irrigation; and for alfalfa, fruit trees and vines, it is necessary to be very guarded in the use of water, lest they receive too much. It is perhaps largely due to the fact of this peculiar substratum that the soil of Fresno irrigated districts became so soon filled with water. Usually the hardpan is softer, resembling a loose sandstone; through this the water seeps freely. In the central and southern part of the county are large areas of white, ashy land, which are exceedingly fertile, and considered to be among the best lands for the cultivation of fruits. Nearer the western side of the valley is a strip of land running north and south, in which deleterious salts, commonly known as alkali, exist in quantity. But west of this again is a region which has formerly been subject to overflow, and in which the soil is composed mainly of vegetable mold and fine silt, and for small crops is the richest soil in the valley. West of this to the Coast range the soil is fertile, but is not irrigated, except in the northwestern part of the county, being farthest removed from the sources of supply in the streams issuing from the Sierras.

THE FRUITS GROWN.

In quantity of fruit grown Fresno stands first among the San Joaquin valley counties, and in quality is not excelled by any county in the State. Every variety of deciduous fruit grown on the Pacific coast thrives in Fresno. There are a few kinds that reach perfection only in a cool climate, and do best in the higher altitudes of the Sierra, whose lofty peaks rise into the regions of perpetual snow, and on whose western slopes can be found every climate, from semi-frigid to semi-tropical. The stone fruits are best adapted to the valley lands, such as peaches, apricots, nectarines, prunes, plums, etc. Pears, figs, and also several fruits unknown in the States east of California, grow to perfection. Among the small fruits the most successful are the blackberry and strawberry both of which ripen early and produce heavily. The least successful is the raspberry. The early commencement and long continuance of the dry or summer season causes the trees to grow thriftily, to bear when very young, to yield heavily, and the fruit to ripen early. The fruiting season, in fact, begins in May and extends to the end of autumn, and sometimes later. All of the leading varieties of the different kinds of fruit are grown. A large area of land in the county is devoted to orchards, and large additions are made during every planting season. Many small colony lots of ten or twenty acres each might be mentioned, which contain leading varieties of the different fruits and are thoroughly cultivated, that in favorable years return enormous incomes, when the small amount invested is considered. But it is not the purpose to cite here the maximum duty of fruit lands and leave the statements unexplained, to be accepted as matters of regular occurrence. It is estimated by fruit-growers that an orchard in full bearing will yield an average net profit of 50 cents to $1 per tree. In a warm climate like that of Fresno, where trees grow very thriftily, it is not advisable to plant more than 120 trees to the acre. At the yield per tree given the net returns per acre would be $60 to $120. This estimate is for a series of years, and due allowance is made for occasional partial failure of crops, variation in prices of fruit, etc. An orchard is commonly considered to be in full bearing at five or six years of age, although the yield increases slightly for two or three years beyond that time. Trees three years old produce well, and frequently good yields are obtained from two-year-old trees. The drying and canning of fruits for market is destined to become an important branch of the fruit industry, and the prepared article is now being shipped to all parts of the Union, and to foreign countries. When unfavorable years, fluctuation in market prices, ravages of insect pests, and all other disadvantages are thoroughly weighed, fruit-growing remains the most remunerative pursuit for the Fresno county farmer.

RAISIN-MAKING.

As stated elsewhere in this article, the experiment of growing the grapevine in Fresno was made when irrigation canals were first constructed to carry water from the San Joaquin and Kings river through large canals out into the wide prairie. This first effort was not attended with complete success, but it demonstrated the fact that the soil and climate were suitable for the vine, and the planting and cultivation of vineyards has continued steadily since that time. There is in the county a large acreage of wine grapes, the several varieties suitable for which grow and produce well. Several wine vineyards are very large, those of greatest area ranking respectively as follows: Kohler, West and Minturn vineyard, 630 acres; Barton vineyard, 560 acres; Eisen vineyard, 400 acres; Fresno Vineyard Company's, 400 acres; Butler vineyard, 380 acres; Wolter vineyard, 360 acres; Eggers vineyard, 350 acres, and a number of others containing 160 acres or less. Several of these are devoted largely to the cultivation of raisin grape vines, but the greatest number of raisin vineyards are small places of ten or twenty acres each in the colonies. It is a business well suited for such small places, and as the climate is suitable for the production of an excellent article, it is always remunerative when proper attention is given it; and better care can be given a small vineyard than a large one. The vines produce heavily if allowed to, that is, if they receive too much irrigation. Some varieties will produce ten or twelve tons of grapes to the acre, but the raisins are of finer quality if the vines are allowed to bear only half as much, being firmer and much sweeter. Fresno raisins have attained a wide celebrity, and there is a growing demand for them in Eastern markets, while on the Pacific coast they are rapidly replacing the imported article.

LAKE COUNTY.

A Brief Statement of Its Resources, Locality and Outlook.

[Lakeport Democrat.]

Lake county is situated at the summit of the Coast Range, surrounded by intervaling mountains. It is, to many of the inhabitants of this State, a terra incognita; still the tourist who has had the temerity to penetrate into its close, has perceived valleys of surpassing richness. What are supposed to be barren hills, he has found to be long, rolling ridges covered with a dense growth of underbrush and possessing a soil of wonderful fertility. He will also perceive springs of clear, cold water gushing out from the hillsides on every hand, large forests of yellow and sugar pine, cedar, fir, black and white oak. Descending into the valleys, the inquirer, perhaps to his surprise, will find them to be bottoms of a depth of soil and of a power of production never excelled, and rarely, if ever, equaled. In the center of this remarkable district is the beautiful sheet of water, Clear Lake, a lake some twenty-four miles by six to ten, stocked with the choicest of game and fish, and with a depth of water that affords the best of facilities for navigation.

Lake county has an area of about 1,700 square miles. Of this 25,000 acres is, according to the Assessor's report, first-class land; by that we wish to be understood as meaning land that can grow any ordinary crop, such as corn, wheat, and vegetables of all descriptions. In fact, these bottom lands of Lake have been proven to be capable of responding remunerative to any crop the agriculturist may choose to devote them too. But we are not to suppose the remaining portion is useless. By far the greater part of the rest might be considered valuable lands, as it is on the hitherto despised hills of Lake those indispensable conditions of soil and temperature are found that lately caused the Hon. Charles Wetmore to acknowledge that Lake county was the true vine land of America; "that its capabilities for clarets and light wines were unsurpassed."

In 1872 there were cultivated in this county only about 13,000 acres of land, and to-day probably not more than 25,000 acres are really cultivated. The inhabitants of this district number, according to the statistics, about 8,000, or three acres of cultivated land to the soul—perhaps as small a ratio as can be found any place in the Union. But without fear of contradiction, I challenge any person to find a community of as intelligent, well-to-do people anywhere in the United States as here. True, there are no very rich men in Lake, but there are no paupers. The point I wish to make is this, if this section under discussion, isolated as it is, can and does evince such prosperity as is evinced by the well-housed, well-clothed, well-fed condition of its people. What would be the result if a ready and speedy means of communication by railroad with the valleys below and San Francisco and other cities were had? Lake county is yet in her swaddling clothes; given an opportunity her future must be glorious.

"What a lovely cow, Uncle James," exclaimed a Boston girl, the morning after her arrival, "and how comically she shakes her head." "Yes, but don't get too near that cow," cautioned the uncle, "he's an ugly critter."

PLACER COUNTY.

A GLANCE AT ITS ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

Something Demanding the Attention of Intending Settlers—The Foothill Region for Fruit.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Having lived in this county nearly five years, and become somewhat conversant with its various features, I send you a brief article concerning ing it, which, it has occurred to me, ought to be of interest to those who have not had an opportunity to visit the foothills and the mountain slopes of this flourishing region.

Placer county is nearly a parallelogram, extending northwest and southeast about a hundred miles. It is bounded by the counties of Nevada, Sutter, Sacramento and El Dorado. The topographical features of this section of the State, are traversed by numerous ravines and diversified by undulating hills, presenting scenery rarely equalled. The chief industries are mining, granite quarrying and horticulture, which, within the last score of years, have been very extensively developed. Mining operations are not so flourishing as formerly.

Many years ago placer mining was the leading feature, especially in the vicinity of Newcastle, where the old-time mining camps of Ophir, and Gold Hill are located. And there are honest old miners who actually believe this the veritable "Ophir" from which King Solomon procured the gold for his Temple. It is really amusing to hear old settlers, who are yet indulging to considerable extent in placer mining operations, tell of the good times they once enjoyed.

Quartz mining is for the most part carried on in the lower section of the county, there being several mills between Penryn and Newcastle. The quartz mill which was recently erected in the vicinity of the latter village deserves mention. It was built at an expense of many thousand dollars by William Lawrence, and there are about twelve employes at work. It is reported that work in the Julian mine, about half a mile distant, will be resumed immediately. Between the towns of Rocklin and Auburn, along the Central Pacific Railway, which runs in a northeasterly direction, the soil partakes to a more or less extent of granite formation, production of which is to be seen in the construction of colossal buildings in San Francisco. This region of country is apparently inexhaustible in its granite resources. There are three varieties of this stone in common use in California for building purposes; namely, the blue, the black and the white granite. The quality is so excellent that it is not surpassed by that of any other county or Territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps in the United States.

HORTICULTURAL INDUCEMENTS.

The horticultural wealth of the foothills forms a very important feature, being a matter of interesting discussion among tourists and travelers. The interval which has elapsed since the completion of the Central Pacific Railway through this part of the country has wrought very important changes in the various departments of horticulture, and to those who have lived here during that space of time it is quite astonishing to realize the magnitude of this prosperity. Although, great as the development hitherto brought about may seem, this industry is destined to become much greater, as it is in many respects in its infancy. No other part of California has offered greater inducements to actual settlers, and on investigation it will be found that many have been far-seeing enough to grasp the golden opportunities thus offered by the Government to secure cheap lands and permanent homes. Although the greater portion of the Government land has been taken, there remains a vast acreage of tillable railway land, susceptible of profitable cultivation, which may be obtained at various prices, according to quality of the soil and location. The railroad company has for many years disposed of these fertile lands at very low rates. The foothill section referred to occupies about one-third of the county. Judging from the rapidity with which these fruit farms have spread out over this part of the country within the last few years, it will not be very long before vast tract will have been converted into beautiful homes and orchards.

SELECTION OF LANDS.

No definite information can be given regarding the prices of these lands, as it depends almost exclusively upon the quality of the soil and the location. Hence, the better way in determining the true value, comes only within the range of personal investigation. A piece of land in one locality may be purchased very cheaply, while, perhaps, a few miles distant another piece, containing an equal number of acres, may be obtained only at an exorbitant price. But notwithstanding the selections which have already been made, there remains within this county, thousands of acres of land unsurpassed for horticultural purposes, that may be obtained at very moderate prices. In some districts lands are rapidly advancing in price, owing chiefly to rapid increase of population and the adaptability of the soil to the cultivation of so varied a line of products. Any capital judiciously invested in lands becomes highly remunerative, although, of course, there may be rare exceptions. The reason that real estate speculations are steadily increasing is mainly attributable to the fact that prices are tending upward, differing from mining stocks and other risky enterprises that for twenty years have been so detrimental to the prosperity of this State. In rendering these statements it is not the object of the writer to indulge in what might be construed as an exaggeration, but simply to express candid views.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE ORANGE

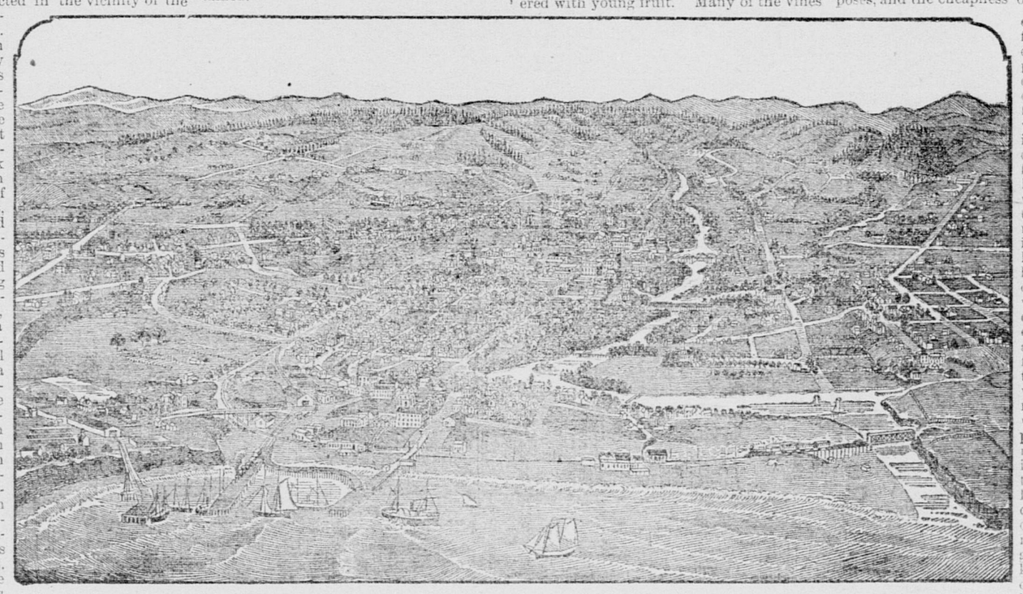
Is carried on with success, and they grow luxuriantly, producing fruit of delicious flavor; and to those who have never seen such large oranges a description of them would seem almost fabulous. About Christmas, when this luscious fruit is matured, the golden yellow, blended with the dark green foliage of the orange trees, presents a sight beautiful beyond description. Grape culture is no less interesting to visitors who are not accustomed to see the vines as they grow here. The immense clusters, and their profusion, surprise those not accustomed to see this viticultural wealth.

HEALTH AND TEMPERATURE.

Placer county contains about 15,000 inhabitants, most of whom are representatives of American and English nationalities, and the flourishing population which constitutes a cosmopolitan character is being augmented by immigrants from various parts of the globe. Those who are inclined to industrious habits will do well here, as this region is yet but sparsely settled, considering the extent of its square miles. The climate is exceedingly salubrious, as shown by the appearance of the inhabitants. Another evidence of the fact is that ninety per cent. of the children reared within its limits are perfect types of health. During the summer months it is warm in the valleys, the thermometer at times ranging as high as 100° in the shade, and even higher. But notwithstanding this the nights are delightfully cool and pleasant, thus rendering sleep refreshing. For nearly two-thirds of the year the temperature is almost uniform, and very appropriately has the remark been applied that it is "identical with that of southern Italy." It is a fact worthy of mention, that during the time it is intensely cold in some parts of the continent in winter, out-of-door laborers find it here to their advantage to pursue their work in their shirt sleeves. During the summer season Auburn, Blue Canyon and Lake Tahoe are special resorts of hundreds of invalids, and it is gratifying that many individuals who were apparently in advanced stages of consumption have found relief. Being so conducive to health and comfort, and to all other requisites that are deemed indispensably necessary to render life enjoyable, they attract also the admiration of hosts of pleasure-seekers.

Auburn, the county seat of Placer county, and which, judging by the healthful appearance of its residents, might be termed the sanitarium of the Sacramento valley, is one of the oldest towns in the State. It is very beautifully situated at an altitude of 1,350 feet above sea level, with a population of 1,000, the town proper extending about a mile below the railroad station. The immediate vicinity is dotted with fine orchards and handsome villas, the sites of which only a few years ago were densely covered with brush and chaparral; and to persons who have inhabited this part of the country during that interval it seems almost impossible to realize the magnitude of the improvements made in so short a time. Auburn has a fine Court-house, a good County Hospital for those who are homeless, decrepit and aged, and many other costly buildings, including churches, schools, hotels, etc., of fine architectural appearance.

In traveling through this part of the country one cannot fail to observe the beautiful panorama of the Sacramento valley. In the distance the State Capitol looms up 350 feet, and can be seen very distinctly, and a general view of the valley is obtained.



SANTA CRUZ—SEASIDE.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

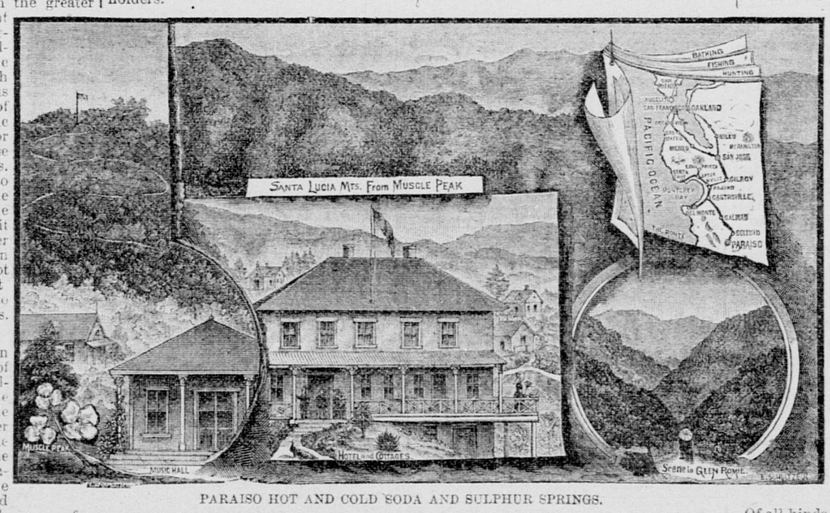
That Placer county is in the foremost rank for horticultural resources was demonstrated by the quality and the variety of its productions exhibited at the late Citrus Fair held in Sacramento. This is a prophecy and a fulfillment of the future of this county. Pears, oranges, plums, peaches, grapes, etc., are from year to year produced in great abundance. The product from the foothills, shipped in large quantities to Eastern markets, find ready sales at remunerative prices, and the demand is rapidly increasing.

Alfalfa is a paying product, as it grows luxuriantly and yields from three to six crops each year, but it requires irrigation.

The wine interest is another source of wealth, being extensively carried on in this county. The flavor of the wine made here compares favorably with that of any other part of California. DAVID GRIFFITH.

Penryn, Cal., July 5, 1886.

An English writer sneeringly says America has no leisure class. He should become acquainted with some of our office-holders.



PARAISO HOT AND COLD SODA AND SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WON'T BELIEVE THE TRUTH.

The Eastern People Cannot Comprehend Our Indescribable Heritage.

[Ventura Democrat.]

The ignorance (and the term is not used in an offensive sense) which prevails among all classes of people in the Eastern States with respect to California, is most surprising to one who has had opportunities to become familiar with the real conditions. This lack of knowledge was manifest in all the sections we recently visited and on the lines of travel, by the many seemingly absurd questions asked of us, by those with whom we conversed on the subject. One would say: "I have heard that you have but two seasons in your State, a wet and dry one." Upon admitting that that was about the fact, he would inquire how long is the dry season? We would answer that the seasons varied in length some, but usually no rain fell of any consequence, if at all, from the 15th of April till the 15th of November. Don't the country burn up, and do you have to feed your stock all that time? would be the next query, evidently believing that the dry season here necessarily entailed as many calamitous consequences as would a six or seven months' drought in that country. We explained the enigma with the information that the soil and climatic conditions of California were such that when sufficient quantities of rain fell during the "wet season" to moisten the earth thoroughly—say from 12 to 16 inches, reasonably well distributed, crops were assured, and any more worked an injury instead of a benefit, for the reason that it would be likely to produce rust on rank growing grain, or such storms would cause it to lodge, rendering it comparatively worthless; that vegetation of all kinds matured, and the dry weather simply cured it in the stem, retaining all its nutritive qualities and stock kept rolling fat on that sort of feed until the fall rains destroyed it; that it was a common sight to see sleek, fat cattle feeding upon pastures that look as brown and bare as the shell of cocoanut. There is also an idea prevalent that the wet season in California means an almost continuous downpour. This erroneous impression we attempted to disabuse by pointing to the fact that from 12 to 19 inches of rain is the full average of seasons, and that the elements could not be very actively or continuously employed to only produce that quantity from November till April. Another phase of the California climate, concerning which our Eastern brethern are wofully at sea, is that summer seasons must be so hot as to be almost unendurable and they are greatly surprised, if not a little bit incredulous, when they are told a single authenticated case of sunstroke never occurred on the Pacific coast, and that a man can work with perfect safety in a harvest field, or elsewhere, when the mercury is recording 115° in the shade; furthermore that a person may woo the soothing and gentle influences of Morpheus under two pairs of blankets the warmest nights of the year—provided too many fleas are not present to dispute his title.

The statements and explanations thus wrung from a Californian, though unimpeachable as Holy writ, or a little more so, do not always, however, elevate his character for truth and veracity in the estimation of his interrogators. They seem anxious to extract from him all the information he is able or willing to furnish, reserving to themselves the right to believe he is a consummate liar. All his talk about perpetual sunshine, beautiful climate, rich soil, big crops, orange groves, perennial flowers, tall timber, huge vegetables, worlds of grapes, fine fruits, etc., is usually listened to with "respectful incredulity," while at the same time they are mentally calculating as to how many years he will have to serve in the "brimstone works" below to atone for his fearful mendacity.

COLFAX FRUIT DISTRICT.

Wonderful Developments—Vineyards and Orchards Growing and Bearing.

The Auburn *Republican* of June 9th tells the following about Grass Valley's neighboring town and entrepot, Colfax: The Colfax fruit district is developing at a wonderful rate. Beginning with the Spencer ranch, above Auburn, there are now 700 acres of land in that district planted to orchards and vineyards. This is a rapid improvement, when it is remembered that the business took a start there only three years ago. Morris Lobner's vineyard, above the town, is two years old from the rooted vines and this year covered with young fruit. Many of the vines have made a growth this season of more than three feet. His experiment with olive trees promises to result well, and he has succeeded in rooting nearly all the slips cut from the trees when they were transplanted this spring. W. B. Hayford's vineyard on top of the hill by the cemetery is three years old from the cuttings. It contains forty acres planted to the four principal varieties of table grapes, and it is doubtful if a better showing of vines of the same age can be made in the State. They are literally loaded with bunches of fruit just forming, and men are at work thinning them out. Adjoining the vineyard is another forty-acre tract planted to Bartlett pears, with a row of walnut and chestnut trees planted along the outside. The whole eighty-acre orchard and vineyard is a revelation to those who see the surrounding uncleared land, which looks rough and is surrounded with a dense growth of pines. And yet long ago this land was just as rough and was covered with pines as close as they could stand. In clearing this land a tree-puller was used that takes trees of a considerable out by the roots. With one of these machines and a horse, 640 trees were pulled each day, and the land was cleared at a cost of $25 an acre.

Down between the town and the American river is a row of vineyards called Fruit Vale. The first one is the vineyard of Hayford & Moore, of about sixty acres; the second is a large vineyard owned by a gentleman lately from San Jose, and the third, of over seventy acres, is owned by Bell & Harrison. The foregoing figures do not look big on paper, but when one rides over 200 acres planted to vines, he can realize the great labor and energy that have been expended to reclaim, plant and put under a high state of cultivation so much land in so little time. These vines are all on steep hillside land. They do not receive nor do they require any water at all. These Colfax men plow and cultivate and give the ground no rest until the fruit has formed.

Rabbit-proof fences made of wire netting are growing in favor in that district. Mr. Hubley has one and Mr. Howell has another, made with the netting and two wires, one at the bottom and another at the top. It has been found that this kind of fence can be built—posts, labor and all—for $1 15 a rod.

The work of clearing and improving and planting has by no means stopped. Newcomers are constantly buying land, and Colfax will soon be one vast orchard. There can be no sort of doubt of the success of the business there. It is nearer to market than any other place in California, and the fruit that has already been grown, and which has taken so many prizes, shows its superior excellence.

KNEW HIS FATHER.—This circumstance, which occurred in our public school during the last term, has only recently come to our ears. Johnnie is a Willows youth. "Now, Johnnie," said the teacher, "if your father borrows $100 and promises to pay $10 a week, how much will he owe in seven weeks? "One hundred dollars," said Johnnie. "I'm afraid you do not know your lesson very well," remarked the teacher. "I may not know my lesson very well," Johnnie frankly acknowledged, "but I know my father."—*Willows Journal.*

He is rich whose income is more than his expenses, and he is poor whose expenses exceed his income.—*Bruyere.*

NEVADA COUNTY.

SOME OF ITS FEATURES AND RESOURCES.

A Veritable Garden Spot—Land of Grapes, Nuts, Figs, Pomegranates, Etc.

[Grass Valley Tidings, July 8th.]

Eds. Tidings: Having been requested by you to give a short sketch on the horticultural and viticultural resources of Nevada county, a subject quite familiar to me—thanks to a long experience in the growing of fruit, grapes, nuts and the like in the very midst of this county—I will with pleasure comply with your request, and give you a most faithful description of those resources and the best way of developing them. The first thing to consider, before describing the resources of a county, is how to bring the products of the land to market, for through

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Only can the resources of a county be fully developed. Nevada county is well enough provided with railroad transportation, the county seat and the important mining town of Grass Valley being connected by rail with the Central Pacific at Colfax; and the contemplated railroad from Grass Valley to North San Juan, when built, will give this county all the fast transportation desirable, or to be reasonably expected, in a mountain county like this one.

Besides those fast and cheap transportation communications, which are of such immense import to the development of the dormant resources of Nevada county, there are two other and no less important points to consider, both greatly in favor of this county: The abundance of

CLEAR AND PURE WATER

For irrigating and also manufacturing purposes, and the cheapness of the land. As every one in California knows, the county of Nevada possesses the finest system of ditches to be found in the whole State. It is true that those ditches were built for supplying the hydraulic mines with water (and they used an immense amount of it); but since the hydraulic mines have been closed out and cannot be worked, the owners of those ditches had to look for another market for the sale of their water, which they are now offering, wherever it is practicable to carry it, for irrigating purposes, thus permitting a large area of the county to be opened to settlement and to the growing of all kinds of crops requiring more or less water. Transportation and water facilities, cheapness of land and, I will add, salubrity of climate, are pretty good things for any county to start with. Let us see now what products our county is best adapted to.

First, we must take into consideration the

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE LAND,

Which may well be divided into three belts—the foothills proper, or that part of the county nearest to the valleys and below the snow belt, comprising the township of Bridgeport and part of Rough and Ready; the snow horticultural belt, or that part of the county where snow falls and where it freezes some during the winter, but where certain fruit and grapes succeed well, with Nevada City for a center; and the grazing, eternal snow belt, or summit of the Sierra Nevada, comprising the most rugged part of the county, covered yet with dense forests of pines, and unfit for the growing of fruit and grapes.

THE LOWER AND MIDDLE BELTS

Are splendidly fitted for settlement, but only the foothill belt is capable of producing whatever is grown in the warm valleys below. Foremost among the products of Nevada may be placed grapes and wine; and I am convinced that the grape is destined after awhile to outstrip and overshadow every other product of our land. The grape area of the county is immense, for it extends from the lower end of the county way up to several miles above Nevada City in altitude, with the pretty town of Grass Valley for a center, and I dare say that the wine manufactured with the right kind of grapes is second to none from any other part of the State; and if the grape and wine interests of this county have not been more fully developed, considering how splendidly adapted is our soil and climate, it is simply due to the fact that the attention of our moneyed people and capitalists have been drawn from the start to that more tempting field, mining. But with the hydraulic mining closed forever, it is to be hoped that our viticultural interests will be better attended and fully developed. Next to grapes, I find the

GROWING OF NUTS

Of all kinds well adapted to our mountains. In fact the chestnut and filbert find themselves right at home in this part of the State, and late varieties of walnut do exceedingly well. A great inducement for the planting of nut trees in this county, where the soil is so well suited to their culture, is the cheapness of the land, such trees requiring much space, which render their planting impracticable where land is held at such high prices as is the case with southern California and counties around San Francisco. In regard to fruit, only in Bridgeport township do stone fruits do well, while in the snow-horticultural, or middle belt, like around Nevada City, it is very hard, not only to grow, but even to make live, cherry, plum and apricot trees; and as to the peach and almond, they are also liable to be hurt by "gum" and late frosts. But

PEARS AND APPLES

Succeed splendidly in all parts of the county, as well as around Nevada City at an altitude of 2,700 feet, as in the warmer parts of the county. Both are seldom injured by the late frost; and they bear heavy crops of superior fruit, much esteemed for its delicacy and beauty. In Bridgeport township and parts of Rough and Ready, all other sorts of fruit that require heat and absence of frost, can be raised with profit, such as figs, olives, pomegranates, prunes, etc. Bridgeport township, with French Corral for a center [only eight miles from Grass Valley.—Editor *Tidings*], is really the garden spot of Nevada county; and I do not think that a more beautiful town of the size of North San Juan can be found in the whole State. The building of a railroad from Grass Valley to that place (much talked of and which eventually will be built) would surely develop in a relatively short time what may well be regarded as

THE BEST FRUIT LAND

Of the county. In that privileged part of our county we do not see the fig injured by frost, and the pomegranate, a fruit that requires warmth and absence of heavy frosts in winter, matures there as well as in the warm county of Los Angeles; oranges even can be raised in the open ground in some sheltered spots as we have seen them on the Yuba, at a small place named Bridgeport, and below Spenceville in Rough and Ready township. To sum up, I will say that the snow-horticultural belt of this county, with Nevada City as a center, is capable of raising excellent grapes and manufacturing some of the best wine to be found in the State; also nuts of all kinds, pears and apples, it being a little too cold to grow with profit any of our stone fruit; but that the foothills belt, comprising Bridgeport and part of Rough and Ready, with French Corrall for a center, will produce anything, and should be regarded as the true and natural garden spot of this great mountain county. FELIX GILLET.

Nevada City, June 30, 1886.

California's Capabilities.

[Fall River (Shasta county) Mail.]

For the benefit of Eastern people, if they should happen across this sheet, we produce a few statistical comparisons, by which it will be observed that California contains room and to spare for the reception of all the people of several Eastern States, and still be naught but a "wild, uninhabited region." Within the rim of our several great interior valleys there are 64,000,000 acres, an area equal to that of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. Yet those States have a population of 13,427,270. A population which supports the three imperial trade centers of the country—Boston, New York and Philadelphia—besides scores of local points for the concentration and distribution of the immense commerce generated in the necessities and energies of those millions of people. Going abroad for a comparison, this habitable area of California naturally tributable to San Francisco is one and a fourth times the size of Great Britain, with her 30,000,000 of people. Yet our valleys have only 284,000 souls, and our whole area only 5½ persons to the square mile. The whole Atlantic slope has 22.4 to the square mile; the Merrimac valley has 92.6; the Connecticut valley has 56.5; the valley of the Hudson, 173; the basin of the St. Lawrence, 33; the Ontario basin, 78.2; that of Lake Erie, 89.6; the valley of the Miami, 109.7; while the valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin have only 4.9 to the square mile.

To continue the suggestive comparison: If our two great valleys were as densely peopled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, their population would be 1,856,000; if equal to the New England coast, they would have 3,538,000; if equal to the Ontario basin, 4,523,000; if equal to the valley of the Delaware, 10,208,000. To sum up: The present unoccupied area of these valleys should support 11,000,000 of people, a population which would make San Francisco the most desirable business city in the world, and the mart of an immense commerce, as varied in the products which create it as the globe-gleaned trade of London.

Yet with this stupendous array of figures interior California is still what might be called a frontier commonwealth.

All of this area is capable of high farming. It will produce a commercial surplus of every necessity, luxury and delicacy listed in the food supply that grows outside the tropics. Noble mountains rise on either side of those valleys, clad with timber which shelters the cool sources of the waters for irrigation. The seashore is a short journey distant. Thermal springs pour out their medicinal waters near at hand, and here lies a richer soil than Belgium has, under kinder skies than Italy can boast. Come to California.

When the San Francisco *Bulletin* says that land is higher here than in the West region because its capabilities are greater, and that with these included in the estimate it is the cheapest of land, it says the right thing. What we sell in California is not land alone, but climate on top of it.

"Why, this land is no better than some I have in Branch county, Michigan," exclaimed a recent visitor, "yet you ask twice the price at which I value mine." And his California friend replied, "Very true. Suppose I put on top of your land twelve months of soil working season; suppose I take off of it five months of snow and ice and freezing cold; suppose I make grow upon it flowers for your breakfast-table for every morning of the round year; suppose I guarantee that your Branch country farm shall grow figs, oranges, almonds, dates, wheat, lemons, walnuts, all berries, grapes, vegetables in every month of the twelve of the year; four crops of alfalfa, peaches, apples, apricots, pears, plums, pomegranates, nectarines; suppose I guarantee that your farm just outside o Colandler, Mich., shall not reduce you to the scraping of axehelves by the chimney corner on long winter nights, nor the housing of stock in warm barns, nor the wrapping up of young increase to save them from being freezing to death; suppose—" "Stop, that will do; what has that got to do with it?" "Well, what will your land in Michigan be worth with these guarantees?" "Three times as much as you ask for this bit of hillside and bottom and table land here in Placer county." "Ah, then, my land is too cheap by two-thirds, for these are the guarantees on top of my land, and that cannot attach to yours. My friend, we sell climate in California and throw in the land."

Twenty Rules for Keeping School.

1. Don't scold.
2. Advance regularly.
3. Keep your pupils busy.
4. Treat your pupils politely.
5. No teacher can afford to be idle.
6. Say little about your plans and aims.
7. Thought should be the aim of all our work.
8. Allow five minutes of each hour for conversation.
9. Do not assign a lesson without knowing what is in it.
10. Commend when you can; censure only when you must.
11. Attempt no more than you think you can carry through.
12. The most unpromising pupil should receive the most careful attention.
13. Education should be modified by the different tastes and talent of the pupil.
14. Every teacher can do something to improve the educational climate about him.
15. The ideal of education is the development of the human being, mind and soul.
16. There is no more necessary work than the teaching of hygiene in the public schools.
17. The natural tone of voice is the only one that should ever be used in the schoolroom.
18. Don't forget that your pupils are rational beings, and they they have a code of rights that should be respected.
19. The true way to instruct a child—the only way to develop and train his mind—is to find out what the child wants.
20. The quickest and best way for teachers to reach commanding and paying positions in their professions is to qualify themselves by every means in their power.—*Eclectic Journal of Education.*

A PRETTY MOUNTAIN TOWN.—Grass Valley is not only the healthiest town on the Pacific coast, but it is also one of the prettiest towns. It is not laid out like a checker board, as are many of the valley towns, but on the contrary there is not a right angle formed by any two streets. This may seem to many to be out of the way and awkward, but the very fact of its being as it is, with crooked streets, hills and valleys, and all that sort of thing, gives it its peculiar attractiveness. At this time of the year Grass Valley has on its brightest dress of spreading shade trees, with bright green leaves and heavy laden blossoms, gardens of rare and beautiful flowers, and well-sprinkled streets, free from dust and high winds that one experiences in the towns of the coast counties. Persons seeking a paradise of health and beauty, with pure water, delicious fruits, pretty and bright children, balmy skies and gentle cooling zephyrs, will find it here. In fact, everything desirable can be found in Grass Valley except a good theater building, and such a thing does not exist.—*Grass Valley Union.*

GLENBROOK PARK.—Improvements are contemplated at Glenbrook Park which will cost about $3,000, among them the enlargement of the grand stand, which will give additional seating capacity for 500 persons. The stock grounds and buildings are also to be enlarged and new stalls constructed. To aid in these improvements private subscriptions have been made at Grass Valley to the amount of over $1,000, and an equal sum is expected to be subscribed at Nevada City.—*Grass Valley Union.*

SUTTER'S FORT.

A RELIC OF CALIFORNIA'S ANTE-GOLDEN DAYS.

The Birth-Place of American Civilization in California—An Interesting Historic Spot.

On the eastern verge of the city of Sacramento there stands to-day the weather-beaten and crumbling ruins of the most noted land-mark of American civilization on the Pacific coast—that of the old Sutter fort. While there may be little about this now ragged and unsightly pile of adobe to attract the eye of strangers, or to interest those who have not some knowledge of the settlement and history of this State, still for old Californians and non-residents who have kept trace of the early history and development of the Golden State, it possesses an interest and charm that will last as long as there remains one brick upon another to mark the birth-place of American-California civilization. Around this crumbling pile there exists a halo of glory that all the crowding years cannot dispel from before the eyes of the argonauts of the Pacific coast. Within its walls are centered memories that time, nor the ever-changing conditions of life, cannot efface. Here it was that the thousands of sick and weary fortune-hunters found rest and succor after their long months of hardship experienced in traveling the broad plains, and mountains, and arid deserts of the continent, in search of the wealth that lay entombed within the soil of the then new El Dorado of the West.

"SUTTER'S FORT" WAS THE WATCHWORD

Heard all along the line of emigrant trains that spanned the continent in 1849, from the Missouri river to the then silvery waters of the Sacramento. Thousands of men are living to-day in this State who owe to the founder of that structure their very existence. When people were dying from hunger and hardship out along the desert roads that stretched away toward the rising sun, it was there, in the memorable fall of 1848, that relief trains were organized and sent out with provisions and medicines. No person has ever attempted to write a history or sketch of California without a recital of the circumstances which led to the erection of Sutter's Fort and the subsequent part which it occupied in the earlier development and settlement of the State.

Sutter's Fort was the nucleus of the present capital of the State. Its far-seeing founder selected its site as the most available in all the broad valley of the Sacramento for the establishment of a civilization that must in the natural course of events, reach the lovely shores of the Pacific. After gold was discovered it became the central point for the distribution of supplies throughout the mines, and thus gave to Sacramento its first impulse as a business center.

SELECTION OF ITS SITE.

John A. Sutter came to California in 1838 or 1839, and about 1841 became a citizen of the Republic of Mexico. Juan B. Alvarado, the then Governor, whose headquarters were at Montery, gave Sutter a grant of eleven leagues of land, wherever he might choose to select it. Having made his selection, he set about erecting buildings after the Mexican or old Spanish style, which might not only serve as a comfortable home, but afford protection from hostile Indians; hence the construction of the fort the ruins of which are to be seen to-day. Sutter was a Swiss, and among the early mariners that found their way within the narrow walls of the Golden Gate in 1846 was one of his countrymen, named Samuel Kyburz, who soon found his way to the fort and became one of Sutter's assistants. This gentleman is still living, and in a recently-published reminiscence in the San Francisco *Post* he gives some interesting particulars of the scenes and incidents of those days, from which we quote:

SUTTER AND THE INDIANS.

"Sutter had a great deal of trouble with the Indians. On entering the fort the first thing to attract attention was a switch of black hair that was nailed up over the gateway. It was almost three feet long and very thick, and looked like a horse's tail. It proved to be the scalp and hair of an Indian chief who had conspired to burn Sutter's grain and kill some of his workmen outside the fort. By offering a large reward Sutter managed to get other Indians to kill this chief, and his scalp was hung over the gatepost as a warning to future offenders. Most of the work around the fort in 1846 was done by either tame or wild Indians. The tame Indians were those who had been caught while young by Sutter when he first came to California. By clothing and treating them kindly he had brought them into submission and taught them to do various kinds of useful work. He had twenty or thirty of these tame Indians organized into a military company, which was the garrison of the fort. The Captain drilled them regularly and taught them to mount guard and keep watch. During the night, at every hour, the voice of the Indian watchman could be heard calling 'All's well.' These tame Indians soon learned to despise the naked, filthy savages from whom they were descended. They would deny their race and were insulted if they were called Indians. Recognizing the superiority of the Spaniards and Mexicans, they soon picked up Spanish and Mexican words, and thus a few of them learned to speak Spanish with some fluency. Besides their military duties the tame Indians made themselves quite useful in performing menial duties around the fort."

HERDING THE WILD MEN.

Sutter early entered into negotiations with the Russians, who had a trading post on the coast, for the purchase of Bodega, or Fort Ross. The place was sold to him, including much live stock, cannon, arms, ammunition, etc. (It may here be mentioned that two of these old cannon stand as mute sentinels at the doorway of the Pioneer Hall in this city.) In his recital of the history of Sutter's operations at that time, Kyburz says:

"In payment for the Fort Ross property Sutter agreed to deliver to the Russian vessels, at San Francisco, 2,000 fanegas of grain every year till the whole amount, about $30,000, was paid. The fanega is equal to about one and one-half English bushels. The Russians wanted the wheat to supply the fur trading posts that they had established at Kamtschatka and Alaska. Sutter soon found that he would have great difficulty in making his payments every year. He needed hands to harvest his crops. With the aid of his tame Indians, he was barely able the first year to cultivate and sow in wheat the requisite amount of land, 300 acres. He had no harvesting tools, and he soon found that in order to harvest his crops he would have to have a great number of laborers. The woods were full of wild Indians, and it occurred to him that he might capture a lot of them and compel them to do his work. The Indians of the various sections were under recognized chiefs, with whom he soon began to open communications. He told them that by virtue of his grant from the Mexican Government he was the Alcalde of the country and ruler of all the people in it. He also made them understand that each chief would be compelled to furnish in turn during the harvesting season 200 Indians to work for two weeks. When the time arrived, the tame Indians, or vaqueros, would ride toward the direction from which the Indians were due, swinging their lariats over their heads and galloping off with a whoop, as if they were going after a band of cattle. And, indeed, their method was no different from the manner in which herdsmen usually gather loose stock. They scoured the woods till the required number of able-bodied savages, bucks and squaws, were secured, and then drove them in a body to the fort. If any savage took a notion to break away he was pursued by one or more horsemen, and soon lariated like a runaway steer. The Indians in their wild state never rode on horseback, and they were in great fear of the mounted horsemen, who were always well armed. Of course, the tame Indians were descended from the same tribes as the wild Indians, but they denied all kinship with them and forgot all family ties. Thus, no doubt, the son or brother would often drive before him the father or brother, mother or sister to serve as a slave to the white chief at the fort. The first knives or sickles used were hammered out of hoop iron by a blacksmith. With these rude implements the wild Indians were compelled to cut the wheat and lay it behind them. It can easily be imagined that their feeble, awkward efforts with such tools would be amusing to a harvester of to-day. It is said that a dozen white men with cradles could do more work in a day than the whole 200 Indians accomplished in a week in Sutter's wheat field."

FULL OF INTEREST.

There are a sufficient number of interesting incidents connected with the history of Sutter's Fort to fill a large volume, but the purpose of this sketch is merely to give visiting strangers an idea of the circumstances connected with its earlier days. It was one of Sutter's employes, James Marshall, who found in the American river the bit of gold which threw the whole civilized world into a fever of excitement and precipitated the settlement of California by the whites—a result which would have, however, been only a question of time. Marshall rode through the rain one stormy night from Coloma to Sutter's Fort with his piece of yellow metal, and could not go to rest until he had aroused Sutter. The latter made a chemical test of the metal and pronounced it gold. Marshall rode back through the woods in all haste to spread the news among his fellow-workmen; and from that moment the excitement spread until it reached the farthest limits of the two continents.

The rush of immigrants hitherto soon changed the condition of things about the fort. Stores of various kinds sprang up, and for a time it seemed as if the old fort was to become the center of a commercial city. But ships soon began to come up the Sacramento river with merchandise from Eastern ports, and the present city was laid out on the river bank. Then the storekeepers at Sutter's Fort closed their places of business and came into the new and growing city, and within a short time the old fort was abandoned, its founder becoming an active and prominent figure in business circles.

FROM THAT TIME ON

The once-famous Sutter Fort had little attention paid to it. At one time it was occupied by the owner of a "chicken ranch." A few years ago the property was purchased by the Association of Pioneers and the walls of the fort repaired somewhat, in the hope of preserving it as the oldest land-mark of American civilization on the Pacific slope. Even in its present condition it is an interesting object, from its associations with the past, and doubtless there are some among the visiting veterans who will desire to visit and look once again upon the old and weather-beaten remains of a structure which was to them in the argonaut days what the beacon-light is to the storm-tossed, weary mariner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE!

MR. G. B. SMITH, WHO SENT A LETTER, with documents, to J. V. KEELEY, in August, 1885, to Pioche, Lincoln County, Nevada, which were returned, will learn something to his advantage by writing A. B. HUNT, 306 Pine street, San Francisco. jy20-1p1m

CALIFORNIA ANNUAL STATE FAIR

AT SACRAMENTO

SEPTEMBER 6-18th 1886

Commodious Exposition Building, Showy Stock Grounds.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS

ADDRESS THE SECRETARY FOR PREMIUM LISTS AND OTHER INFORMATION.

Edwin F. Smith, SECRETARY. Jesse D. Carr, PRESIDENT.

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
(PACIFIC SYSTEM).

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARE DUE TO ARRIVE —AT— SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE (FOR)	FROM JUNE 10, 1886.	ARRIVE (FROM)
7:20 A.	Calistoga and Napa	6:50 P.
2:45 P.	" " "	11:25 A.
10:30 A.	Gibson & Portland, via Davis	8:45 P.
¶*6:05 A.	Gibson, via Chico	¶*11:30 P.
6:50 P.	Knights Landing	7:05 A.
*5:10 P.	Mojave, Deming, } Expr's	*9:00 A.
¶†3:00 P.	El Paso and East } Emgr't	¶†11:25 P.
7:15 P.	Ogden and East } Express	7:00 A.
7:15 P.	" " } Emig't	7:00 A.
2:50 P.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	10:10 A.
11:45 A.	Reno	2:10 P.
6:00 A.	San Francisco, via Benicia	8:00 P.
7:20 A.	" " "	6:50 P.
2:45 P.	" " "	11:25 A.
11:30 A.	" " "Livermore	2:25 P.
*10:00 A.	" " " steamer	§6:00 A.
11:30 A.	San Jose	2:25 P.
11:30 A.	Stockton and Galt	2:25 P.
*5:10 P.	" "	*9:00 A.
*11:30 A.	Tulare and Fresno	
7:20 A.	Vallejo	11:25 A.
2:45 P.	"	†6:50 P.
	S. and P. R. R.	
*4:00 P.	Folsom	*9:40 A.
*7:50 A.	Shingle Springs	*2:35 P.

A. For Morning. P. For Afternoon.
* Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.
§ Mondays excepted.
¶ Freight and Accommodation Trains.
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent
jy1-tf

BANKING HOUSES.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, July 31, 1886.

WHEREAS, THE LEGISLATURE OF THE State of California, at its Twenty-sixth Session, beginning on the fifth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-five, two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two Houses of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, proposed the following amendment of Sections One, Eight, Ten and Eleven of Article Thirteen, of the Constitution of the State of California:

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

SECTION 1. All property in the State, except railroads, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word property, as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; *provided*, that growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. Growing vines and fruit trees shall be deemed to be and shall be assessed and taxed as a part of the realty; and, *provided further*, that railroads shall be taxed as provided in Section Ten of this article; and, *provided further*, that the Legislature may provide for the exemption from taxation of ships and vessels owned and registered or enrolled in this state, or may tax such ships and vessels on their gross or net earnings, in lieu of an ad valorem tax. The Legislature may also provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this state. Double taxation in any form is prohibited.

SEC. 8. The Legislature shall, by law, require each taxpayer in this State to make and deliver to the County Assessor, annually, a statement under oath, setting forth specifically all property, real and personal, except railroad property, as defined in Section Ten of this article, owned by such taxpayer, or in his possession or under his control, at twelve o'clock meridian, on the first Monday in March.

SEC. 10. All property, except railroad property, as hereinafter provided, shall be assessed in the county, city, city and county, town, township, or district in which it is situated, in the manner provided by law. Every corporation and person owning or operating a railroad, or any portion thereof, in this State, shall, on or before the first day of July of each year, pay to the State Treasurer an annual tax of two and a half per cent upon the gross earnings, earned within this State, of such railroad, for the year ending upon the thirty-first day of December next preceding, which tax shall be in lieu of all other State and county taxes upon the franchise, business, right of way, roadway, roadbed, rails, rolling stock, fences, stations and their appurtenances, and upon ferryboats, when operated as a part of such railroad, and upon the shares of the capital stock, and upon the mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts or other obligation by which a debt is secured upon such property. All other property belonging to such corporation or person shall be assessed and taxed as other property is assessed and taxed. The gross annual earnings earned during the year ending on the thirty-first day of December last preceding, of all railroads, shall be, annually, before the first day of May thereafter, ascertained and declared by the State Board of Equalization, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said Board; *provided*, however, that the Legislature may at any time pass laws prescribing said rules and regulations. In all cases where railroads are situated partly within this State and partly without this state, the gross annual earnings thereof shall be ascertained and determined by taking:

First—The gross earnings which, during the year last preceding, have been earned wholly within this State.

Second—The gross earnings which, during the same year, have been earned partly within this State and partly without this State, which shall be ascertained by apportioning such earnings between this State and other States or Territories, in the proportion which the number of miles of such railroad situated in this State, and used in making such earnings, bears to the whole number of miles thereof, by the use of which such earnings have been made. The proportion of interstate earnings thus ascertained shall be added to the earnings made wholly within the State, and the total thus obtained shall be taken and deemed to be the gross earnings of such railroads for all purposes of assessment and taxation. For every purpose of this section, except for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of interstate earnings to be added to the earnings made wholly within this State, all railroads operated as one system shall be treated as one road. One-third of the tax paid by corporations or persons owning or operating railroads under the provisions of this section shall become part of the General Fund of this State, and two thirds thereof shall be paid to the county or counties in which said railroad is situated, in proportion to the length of the railroad operated in the several counties. For the purposes of this section a consolidated city and county shall be treated as a county. Any corporation, association, partnership, person or persons, unlawfully failing or refusing to pay the tax herein provided, when the same shall become due, or within thirty days thereafter, shall be deemed to have waived their right to operate their railroads within this State. The taxes herein provided for, together with such penalties as the Legislature may impose for the non-payment thereof, shall be a lien upon the property hereinbefore in this section designated, and may be enforced in such manner as the Legislature may by law prescribe. All railroads, so far as the same are situated within the boundaries of any common school district, shall be subject to an ad valorem tax for school purposes voted by the electors of the district, at a special election held for that purpose, the same as other property situated within the district, anything in this article to the contrary notwithstanding. And all railroads, as far as they are situated within the boundaries of any incorporated city or town, shall be subject to an ad valorem tax for municipal purposes the same as other property situated therein, anything in this article to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 11. Income taxes may be assessed and collected from persons, corporations, joint stock associations or companies, resident or doing business in this State, or any one or more of them, in such cases and amounts and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. No Court within this State shall have power, by injunction or otherwise, to interfere with, hinder or delay the collection of any tax laid under the form of law, except upon a showing that the same property has been taxed more than once for the same purpose in the same year, and then only upon payment to the Tax Collector, or into Court, of a sum equal to the amount of one of the taxes so laid upon the property in question; *provided*, that in all cases actions may be maintained against the Tax Collector to recover illegal taxes paid under protest. All such actions must be commenced within thirty days after such illegal taxes have been paid. It shall be the duty of the Courts in which such actions may be brought, to try them, upon the request of either party, in advance of all other civil actions, and such taxes so paid under protest shall be retained by the Tax Collector, or such other officer as the Legislature may designate, until such actions shall have been finally decided.

SCHEDULE.

Nothing in this amendment shall affect any assessment or tax heretofore made or levied, or interest thereon, or any penalty heretofore incurred, or any action or right of action on account of any such assessment, tax, interest or penalty; and all laws in force at the adoption of this amendment, not inconsistent therewith, shall remain in full force and effect until altered or repealed by the Legislature. The first levy and payment of taxes against railroad property hereunder, shall be made in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and shall be upon the gross earnings, to be ascertained as herein provided, for the entire year of eighteen hundred and eighty-five. Taxation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty five, is not affected by this amendment.

Now, THEREFORE, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and an Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Submission of Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State of California to the Qualified Electors for their Approval, approved March 7th, A. D. 1883," the said amendment is submitted to be voted upon, by ballot, by the qualified electors of the State on

Tuesday, November 2, 1886.

The amendment is designated "Amendment Number One," and the BALLOTS used at such election must contain the words, "FOR THE AMENDMENT Number One," and the words, "AGAINST THE AMENDMENT Number One," written or printed thereon.

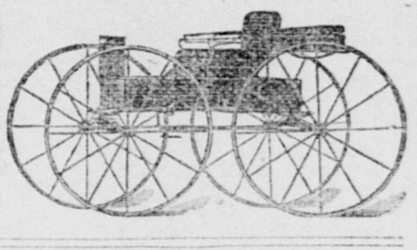
And I do hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV., Part 1, of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount expended hereafter for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, the day and year first written.

[SEAL.] GEORGE STONEMAN,
Governor.

ATTEST: T. L. THOMPSON, Secretary of State.
jy31-td3m

MISCELLANEOUS.



POLITICAL CARDS.

W. A. Anderson for District Attorney.

I PROPOSE TO OFFER MYSELF BEFORE the Republican Convention for District Attorney. No personal solicitations of citizens or delegates will be made by me. The delegates are asked to not make any pledges, either to myself or any other candidate. Let there be a fair show given to all. W. A. ANDERSON.
[B. C.] jy12-1mMTh*

H. W. CARROLL,
—CANDIDATE FOR—
ASSEMBLYMAN FROM 18th DISTRICT,
Subject to decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

THE OLD PIONEER,
THOMAS STEPHENSON,
OF MORMON ISLAND, WILL PRESENT HIS name at the approaching Republican Convention as a Candidate for the
ASSEMBLY. jy31-4t

JOSEPH FRITZ,
—CANDIDATE FOR—
COUNTY CORONER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p

A. L. FROST,
—CANDIDATE FOR—
COUNTY ASSESSOR,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p-td

JOSEPH SIMS,
—CANDIDATE FOR—
COUNTY ASSESSOR,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p

G. HAINES,
(Present incumbent), Candidate for
TOWNSHIP JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention 4p

J. L. HUNTOON,
—CANDIDATE FOR—
COUNTY TREASURER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p

J. FRANK CLARK,
(Present incumbent), Candidate for
COUNTY CORONER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p

L. H. FASSETT,
Respectfully announces himself a Candidate for
SHERIFF,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p

THOS. W. GILMER,
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
—FOR—
CITY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
1m-4p*

JOHN T. GRIFFITTS
(Present incumbent), Candidate for
COUNTY ASSESSOR,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p

GEO. E. KUCHLER
(Present incumbent), Candidate for
COUNTY TREASURER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p

WM. B. HAMILTON
(Present incumbent), Candidate for
COUNTY CLERK,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p

F. H. RUSSEL,
(Present incumbent), Candidate for
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p

GEO. F. AARON,
—CANDIDATE FOR—
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p

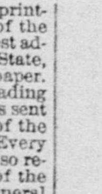
D. J. LONG,
—CANDIDATE FOR—
CORONER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. 4p-tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

MEDICAL.

THE "HOME SEEKER."

The Immigration Association of Northern California is now preparing to issue the AUGUST number of the "HOME SEEKER." It is to be enlarged, and fully illustrated with lithographic views of Northern California. It will contain practical information of the resources and advantages of the Northern Counties. All the proceeds of this publication will be devoted to the carrying on of immigration work. We appeal to the business men of the Northern part of the State to give it their advertising support. By so doing, the work of bringing an increase of population to the State will be carried on. At Ogden a copy will be put in the hands of each incoming passenger. In addition to this, several thousand copies will be distributed on the trains leaving Chicago, in order to attract the settler who intends to settle in other States and Territories. Give the "HOME SEEKER" your support. Central and Northern California Immigration Association, 829 Second street. ap7-tf



FIELD AND STREAM.

THE GAME AND FISHES OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

How and Where They May be Found by Devotees of the Rod and Gun.

The rapid progress that is being made in the States east of the Rocky Mountains in the direction of game extermination will, within the next score of years, compel those who have a taste for the pleasures of shooting and angling—especially the former—to seek the far West in which to indulge their rod and gun proclivities. And already has the point been reached that persons in the older settled States, whose eyes have been turned toward the sunny slopes of the Pacific in search of homes where they may pass their ripening years in comfort, have written to friends and acquaintances here for information about the wild game of the State and the facilities afforded for field sports. One gentleman in Iowa writes to us to say that he is one of those who had become infatuated with southern California from the flattering accounts he had read of that section, but later reading and hearsay reports had caused him to change his mind, for he had learned that the upper portion of the State was not only more fertile than the other, but offered far superior inducements to those accustomed to occasional outings with rod or gun. There is more in this idea than many very wideawake people imagine. Those to whom have never been opened up the mysterious

CHARMS OF WOODCRAFT,

Whose days have been spent in counting-room, or library, or dingy factory, with never a thrill of the joy that animates the true sportsman afield—cannot, of course, appreciate the feeling which actuates a business man in preferring a location where game is plentiful, to one that does not possess that advantage. Nevertheless, it is the wise man who, in these high-pressure times, combines with the cares of life a reasonable degree of innocent pleasure and recreation. A few days, or even weeks, spent in the woods or by the stream in the course of a season is time well expended. It serves to refresh the lungs with the purest of air, and to reinvigorate the entire physical body after the wear and tear it has endured through long months of labor. With the benefits that come to the physical part of the human machine from outdoor exercise of this kind, there comes also rest to the over-taxed brain, and a buoyancy to the spirits that none of the arts known to human ingenuity can give. It is nature's remedy for man's ill treatment of himself. It is while abroad on the marsh, by early dawn or in the dusk of evening, lying in wait for the rushing canvasback and darting teal; while climbing from rock to rock along the tumbling brook, whose pools and riffles teem with gamy trout; while beating the brown hills or stubble-fields for quails in the mellow autumn days, that the sportsman is brought into contact with the loveliest pictures in Nature's grand gallery of attractions; and he must be a stoical creature indeed whose soul and being were incapable of experiencing the loftiest feelings of pleasure and satisfaction at such time. Of course these pleasures and delights are open to all, but few there are, other than the devotees of rod and gun, that have known or enjoyed them.

A SPORTSMEN'S "PARADISE."

The sportsman in northern California—he who delights in either shooting or angling, and has the courage to tear himself away occasionally from business for these purposes—ought to be a happy man, other things considered. He is not, as in most of the Eastern and Northern States, confined to a couple of months' quail shooting in the year—at a season when the cold is so bitter as to render outdoor life uncomfortable—or to a still shorter ducking season. Here quail shooting begins on the 1st day of October, and does not end until the 1st day of March. Just think of it, ye snow-ridden fellows—five long months of quail shooting, and not a day in all that time that you cannot hunt in your shirt-sleeves, unless it happens to rain! As to water-fowl, we have not now any law protecting them in California. A few years ago there happened to be a rather strong granger element in the Legislature, and these bucolic wiseacres thought it would be a good thing to declare wild ducks as outlaws, because in the spring they destroyed much young grain. So, while the grain-eating ducks are away in the Arctic regions rearing their young in the summer-time and preparing for the next campaign, the few mallards and teal which breed along the rivers and in the marshes about the bays are at the mercy of every pot-hunter that chooses to slaughter them and their young broods. All the same, the swarms of ducks come down from the North in October and make it as lively for the granger as ever. Our overflowed lands and marshes and the strips of meadow that line the sloughs in the valleys give excellent snipe shooting throughout the fall and winter, but the best shooting is had along in February and March. The birds are the regular Wilson snipe, but they are as irregular in their flight here as elsewhere.

The foothills fairly swarm with hares and rabbits, and from October to April wild geese of all varieties are as thick throughout the grain-growing districts as geese can well be packed together. They are not protected by law, but on the contrary men are employed throughout the season to shoot them, so annoying are they to the farmers. In some parts of the foothills gray, or "tree," squirrels are very numerous, and the few Indians who hunt for a living seem to pay special attention to these beautiful and toothsome little animals, and keep the markets well supplied with them.

DEER STILL PLENTIFUL.

The hills and mountains—both in the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada, from the edges of the valleys to the very summits—are still full of deer, notwithstanding the thousands upon thousands that are slaughtered yearly for their hides, and in defiance of law. Any person that understands hunting deer can, within forty miles of Sacramento (by rail) step right into the very haunts of this noble animal, and have no difficulty in getting a deer or two within the first half day. That is as many as any decent sportsman would care to kill, unless to replenish the larder of a large party of campers. And right here it might be well to remark that men who claim to be sportsmen should never boast of a party of three of them killing two dozen deer while on a few weeks' trip in the mountains. If they should so far forget themselves as to kill that many deer just for the mere sake of killing them, they are no better than the Indians who slaughter indiscriminately for their white employers. But there are still lots of deer in our hills, and even at the present rate of destruction they will afford much pleasure for sportsmen for some years to come; for, thanks to a wise Providence, there are a few spots in the mountains where deer may find a safe retreat from even the hide-hunter or his half-brother, the "sportsman" deer-slayer. The season for deer shooting opens July 1st. There is not a county in northern California in which deer are not found—from Santa Cruz to Siskiyou. Deer hounding is not indulged in to any great extent in this State, although there are a few packs of hounds kept for that purpose. It is an exciting and pleasurable kind of sport, but should not be permitted for many reasons. We have known a section of country to be completely cleared of deer in one or two seasons by vigorous hounding. (The mountaineers then turned out and the section was rid of hounds also.) After several years the deer have returned to that locality, and are again quite plentiful.

OUR CHIEF GAME BIRDS.

Interest in shooting—so far as small game is concerned—seems to be about evenly divided between those who prefer the uplands and those who seek the meadows, although many, of course, hunt both upland game and waterfowl. The common quail of California is called the "valley" quail, although it is found generally throughout the mountains up to an altitude of about 2,000 feet. Here the "mountain" quail puts in an appearance. The latter is much larger than the valley quail, and of quite different plumage. It is not much sought after by sportsmen, as its home is usually in the roughest and most inaccessible parts of the mountains; but late in the fall, or winter, when the snows in the higher altitudes have driven these birds down into the foothills, they are often hunted and good bags secured. They are a delicious table bird. It must be understood that the habits of our California quails (valley) are very different from those of the bob whites of the East. They are rarely found in cornfields and stubble, but along the bushy banks of streams, or somewhere in the vicinity of a brushy hill, in the edge of the valley. They are indeed too often found so close to dense thickets that they get into impenetrable cover before the shooter can get among them and scatter them. However, with this exception, these birds afford fine sport. The writer has rarely foudd any difficulty in having them lie to the dog, and is of the impression that the cause of most of the complaint that has been made on this score was properly due to the poor quality of dogflesh used. It is true that, in our long quail season, there often occur many weeks at a time in which no rain falls to moisten the ground; hence the scent given out by the birds is lessened, and no dog can do satisfactory work on quails under such conditions. The trouble is that too many men do not take into account the condition of the atmosphere when they start for the field, or they try to get too many outings in the season and take all the chances knowingly. The wise sportsman will be content with a reasonable number of days spent among the birds, and will select his time so as to get the best results. Now that field trials have been successfully inaugurated here, and several kennels of setters and pointers (of the best stock in the world) established, we shall look for more satisfactory reports from quail shooting in the near future. Quails are very plentiful everywhere, and the stranger sportsman cannot well go amiss whatever part of the foothills he may strike. We have known of market hunters bagging from seven to eight, and even ten dozen, birds per day right along, and where little, if any, "ground-sluicing" was done.

OTHER GAME.

The intention of this article is merely to call the attention of visiting sportsmen to the fact that we have here in northern California a sufficient variety of game to please almost any reasonable man. Besides the quails, we have (in the higher mountains) the spruce grouse, which affords exciting but difficult sport. In the summer months the valleys and foothills fairly swarm with doves, and many consider dove shooting the very essence of sport—to sit under a broad live oak of a summer afternoon and pop away at the swift-flying doves as they shoot by in rapid procession to and from the grain fields or the nearest water. Then snipe shooting is grand sport. There are places along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers where expert snipe-shooters have bagged from 90 to 100 birds per day to the gun. Up in Sierra Valley, 50 miles from Truckee, immense numbers of the English snipe are shot in September on the meadow lands. Robin snipe, sandpipers, curlew, plover and all the usual marsh birds are found in northern California in reasonable numbers. Of ducks there are almost endless numbers and all the common varieties—canvasbacks, mallards, redheads, blackjacks, gray ducks, blue and green-winged teal, and various other varieties. Anywhere in the valleys, from October till April, ducks are found, and the facilities for hunting them are excellent.

There are many other kinds of upland and marsh birds that might be mentioned, but as they do not come under the head of "game" birds, and are rarely shot, it is not necessary to mention them. Perhaps it is not best to neglect mentioning some of the larger four-footed animals. In the mountain districts grizzly and black bears, panthers, wild cats, lynxes, foxes, coyotes, etc., are to be found—the two last-named, however, being generally encountered in the valleys where cover happens to be convenient. It was only a few days ago that the writer saw near the railroad track, shortly after leaving Oakland for Sacramento, on the morning train, two gray foxes. They stood in a field and quietly watched the train rush by, having doubtless just had a good chicken breakfast at the nearest ranch.

TROUT AND OTHER FISHES.

There are few parts of the Union that offer greater facilities than California for the angler to ply his cunning art. Her bays and ocean shores teem with all the choice varieties of salt water fishes, while the mountain rivers, lakes and brooks furnish the grandest trout-fishing to be had anywhere. All through the Coast Range mountains are innumerable streams, every one of which will well repay the angler for the trouble of a visit. The Sierra Nevada is perhaps as fine a trout region as can be found anywhere. Tahoe, Donner, Weber, Independence, Silver, and a host of other lakes are favorite resorts for the angler, and health and pleasure-seekers, for their crystalline waters swarm with trout of many varieties. Throughout this region—from Siskiyou to San Diego—almost every stream is a trout stream. To mention even the chief trouting waters of northern California, with directions as to how to reach them, would require more space than can now be spared for the purpose. However, the chief desire at this time is merely to assure Eastern visitors—some of whom may think of locating among us in the future—of the fact that the lover of angling or shooting cannot well go amiss in whatever direction he may turn in search of refined sport.

Owing to the efficiency of our State Fish Commissioners the fishes of the bay of San Francisco have of late years had added to them several valuable species. Chief among these may be mentioned the shad, carp, black and striped bass, etc. Shad are now quite common in the San Francisco and Sacramento markets, being taken in large numbers by the salmon fishers along the bay and rivers. Bass are increasing rapidly, and carp and catfish are "too numerous to mention" in the basins along the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. Salmon trout are taken by hook from the bay, besides smelts, rock cod, and various other kinds of salt-water fishes. The waters of the interior also supply perch, chub and pike, and white fish and land-locked salmon have been placed in some of the mountain streams and lakes. Any details as to the choice of streams, modes of travel, the better season, etc., are readily obtainable by any one desirous of "going a-fishing."

Happy must be the man who can combine with business qualifications and industry a taste for the higher and better classes of field sports; for there is no divertisement or pastime so well calculated to tone down the rougher edges of every-day life, and to clear the brain of "cob-webs," than an occasional day or week spent among the fields or along the streams. Northern California is particularly favored in respect to grandeur of scenery, and a plentitude of game and fishes. What more could the sportsman desire?

NATOMA VINEYARD.

WEALTH FROM THE SOIL—FRUIT ORCHARDS.

And the Hop Yards Along the American River Unsurpassed —Immense Yields.

The soil along the American river from this city to the town of Folsom, a distance of upwards of 25 miles, is as productive and remunerative as any land of like extent upon the coast. It is rich bottom for some distance back from the river, and the land on the bench above and for a distance of a couple miles back, is rich alluvial soil capable of producing, and does produce annually large crops of the finest fruits in great variety. Here it was that the first orchards in this State were set out, commencing with the famous Smith's gardens just beyond the city limits, where the proprietors way back in the fifties cleared annually for several years, it is said, $100,000. Here every kind of fruit that grows in the temperate zone grows to perfection, while semi-tropical fruits flourish and produce in abundance. A magnificent estate, eighteen miles from the city on the line of the Sacramento and Placerville road, is the Natoma vineyard, the property of the Natoma Water and Mining Company. The Directors of this incorporation are H. Schussler, H. Bendel, C. W. Howard and A. Borel. H. Bendel is President, C. Deuerwand, Secretary, and Alfred Borel & Co., Treasurers. C. H. Schussler is Superintendent, and H. Plate, accountant. The office is located on a side track of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, four miles this side of Folsom, and contains a post and express office. This corporation originally was organized for the purpose of furnishing water to placer mines around Folsom, Salsbury, White Rock, Clarksville, Mormon Island, and other places in that section. They have a large main canal capable of carrying

SEVERAL THOUSAND INCHES OF WATER

Which is taken out of the South Fork of the American river, near Salmon Falls, in El Dorado county. Some years since the company began to see the value of the lands in the vicinity of Folsom for grape culture, and purchased 8,000 acres for that purpose. This large tract completely surrounds the town of Folsom and extends some miles along the American this way. This company also owns a large number of town lots in Folsom, many of which are well improved. This company comes under the head of riparianists and appropriators both. However, in their case, the irrigation problem is a matter of no importance, for the American is ever full of an abundant supply of pure clear water enough to supply all with all they want and allow a large surplus, at all seasons of the year, to "flow by them to the sea." A large acreage of their land is what is termed mineral, while a considerable is denominated grazing. Of their improved land, 2,000 acres are in vineyard, 350 acres in orchard, and 800 acres in hay and grain. The net proceeds of their water sales, nearly all for mining, are about $20,000 per annum. The 350 acres of orchard lie near the town of Folsom, and nearly all of it bearing. Last year the crop of fruit, which was marketed, amounted to nearly 750 tons. Thirty acres are in Bartlett and winter Nellis pears—a very profitable crop. Fifty acres are in peaches, apricots and prunes, and seventy-five acres in green gage and various kinds of shipping plums. During the past year nearly all the green gage plums have been grafted with French prunes, the latter being one of the most profitable fruits cultivated in this section.

AN IMMENSE VINEYARD.

The grandest part of this vast estate is its vineyard of 2,000 acres. It lies on a comparatively level tract, and the railroad runs through its center, a distance of three miles and a half, while its width is about a mile and a quarter. The rows were laid out with mathematical precision by a surveyor, eight feet intervening, the vines in the rows eight feet apart, making a square, so that, no matter which way you look, the vines are always in rows. Every 200 feet there is an avenue 16 feet wide, which serves the purpose of a roadway. Six hundred and twenty vines are set out to an acre, which makes the number in the vineyard 1,240,000. Over 1,200 acres are in bearing this year, including about 250 acres of old vineyard of table grapes. The entire vineyard will be old enough to bear next year, and when they get to producing well will turn off 10,000 tons, or 1,000 carloads, of fruit. The grapes planted for wine are not irrigated—it is not necessary to their growth, and irrigation is not good for wine varieties. Table grapes need forcing, and consequently the 250 acres of that variety are irrigated, producing large clusters. As this is the

LARGEST VINEYARD IN THE UNITED STATES

Except two, that of Governor Stanford at Vina and another recently set out in San Bernardino, it will no doubt prove interesting to say something about the varieties of the grapes, the cost and mode of cultivation, the disposition of the product, and some of its natural advantages.

The principal wine varieties are Zinfandel, Black Burgundy, Grenache, Chauche Noir, Mataro, Trosseau Borger, Carignane, Colombar, Charbono, Folle Blanche and Mossell Riesling. These varieties are all planted in large and separate tracts. There are upwards of sixty other varieties of wine grapes planted in smaller—say from ten to fifteen-acre tracts. As might naturally be supposed, this company, or corporation, gives employment to a large number of men. On a visit to their place during the month of May a reporter found 150 men at work. The number of horses in use the same day, running plows, cultivators and harrows, was 140. The Superintendent says the average cost per acre to plow, harrow and cultivate is less than 75 cents. This looks extremely small, but when the fact is taken into consideration that a team can walk in one row for three miles and a half, without loss of time by turning, they must necessarily accomplish a considerable in one day. The vines look strong and healthy, are of excellent growth, a bright green color, and the ground by constant cultivation is kept mellow and in the very best condition.

FRUIT FOR THE ORIENT.

This company shipped to Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, New Orleans and other Eastern cities 300 tons of table grapes last year, and the shipment this year will be almost, if not quite double, that quantity. Grapes for shipment are packed in crates, of either four or eight baskets, and the packing, handling and shipping of this fruit alone gives employment for several weeks to 150 persons. The table grape varieties most sought after in the market are the Muscat, Flaming Tokay, Blue Malaga, Emperor and Black Ferrara. The entire crop of table grapes is sold to W. R. Strong & Co., of this city, for Eastern shipment. The wine grapes, it is estimated, will produce 1,800 tons this season. The entire crop is sold to Kohler & Van Bergen, and will be delivered at their winery at Guthrie's station, a mile southeast of this city. Thus it will be seen that the grape crop of this immense estate this season will load a train of 280 cars, exclusive of the train loads of other green, dried and cured fruits. The buildings on the place are new and substantial structures. The residence of the Superintendent is built upon a slight eminence in the southeastern portion of the place, from which an excellent view can be had of the entire vineyard, one not surpassed by any in the sunny hills of France, one not rivaled by those upon the Rhine. A large winery will be erected in the near future that will be the largest on the coast. At the winery site, the residence, stables, etc., they have an excellent supply of pure clear water, which comes through an iron pipe from a reservoir a mile and a half distant, which has a hundred-foot pressure.

FRUIT ORCHARDS.

One of the finest fruit ranches in the State is that of Senator Joseph Routier, at Routier's Station, on the Sacramento Valley Railway, a few miles this side of the Natoma Vineyard. It contains 200 acres, all of which is in bearing fruit trees and vines, except some thirteen acres. The Senator is an intelligent farmer, a pioneer who located on the banks of the American in the days of the Argonauts and grew up with the country. His is the oldest bearing orchard in the county, if not in the State. He has one hundred apricot trees that are as wonderful in the line of fruit trees for their size as are the big trees of Mariposa among the trees of the forest. These trees are thirty years old, grow in dark, loamy soil, thirty feet in hight, their limbs hanging to the ground on all sides and their foliage is thirty-six feet in diameter. The trees average from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of fruit each, and some of the largest produce as much as 3,000 pounds. This statement seems almost incredible, but the writer can vouch for its truth, having seen for himself. The profits of his apricot crop is worth several thousand dollars annually. The Senator raises a large variety of the most profitable fruits in great abundance. His almond orchard is the largest in the State, and its annual profit is $200 per acre. For its size, this is one of the most profitable farms in this section.

A PROFITABLE SMALL FARM.

At Mayhew's Station, a few miles this side of the last farm described, is the ranch of Sacramento's Postmaster, R. D. Stephens. He owns 100 acres, 70 of which is in orchard and 20 in vineyard, all bearing. His orchard consists of apricots, peaches, plums and prunes in different and seasonable varieties. His most profitable plums are the Peach, Purple Duane, Columbia, Bradshaw, Yellow Egg, Golden-drop and Green Gage. Of prunes, he has the French, German, Fellenberg, Italian Gross, Hungarian, etc. Of peaches, his best varieties are Briggs' Early May, Hale's Early, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Stephens' Cling and Orange Cling. His most profitable pears are the Bartlett and Winter Nellis.

IMMENSE SHIPMENTS.

The amount of fruit shipped from this 70 acres of orchard and 20 acres of vineyard last year was enormous—seventy tons of table grapes and 530 tons of orchard fruits. The latter produced five tons to the acre. This small place loaded 60 cars last season for the Eastern market and gave steady employment to 50 or 60 men during the entire fruit season.

The orchards and vineyards of Manslove, Camp, Wills, Weinstock & Lubin, Mouton and others, are similar in character and productions.

EXTENSIVE HOP YARDS.

Not the least important among the crops of this section, and by far the most profitable this season, is that of hops. They are worth to-day 30 cents a pound, will perhaps go higher, and the producer can engage all his crop now at that price. Among the principal hop-yards to be seen en route to the Natoma vineyard by rail are the following, named in the order passed: Mrs. Connor 15 acres, White 20 acres, Rooney 20 acres, Menke 60 acres, Mouton 25 acres, Menke 70 acres, Carle & Croly 35 acres. These are only the yards lying immediately along the line of rail, and is only a small portion of what is grown in this section. It is estimated that the yield of the yards named will be 4,000 bales of 200 pounds each, or 800,000 pounds of hops, which at the present market price indicates a value of $240,000, nearly a quarter of a million. Where can be found elsewhere 285 acres of land that will or can make a better showing? Some years ago hops sold for over $1 per pound, and then the same yield was worth $800,000. It is estimated that Mr. Menke off of his three yards, or 170 acres, will clear this season over $400,000.

PROFIT IN FRENCH PRUNES.

Prune culture is destined to become one of the most profitable branches of horticulture in California. Considerable progress has already been made in Sacramento county in the raising of French prunes, as is evidenced by the success attained by Senator Routier on his splendid fruit ranch near the American river, about ten miles from Sacramento city. It is claimed that an eighty-acre orchard of French prunes (of the *petite prune d'Agen* variety) will yield a handsome fortune to any person in ten years. If proper care be taken of the trees, each will yield about ten pounds of green fruit, and by the fifth year about sixty pounds. This latter yield will be doubled the following year, and from that time forward each tree may be relied upon to yield from 120 to 150 pounds. The drying process requires experience and care. Here in the Sacramento valley prunes may be dried by natural process in one week's time, but in more humid climates artificial methods must be used, entailing greater expense. Each prune tree in full bearing will yield a minimum of fifty pounds of dried fruit. In 1883 Senator Routier dried no less than twenty tons of French prunes from 600 trees, from which he realized $4,000. Even should the price of dried French prunes be reduced 50 per cent. below present market rates, still a ten-acre orchard would yield $2,500 per annum. The cost of such an orchard would be about as follows:

Ten acres at $100 per acre	$1,000
One thousand trees at 15 cents apiece	150
Plowing	25
Digging holes	50
Planting trees	25
Cultivating	25
Second, third and fourth years, cultivating, etc.	150
Taxes, four years	50
Total cost four years	$1,475

The fifth year will yield $2,000, the sixth $4,000, and the seventh $5,000. Now, a property yielding $5,000 a year is worth at least $25,000—a pretty good investment on an outlay of less than $1,500.

These are facts verified by the experience of practical horticulturists, and are of interest both to intending home-seekers and those of our own people who desire to engage in a profitable industry. An interesting article on this subject, full of practical information, will be found in the published proceedings of the State Agricultural Society for 1883, from the pen of Hon. Joseph Routier.

Bagley—"Did you enjoy yourself at the clam-bake?" Bailey—"Indeed I did." Bagley—"I suppose the clams made good eating?" Bailey—"I don't know about that; I didn't wait. You see, they couldn't get the fire to burn, so we disposed of the liquids and came home. I can enjoy a clam-bake every day in the week."—*Tid-Bits.*

The most men's experience is like the stern lights of a ship, which illumine only the track it has passed.

HOME AND ABROAD.

CHINAMEN ENTERING THE COUNTRY BY WAY OF MEXICO.

Three Children Drowned—The Forest Fires—Chicago Anarchists—The Cutting Case.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Chinamen Entering the United States via Mexico.

WASHINGTON, August 11th.—Acting Secretary Fairchild has received a report from Special Agent Jermore, at Tucson, Arizona, to the effect that large numbers of Chinamen are continually entering the United States over the Mexican border in violation of the law. The Custom Inspectors turn them back, and do all they can to enforce the law, but, he says, with little success. This is mainly due to the fact that the force is too small to watch the frontier. The matter was referred to Judge McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury, for an opinion as to whether the law affords any remedy in such cases. In his opinion Judge McCue quotes from the law bearing on the question, and says that he can see no more effectual way of preventing the smuggling of Chinamen than through special vigilance of customs officers along the border, first, in preventing the entrance of obnoxious persons, and secondly, in causing the return of those already within our borders to the country whence they came. The provision for a fine and imprisonment for a violation of the Restriction Act does not, in Judge McCue's opinion, seem to be practical, as in effect it keeps in the country the very persons whom the law proposes to exclude. He suggests that as the violations of the law complained of occurred through the contiguous territory of a friendly nation, the attention of the Secretary of State be called to the subject.

The American Turf.

BRIGHTON BEACH, August 11th.—The first race, two and three-quarters of a mile, Ballerina won, Melton second, Sylla third. Time, 1:18½. The second race, three-quarters of a mile, Richfield won, Flanz second, Big Head third. Time, 1:18½. The third race, seven-eighths of a mile, Joe Sawyer won, Ramlal second, Baltazan third. Time, 1:33½. The fourth race, one mile, Red Buck won, Frank Warn second, Cathcart third. Time, 1:45. The fifth race, one and one-eighth miles, Tatiler won, General Mourse second, Tenstrike third. Time, 1:57½. The sixth race, five-eighths of a mile, Exile won, Bonnie S. second, Leonora third. Time, 1:29½.

CHICAGO, August 11th.—The weather was fair, but threatening in the forenoon, track fast, and the attendance large. The three-quarter mile, Luna Brown won, Lady Longfellow second, King of Norfolk third. Time, 1:15½. Mutuals paid $11 30. Mile race, Hopedale won, Dawn of Day second, Emma Manly third. Time, 1:42½. Mutuals paid $28 50. The seven-eighths mile, Midnight won, but it was found he had lost his weight and the judges gave the race to Rio, with Moonlight second and Norma third. Time, 1:29½. Mutuals paid $29 10. The one and one-sixteenth miles, Rio Grande won, Jim Nave second, Myrtle third. Time, 1:50. Mutuals paid $11 50. The five-eighths mile, Relax won, Linda Payne second, Florimore third. Time, 1:03. Mutuals paid $20 90.

SARATOGA, August 11th.—The weather to-day was clear and sultry. The first race Marilee won, Belle Broeck second, Van Zant third. Time, 1:05½. The second race, one mile, Harry Russell won, Harefoot second, Boomerang third. Time, 1:43½. The third race, one and one-sixteenth miles, Ada D. won, Binnacle second, Brunova third. Time, 2:07½. The fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, Prima Donna won, Shamrock second, King George third. Time, 1:18. The fifth race, one and one-eighth miles, over five hurdles, Glenarm won, Puritan and Burr Oak ran a dead heat for second place. Time, 2:07.

Forest Fires in Wisconsin Still Raging.

MILWAUKEE, August 11th.—A dispatch from Green Bay says the fire is still raging throughout the woods in that vicinity. Reports from the towns of Eaton, Bellevue and Depere reveal much loss and distress. Nineteen families in the vicinity of Woodruff's old mill are burned out. The Clausen family of five saved their lives by getting into a well. Reports from Laney and Angelica, in Shawano county, state that the fire is very bad. Five families were burned out and their crops destroyed. A mill near Angelica was burned. Fred Regan, near St. Nathans, Oconto county, lost five buildings and his crops. Several of his neighbors suffered likewise. The bridges on the little Suamico river are gone, and the people in the burned district are terrified. The roaring of the flames in the woods can be heard two miles away. Big Suamico is out of danger, but Little Suamico is having a hard time now. Several families were burned out in the town of Denmark, and stripped of all their possessions. Around the Postoffice the residents all packed their goods, and there was a regular exodus to Green Bay and Manitowoc. The streams are drying up, and the cattle dying of suffocation. Their bodies can be found on the roads at intervals. Twelve miles from Green Bay, in the town of Humbolt, the fire is raging fiercely. Several residences were burned yesterday, and trenches and fire breaks do not stop the flames. People in the threatened towns sleep out of doors, ready for any emergency. Large loads of provisions were sent to the sufferers from Green Bay to-day, and contributions would not come amiss.

The Chicago Anarchists.

CHICAGO, August 11th.—In the Anarchist trial this morning the State introduced a little evidence impeaching Spies' testimony as to his ill-treatment by the police and his declaration that Schnaubelt, the alleged bomb-thrower, could not speak English. Argument was begun by Assistant State Attorney Walker. The speaker said the defendants, though Anarchists, were entitled to fair treatment and trial under the law which they tried to "throttle," but if guilty of the monstrous crime with which they were charged, they should be punished. The defendants had every one been proven guilty of one of the most shocking and heartless crimes in the nation's history, and their punishment should be adequate with the crime. Three speeches were made by the defense and two by the prosecution.

Precautionary Sanitary Measures Recommended.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—The Board of Health here are in communication with the sanitary authorities of San Francisco with reference to the cholera epidemic which the cable reports as raging at Tokio and Yokohama, Japan. The question is whether, if it has been deemed prudent to suspend communication with vessels from Mediterranean ports where the pestilence prevails, a like measure of caution is not demanded in the case of the Pacific Mail and other steamers in the Japanese trade? The New York Board has nothing positive to recommend, but simply suggests that co-operative action on the part of San Francisco authorities is as necessary to keep the pestilence from entering Pacific ports as it is to keep it out of Atlantic cities. A communication on the same subject has been addressed to the National Board of Health.

Eastern Fruit Market.

CHICAGO, August 11th.—A special fruit train arrived yesterday from California consigned to Earl Bros., Butts & Fry and Thacker Bros. Porter Bros. received a special train to-day. The fruit was mostly in good order, with the exception of peaches. For Tokay grapes, some of which arrived in poor order, and nectarines, the demand is good, but prices are ruling low for nearly all kinds of California fruits. Michigan peaches are beginning to come forward quite freely, as well as some from Delaware and Maryland. It is also reported that all Eastern markets are beginning to be well supplied with Delaware and Maryland peaches, therefore low prices must be expected for California fruits as long as our markets are so well supplied with home-grown products. Pears are selling at from $2@2 50 per box, and one car was received this week in such bad condition that it was being offered at $1 per box, bid. It probably did not bring much if any more than freight charges. Muscat grapes are selling slowly at $1 50 per crate; peaches bring $1 75 per box, and some that are not in quite so good a condition, bring considerably less. Nectarines have but a very poor sale, notwithstanding it seems to be a very good variety of fruit, and it sells from 25c to $1 per crate. Next week it is expected that in fact all kinds of California fruit will be lower, owing to the increased receipts of home fruit.

Land Case Decided.

WASHINGTON, August 11th.—Secretary Lamar has decided in the case of Filkins ex parte, that the withdrawal of public lands for public use, such as an Indian reservation, is more sweeping and absolute than a withdrawal for a grant, such as to railroads, or for other private purposes. Filkins, in 1884, filed on 240 acres of land which had been relinquished by a former settler under the desert land law. This desert entry was made April 27, 1877. By an executive order of August 25, 1877, the reservation of the Mission Indians, including this entry, was withdrawn. Mr. Lamar holds that the entry of first settler, when relinquished, puts the land out of the public domain.

The Cutting Case.

DENVER, August 11th.—An El Paso special says: The impression is gaining ground in El Paso that the Cutting case will be a subject for diplomatic correspondence for some months to come, and that meanwhile the prisoner will not be released. A good deal has been said the last few days about the defenseless condition of El Paso, in case of a sudden attack by the Mexicans, but there is really no cause for alarm. There are a few hundred Mexican troops in Paso del Norte, but they seem sullen, dissatisfied, and ready to desert at the first chance. On the other hand, El Paso contains some splendid fighting material, and could raise, in an emergency, a thousand armed men, who could hold the place against any force the Mexicans might bring, and until help could arrive, but these will possibly all be idle speculations, as the whole disturbance seems to be quietly simmering down.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 11th.—The Democratic State Convention met here this morning. Daniel Voorhies was elected Chairman. A resolution was adopted cordially approving the administration of President Cleveland and deploring the death of Hendricks, McClellan, Seymour, Hancock and Tilden. The resolution declared that taxation for other purposes than raising revenue for the expenses of the Government was robbery; approved the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in declaring the forfeiture of the railway lands, and contended that the ownership of American lands should not be vested in aliens. The sixth resolution read as follows: "We favor a financial policy in which gold and silver coin, and paper money readily convertible into coin (including the volume of United States notes now provided for by law), shall be the circulating medium." Opposition to all sumptuary and prohibitory legislation was declaration.

John E. Nelson was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation. Other nominations were as follows: Supreme Court Justice, John R. Coffroth; Secretary of State, K. W. Meyer; Auditor, C. A. Munson; Treasurer, Thomas B. Burne.

A Victory for Jay Gould.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—Negotiations between the Wistar and Fleming Reorganization Committees of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company reached such a stage yesterday that friends of both interests claim the end has practically been reached. The terms on which the Wistar-Fleming people have substantially agreed are these: The Fleming plan, with slight changes, will be carried out. The stock will be increased from about $32,000,000 to $40,000,000, Jay Gould guaranteeing to provide a market at 20c for additional stocks. Reorganization will be carried out by a committee consisting of five Wistar and four Fleming representatives, but J. Lowber Welsh, of Philadelphia, who is to be one of the Wistar members, is regarded as virtually a neutral member. The result of this compromise, if effected, will secure to Gould his practical control of the property.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, August 11th.—The President to-day appointed Charles A. Ward to be Collector of Customs for the District of Huron, Michigan, vice William Hartzuff, suspended; Smith M. Palmer, of Georgia, to be Register of the Land Office at Salina, Kansas, vice John M. Hodge, suspended; O. F. Rearl, of Kansas, Receiver of Public Moneys at Salina, Kansas, vice Harper P. Cunningham, suspended.

The President to-day appointed Wm. G. Langford to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory, vice S. C. Wingard, suspended; and G. A. Van Hoorebaka to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, vice J. C. Connelly, suspended. These were among the nominations left over.

Mexican Mails—Postoffice Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, August 11th.—The Postmaster-General has issued an order directing that hereafter all mails for Mexico be sent by rail, crossing the border at El Paso, Texas.

The Postmaster-General has appointed the following Postoffice Inspectors: R. T. Threlkeld, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. R. Munroe, Oakland, Cal.; T. T. Reames, Jacksonville, Oregon; A. H. Branch, Denver, Col.

Prohibition in Maine.

BAR HARBOR (Maine), August 11th.—A close personal friend of Blaine says: "The Prohibition movement in this State, which is fast assuming considerable importance, is causing more uneasiness than anything else, and Mr. Blaine is now preparing a speech, in which he proposes to come out flat-footed in favor of the strict and impartial enforcement of the prohibitory law. Mr. Blaine realizes," said the gentleman, "that the prohibition issue is growing throughout the country, and in 1888 will undoubtedly be a power in the land."

Three Children Drowned.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—Three daughters of Henry Wyman, a fisherman of Far Rockaway, aged 12, 10 and 8 years, went bathing in the surf. Afterward the eldest was heard screaming for help, but when assistance arrived all three were lost from view. It is supposed that one of the children got out beyond her depth and that the others went to her assistance. When they entered the water they were holding each other by the hand, the eldest in the lead.

Bohemian Hops.

NEW YORK, August 11th.—The first bale of Bohemian hops this year reached this city on the steamer Fulda. A New York brewer bought it. It is said to be of an exceedingly fine quality.

Inventors.

WASHINGTON, August 11th.—The following patents have been issued to California inventors: Peter D. Horton, of San Francisco, for a toy air-gun; Elijah Moat, of Los Angeles, oiler.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation at Belfast.

BELFAST, August 11th.—The city was quiet last night, and the wounded are improving. A petition, which has received numerous signatures, has been handed to the Mayor demanding the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate and report upon the causes of the disorders which have occurred here since June.

Loyalist Orators to Come to the United States.

DUBLIN, August 11th.—The Dungannon Patriotic Union will send a deputation of Loyalist orators to the United States and Canada, to address public meetings throughout both countries in the interest of Irish opposition to home rule. The orators will leave Ireland as soon as Parliament adjourns in the fall, and among them will be Major E. J. Sanderson, member of Parliament for North Armagh, and Russell Longford.

Hurricane in France.

NANCY, August 11th.—A hurricane swept this town to-day, doing an immense amount of damage. The wind stripped vines, uprooted trees and leveled houses. One soldier was killed and many persons were injured.

The telegraph on Thursday brought us news of the burning of Romeo, in Wisconsin. We have frequently seen Romeo consumed—with an insane passion for Juliet; and he has played his part so badly that his extermination by fire, or something, would have afforded the audience much satisfaction.—*Norristown Herald.*

When you introduce a moral lesson let it be brief.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

A COUNTY TREASURER SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Murdered by an Indian—A Boy Burned to Death—Attempted Stage Robbery—Neck Broken.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

District Fair at Chico.

CHICO, August 11th.—The seventh annual exhibition of District Association, No. 3, comprising the counties of Butte, Colusa and Tehama, will commence on Friday, August 17th, and continue until August 21st—five days. The meeting this year will exceed any former one. Every space in the large Armory Hall is taken up to show the resources of Butte, Tehama and Colusa counties. The race-track has all been rebuilt, and is full of the finest running and trotting stock. The purses are high this year, and the best stock of horses is here. Over seventy-five entries have been made already. The running races this year will be a great attraction, as high as ten and twelve horses of the best stables in California have been entered for nearly all of them. The stock display is also to be a grand success. Other amusements, such as ladies riding and ring-catching on horseback, under full speed, are on the programme. Over $6,000 in purses and premiums will be given. The track is in splendid condition, and the new buildings and stables erected are a great improvement on the old ones destroyed, and a splendid fair is certainly expected.

McKenna Receives a Warm Welcome.

SUISUN, August 11th.—Upon the arrival of the overland train this morning a large number of the friends and neighbors of Congressman McKenna, accompanied by the Suisun brass band, were in waiting at the depot to welcome him to his home. He was escorted from the depot to his residence, where he made a short speech, thanking his friends for their partiality and kindness to him. A general shaking of hands then took place.

Death from Excessive Drinking.

SANTA ANA, August 11th.—An old man named Andrew Whitney died near here this morning, evidently from excessive drinking the past few days, and getting overheated while pumping a hand-car. He claimed that he was a rich Union man in New Orleans before the war, where he lost everything.

Death by Lighting a Fire with Coal Oil.

PLACERVILLE, August 11th.—A daughter of James Opie, aged 9 years, started to kindle a fire with coal oil at Missouri Flat today. The oil can exploded, and in fifteen minutes the girl was a corpse. The house took fire, and everything was consumed—not even their clothing was saved.

Attempted Suicide.

FRESNO, August 11th.—Yesterday afternoon a woman by the name of Epperson attempted to commit suicide by taking morphine, but was saved by the doctors. She had prepared her marriage dress, and was to have been married last night, but the man, named Moore, backed out of the engagement, and told her so. He skipped to Sacramento this morning.

Sewing Machines Burned.

FRESNO, August 11th.—A fire this morning destroyed a stable at the rear of the residence of O. M. Thompson, at this place. The Singer Sewing Machine Company had a large number of sewing machines stored in the stable and all were destroyed. The loss is estimated as follows: Thompson, on stable, $300; Singer Manufacturing Company, $4,500.

Sudden Death.

MERCED, August 11th.—About ten days ago a farm hand named Peter Dillon came to town and got on a spree which he kept up till this morning, when he walked into the New York saloon and sat down in a chair, where he was soon afterward found dead. Dillon was about 38 years old, and until recently had worked for Dan Swain, of Atwater.

The Prohibition Campaign.

SPANISHTOWN, August 11th.—A Prohibition party was organized at this place last night, with James Fillmore as President and James Hatch as Secretary. The party is organizing all over San Mateo county, and a vigorous campaign will be made.

Run Over and Badly Injured.

BYRON, August 11th.—This afternoon as John Moore, a farmer, residing about three miles south of Byron, was coming into town with a load of grain, the front sacks upon which he was sitting fell down, throwing him under the front wheels, which passed over him, one wheel passing over his head, breaking his jaw in two places, and cutting his head in a frightful manner. The other wheel passed over his leg, breaking it above the ankle. At the present time his chances for recovery are considered doubtful.

NEVADA.

Murdered by an Indian—Neck Broken.

AUSTIN, August 11th.—Tuesday a crowd of Indians got drunk at Ophir canyon. One of them went to the farmhouse of Ed. Lineborger, in Smoky valley, and quarreled with him. The Indian took an ax and cut Lineborger to mince-meat. He then shot his own squaw, stole a horse and fled. The tragedy occurred in Nye county.

Last night Daniel Callaghan, a pioneer farmer of Grass valley, left here for his home. His team ran away while going down the summit of Pony canyon, and Callaghan was thrown from his seat and broke his neck, and sustained other injuries. He leaves a wife and four small children.

ARIZONA.

Attempted Stage Robbery—Died from Thirst.

PHŒNIX, August 11th.—An attempt was made at 2 o'clock yesterday morning to hold up the stage from Phœnix to Prescott on the Vulture route, between Agua Fria and Seymour, but the driver and passengers were all armed. The only highwayman that appeared fled on making this discovery.

The body of a man who had evidently perished from thirst and heat was discovered yesterday twelve miles from Tempe, on the Saccaton road.

Sensational Report.

TOMBSTONE, August 11th.—A report was brought in here to-day that Lawton and command had been captured and disarmed by the Mexicans in Sonora, and a company of troops has been sent from Huachuca to his assistance.

Ten or twelve Indians were seen near Bisbee this morning.

Possibly Indian Treachery.

TOMBSTONE, August 11th.—Lieutenant Gatewood five weeks ago went with thirty-two soldiers and two Chiricahua scouts in search of Geronimo's camp for the purpose of allowing the Chiricahua scouts to make a treaty. Gatewood himself did not know what the terms of the treaty were. The Chiricahuas are believed to be two runners who have kept up communication between Geronimo and the San Carlos Reservation ever since the outbreak, as they said they knew the hostiles' whereabouts. Gatewood has not been heard from yet, although two weeks have elapsed since some word should have been received from him. Another instance of Geronimo's treachery might thus result in the loss of thirty-two men.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Short in His Accounts.

WALLA WALLA, August 11th.—J. W. Ranch, the Democratic County Treasurer of Garfield county, is short in his accounts over $12,000, so far as known, but an investigation of the books is not yet completed. The money has been absorbed by the political ring. Ranch's property is all mortgaged above its value. The Commissioners are waiting for something to turn up, and are in a state of masterly inactivity. His bondsmen are much excited, and holding two sessions daily, but can't agree as to what is to be done. It is thought, however, that Ranch can make good the deficit. No expert examination of the books is contemplated by the Commissioners.